

MARYLAND OF DARK BOOK POOM UNITED TO THE LEAR LIBRARY, COLLEGE PARK, MD.





#### TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF LABOR AND STATISTICS

1916

COMMISSIONERS

CHARLES J, FOX, Chairman

Dr. SAMUEL A. KEENE HARRY C. WILLIS

MATHILDE L. SELIG, Assistant



SUITE 300, EQUITABLE BUILDING BALTIMORE, MD.



The Monumental Printing Company, Inc.

#### LIBRARY\_COLLEGE PARK



Marylar Coning

#### TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF

## LABOR AND STATISTICS

1916

CHARIES I FOY O

COMPLIMENTS OF

CHARLES J. FOX. CHAIRMAN.



SUITE 300, EQUITABLE BUILDING BALTIMORE, MD.



The Monumental Printing Company, Inc.
Printers

LIDDARY \_COLLEGE PARK

#### TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Maryland State Board of

### LABOR AND STATISTICS

1916

COMMISSIONERS

CHARLES J. FOX, Chairman

Dr. SAMUEL A. KEENE HARRY C. WILLIS

MATHILDE L. SELIG, Assistant



SUITE 300, EQUITABLE BUILDING BALTIMORE, MD.



The Monumental Printing Company, Inc.

Man Jand HC 157 M3 A33 1916-17



HON. EMERSON C. HARRINGTON
Governor of Maryland



#### LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Baltimore. June 1, 1917.

To His Excellency, Emerson C. Harrington, Governor of Maryland.

SIR: Pursuant to the requirements of the statutes creating this Bureau, we have the honor to submit herewith the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information, and the First Report of the State Board of Labor and Statistics, for the year 1916.

Most respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOX, Chairman, DR. SAML. A. KEENE, HARRY C. WILLIS.

	4		
			?:
	4.		

## STAFF OF THE STATE BOARD OF LABOR AND STATISTICS

#### COMMISSION

DR. SAMUEL A. KEENE. Advisory Member HARRY C. WILLIS. Advisory Member MATHILDE L. SELIG. Assistant  DR. WILLIAM S. SMITH Medical Examiner DR. Anna Abergrombie Medical Examiner Mack Herzog. Issuer of Permits Jennie V. Kenney Assistant Issuer of Permits Harry A. Le Brun Inspector of Street Traders Edwin Forrest Factory Inspector August W. Miller. Factory Inspector Mary Richardson Child Labor Inspector William D. Bloom Child Labor Inspector William H. Hohn Child Labor Inspector C. G. Rogers. Child Labor Inspector Toledo R. Shultz. Child Labor Inspector Elizabeth Williamson Stenographer Monica McCarthy Filing Clerk Kathryne Phelan Stenographer Selma B. Cone Stenographer Henry Helmrich Boiler Inspector William McSweeney Boiler Inspector	Charles J. Fox
HARRY C. WILLIS. Advisory Member MATHILDE L. SELIG. Assistant  DR. WILLIAM S. SMITH Medical Examiner DR. Anna Abercrombie. Medical Examiner Mack Herzog. Issuer of Permits Jennie V. Kenney. Assistant Issuer of Permits Harry A. Le Brun. Inspector of Street Traders Edwin Forrest. Factory Inspector August W. Miller. Factory Inspector Mary Richardson. Child Labor Inspector William D. Bloom. Child Labor Inspector William H. Hohn. Child Labor Inspector C. G. Rogers. Child Labor Inspector Toledo R. Shultz. Child Labor Inspector Elizabeth Williamson. Stenographer Monica McCarthy. Filing Clerk Kathryne Phelan. Stenographer Selma B. Cone. Stenographer Henry Helmrich. Boiler Inspector William McSweeney. Boiler Inspector	
MATHILDE L. SELIG. Assistant  DR. WILLIAM S. SMITH Medical Examiner DR. Anna Abercrombie Medical Examiner Mack Herzog. Issuer of Permits Jennie V. Kenney Assistant Issuer of Permits Harry A. Le Brun Inspector of Street Traders Edwin Forrest Factory Inspector August W. Miller Factory Inspector Mary Richardson Child Labor Inspector William D. Bloom Child Labor Inspector William H. Hohn Child Labor Inspector C. G. Rogers Child Labor Inspector Toledo R. Shultz Child Labor Inspector Elizabeth Williamson Stenographer Monica McCarthy Filing Clerk Kathryne Phelan Stenographer Selma B. Cone Stenographer Henry Helmrich Boiler Inspector William McSweeney Boiler Inspector	
DR. WILLIAM S. SMITH Medical Examiner DR. Anna Abergrombie Medical Examiner Mack Herzog Issuer of Permits Jennie V. Kenney Assistant Issuer of Permits Harry A. Le Brun Inspector of Street Traders Edwin Forrest Factory Inspector August W. Miller Factory Inspector Mary Richardson Child Labor Inspector William D. Bloom Child Labor Inspector William H. Hohn Child Labor Inspector C. G. Rogers Child Labor Inspector Toledo R. Shultz Child Labor Inspector Elizabeth Williamson Stenographer Monica McCarthy Filing Clerk Kathryne Phelan Stenographer Selma B. Cone Stenographer Henry Helmrich Boiler Inspector William McSweeney Boiler Inspector	
Dr. Anna Abercrombie	
Dr. Anna Abercrombie	
Mack Herzog	Dr. William S. Smith
Jennie V. Kenney. Assistant Issuer of Permits Harry A. Le Brun. Inspector of Street Traders Edwin Forrest. Factory Inspector August W. Miller. Factory Inspector Mary Richardson. Child Labor Inspector William D. Bloom. Child Labor Inspector William H. Hohn. Child Labor Inspector C. G. Rogers. Child Labor Inspector Toledo R. Shultz. Child Labor Inspector Elizabeth Williamson. Stenographer Monica McCarthy. Filing Clerk Kathryne Phelan. Stenographer Selma B. Cone. Stenographer Henry Helmrich. Boiler Inspector William McSweeney. Boiler Inspector	
HARRY A. LE BRUN. Inspector of Street Traders EDWIN FORREST. Factory Inspector AUGUST W. MILLER. Factory Inspector MARY RICHARDSON. Child Labor Inspector WILLIAM D. BLOOM. Child Labor Inspector WILLIAM H. HOHN. Child Labor Inspector C. G. ROGERS. Child Labor Inspector TOLEDO R. SHULTZ. Child Labor Inspector ELIZABETH WILLIAMSON. Stenographer MONICA McCarthy. Filing Clerk KATHRYNE PHELAN. Stenographer SELMA B. CONE. Stenographer HENRY HELMRICH. Boiler Inspector WILLIAM McSWEENEY. Boiler Inspector	Mack Herzog
Edwin Forrest. Factory Inspector August W. Miller. Factory Inspector Mary Richardson. Child Labor Inspector William D. Bloom. Child Labor Inspector William H. Hohn. Child Labor Inspector C. G. Rogers. Child Labor Inspector Toledo R. Shultz. Child Labor Inspector Elizabeth Williamson. Stenographer Monica McCarthy. Filing Clerk Kathryne Phelan. Stenographer Selma B. Cone. Stenographer Henry Helmrich Boiler Inspector William McSweeney. Boiler Inspector	JENNIE V. KENNEY
August W. Miller. Factory Inspector Mary Richardson. Child Labor Inspector William D. Bloom. Child Labor Inspector William H. Hohn. Child Labor Inspector C. G. Rogers. Child Labor Inspector Toledo R. Shultz. Child Labor Inspector Elizabeth Williamson Stenographer Monica McCarthy. Filing Clerk Kathryne Phelan Stenographer Selma B. Cone. Stenographer Henry Helmrich Boiler Inspector William McSweeney. Boiler Inspector	HARRY A. LE BRUN
August W. Miller. Factory Inspector Mary Richardson. Child Labor Inspector William D. Bloom. Child Labor Inspector William H. Hohn. Child Labor Inspector C. G. Rogers. Child Labor Inspector Toledo R. Shultz. Child Labor Inspector Elizabeth Williamson Stenographer Monica McCarthy. Filing Clerk Kathryne Phelan Stenographer Selma B. Cone. Stenographer Henry Helmrich Boiler Inspector William McSweeney. Boiler Inspector	EDWIN FORREST
Mary Richardson. Child Labor Inspector William D. Bloom. Child Labor Inspector William H. Hohn. Child Labor Inspector C. G. Rogers. Child Labor Inspector Toledo R. Shultz. Child Labor Inspector Elizabeth Williamson. Stenographer Monica McCarthy. Filing Clerk Kathryne Phelan. Stenographer Selma B. Cone. Stenographer Henry Helmrich. Boiler Inspector William McSweeney. Boiler Inspector	
WILLIAM D. BLOOM. Child Labor Inspector WILLIAM H. HOHN. Child Labor Inspector C. G. ROGERS. Child Labor Inspector TOLEDO R. SHULTZ. Child Labor Inspector ELIZABETH WILLIAMSON. Stenographer MONICA McCarthy. Filing Clerk KATHRYNE PHELAN. Stenographer SELMA B. CONE. Stenographer HENRY HELMRICH. Boiler Inspector WILLIAM McSWEENEY. Boiler Inspector	
William H. Hohn	
C. G. Rogers	
Toledo R. Shultz	
ELIZABETH WILLIAMSON. Stenographer MONICA McCarthy. Filing Clerk KATHRYNE PHELAN. Stenographer SELMA B. CONE. Stenographer HENRY HELMRICH. Boiler Inspector WILLIAM McSweeney. Boiler Inspector	TOLEDO R. SHULTZ
Monica McCarthy. Filing Clerk Kathryne Phelan. Stenographer Selma B. Cone. Stenographer Henry Helmrich. Boiler Inspector William McSweeney. Boiler Inspector	
Kathryne Phelan. Stenographer Selma B. Cone. Stenographer Henry Helmrich. Boiler Inspector William McSweeney. Boiler Inspector	
SELMA B. CONE	
HENRY HELMRICH	
WILLIAM McSweeney	
JOHN L. CASEY	JOHN L. CASEY



### CONTENTS

Letter of Transmittal	- 3
Staff of The State Board of Labor and Statistics	5
Contents	7
Introduction	9
Maryland, Its Industries and Resources	Ю
The Counties	Ю
Tax Rate and Taxable Basis by Counties and	
Baltimore City	28
Incorporated Towns	29
Manufactories	30
Table of Manufactories	31
Banks	38
Internal Taxes	38
	<b>3</b> 9
Chesapeake Bay	30
Farms and Products	42
	45
State Road System	46
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<b>4</b> 9
	50
	62
Local Option	63
•	64
	65
* · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	66
•	67
Transportation	68
•	69
	7 I
	7 I
	78
1	81
Table	82

Current Prices of Grain	86		
Table	87		
Receipts and Shipment of Livestock	88		
Tables	88		
Immigration	90		
Child Labor Law	91		
Permit Issuing Department	100		
Report of Medical Examiners	116		
Regulation of Street Trades	119		
Enforcement of the Law in Western Maryland:	130		
Report of the Work Done in Counties, other than	Ü		
Western Maryland	146		
Ten-Hour Law	173		
Factory Inspection in Baltimore City	193		
Tables	196		
State Employment Agencies			
Bureau of Immigration			
State Steam Boiler Inspection			
State Mine Inspection			
'Strikes and Lockouts	203		
In Labor Circles	215		
Census of Births, Baltimore City	225		
Census of Children Between 6 and 18 Years, Inclusive,			
Baltimore City	226		
New Incorporations	229		
Industrial Directory	261		
Financial Statement.	391		
Index	394		

#### INTRODUCTION

This the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information, represents the work accomplished during the first five months of the calendar year 1916, under that title, and the last seven months of the year represents the work of the Commission of the State Board of Labor and Statistics, which dates from June 1st, 1916.

The title of this Bureau was changed by the Acts of 1916, Chapter 406, which abolished the former Bureau and created the latter. The Commission appointed by the Governor was: Charles J. Fox, Chairman, at an annual salary of \$2,500; Dr. Samuel A. Keene, at a salary of \$500 per year, and Harry C. Willis, at a salary of \$500 per year. The Commission duly qualified on the first day of June, 1916, the date fixed in the Act, and it meets once a month for the purpose of transacting the business of the Bureau at their offices on the third floor of the Equitable Building.

As all the powers and duties of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information were conferred upon, and are being exercised by the state Board of Labor and Statistics, with some additional duties, it is considered advisable to continue the numeral order of the former reports with a view of avoiding confusion. In addition to the abolition of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics, the General Assembly of Maryland also abolished the Ten-Hour Law Bureau, and the Bureau of Immigration, and imposed upon the State Board of Labor and Statistics the duties which had been performed by those Bureaus, together with the enforcement of the State Boiler Inspection Law for Baltimore City, the State Mine Inspection Law for Allegany and Garrett Counties, and the establishment of Free Employment Bureaus throughout the State.

The annual sums appropriated by the State for the several Bureaus, prior to their being abolished, was approximate-

ly \$54,000, and the annual sum appropriated for the State Board of Labor and Statistics is \$35,000, or an annual saving to the State of \$19,000.

#### MARYLAND, ITS INDUSTRIES AND RESOURCES

A chapter of this report is devoted to a description of the State, its industries and resources, average annual temperatures, elevation, area, both land and water, drainage, population by sexes, color and nationality, number of families and other social statistics. Also, Manufacturers, Banks and Finances, Internal Taxes, Funded Debt, Taxable Basis and rates by counties and Baltimore City, Incorporated Towns, Chesapeake Bay and its products, Farms and Products and a comparison of yield per acre to the great Western States, Canning Industry, Transportation, Lumber Industries, Mineral Products and Local Option.

A table of the manufacturers of the State showing a comparative summary by industries, as taken by the Federal Bureau of Census for the years 1914-1909 and 1904 is given with the number of establishments, average number of wage earners, primary horsepower, wages, cost of material and value of products.

A map of the State is added as prepared by the State Roads Commission showing the splendid system of State Roads.

Maryland's high rank among the States of the Union, proportionately to the area and population, in commerce, agriculture, manfacturies, fisheries and mining is shown by the facts and figures given in this Report.

#### THE COUNTIES.

In describing the Counties of the State and the advantages they offer, they are divided into four groups, viz, Eastern Shore, Southern Maryland, Northern Central and Western Maryland.

The climate, soil, products, industries, kind of crops raised

in the different sections of the State and the counties to which they are best adapted, are shown with the excellent transportation facilities, by which the people of each section of the State can reach market.

#### STATE DEPARTMENTS.

A brief summary is given of the work accomplished during the year by the different State Departments, viz., State Roads Commission, State Industrial Accident Commission, State Educational Commission, State Geological and Economic Survey Commission. State Board of Forestries, State Mine Inspector and the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

#### STATE ROAD SYSTEM.

Maryland is the first State in the Union to have completed a continuous, connected main-arterial system of modern State highways, radiating from the industrial and geographical center of the State at Baltimore, and connecting the County Seats of each of its twenty-three counties with each other and with Baltimore. This includes the longest continuous section of modern road in the United States, being 405 miles from Oakland, in Garrett County, in the heart of the Allegany Mountains, to Ocean City, in the Atlantic Ocean. The State has likewise constructed a boulevard 40 miles long between Baltimore and Washington, and one of 35 miles between Baltimore and the State Capitol, at Annapolis, and has, altogether, more than 1,000 miles of improved roads.

In addition to the above, the State has about 300 miles of State aid roads.

#### THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Space is given in this report to call attention to the advantages offered by the City of Baltimore as a seaport, and by its nearer proximity to the great wheat and corn fields of the middle West and to the vast freight producing centres of

Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg, because of its centra location.

Because of its wonderful harbor, its numerous and excellent wharves, and its miles of water front suitable for additional docking purposes, and the fact that it is a free port, its numerous foreign and coastwise steamship lines, its great trunk lines, its elevators and terminal warehouses, its facilities for handling grain and coal at small cost, its favorable differential on grain for export from the Great Lakes and the West, as compared with New York and Boston, all tend to make it a great commercial city.

The exports from the port in 1916 amounted to \$290,-312,216, of which \$50,000,000 was copper and approximately 120,000,000 bushels of grain. The imports were \$38,941,668, and the gross collections at the Custom House were \$1,730,-145.70, or \$46,154.28 less than in 1915.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, which has recently bought control of the Maryland Steel Company at Sparrows Point, said: "We contemplate the largest steel plant here (Baltimore) in the United States. I claim that the steel that this country requires in years to come will be largely and more and more largely manufactured and developed along the Atlantic coastline. For that reason we believe that our great development for the manufacture of the heavier articles of iron and steel would be best located in Baltimore."

Some of the finest ships and rails for every part of the world have been turned out at Sparrows Point. Great industrial developments are taking place on both sides of the harbor and the multiplication of new plants indicate exceptional growth in manufacturing in the next few years.

Baltimore's business operations aggregated in 1916, \$1.000,000,000, manufacturers leading.

Baltimore stands first in the manufacture of cotton duck, straw hats, men's clothing, fertilizers, copper, tin and sheet iron products, canning and preserving, oysters and as a banana market.

Baltimore's bank deposits increased 47.9 per cent. in 10 years and bank clearings 72 per cent. in the same space of time.

Reference is made to Baltimore's splendid park system, connected by boulevards. These parks are supported by a tax upon receipts of the United Railways Company, which amounted to \$631,018.52 in 1916.

Baltimore's taxable basis for 1917 reached the sum of \$868.426,115, and the tax rate is \$1.97, one-third of which represents interest on money expended in public improvements that have placed Baltimore abreast with the most progressive cities in America. Since the great fire in 1904, Baltimore has spent \$60,000,000 in public improvements, such as sewer system, public docks, improved pavements, conduits, improved water system, school houses and fire engine houses. The sewerage system which connects with 100,000 houses at a cost of \$23,000,000 is recognized as the best and most complete of any city in the world.

Baltimore's Hospitals and Universities are famous, and more than 100,000 pupils are enrolled in its public and private schools.

The report also contains an Industrial Directory, as taken by the Federal Census Bureau, giving the names, location or post office addresses of those engaged in the various industries by Counties and Baltimore City, and separated into the various industrial groups. One thousand additional copies of the Industrial Directory will be printed in pamphlet form for distribution, to meet the constant demand for this information.

#### THE CHILD LABOR LAW

The most interesting chapter of this report is that devoted to Child Labor, because of the importance attached not only to the mental condition of our future men and women, but also to their physical fitness.

This Bureau may be termed a clearing house for the children of the industrial classes and occupies a most unenviable position at times, when in upholding the law it often gains the condemnation of the parent, who is anxious to re-

ceive the earnings the child may be able to make, as well as their prospective employer, who is unable to secure sufficient help to meet his requirements.

The two most important persons the child comes in contact with upon applying for a permit to work, is the person issuing the permit and the medical examiner; upon these two persons rests the responsibility of the child entering the industrial world and every precaution is used to prevent children, not physically or mentally able from joining the army of world workers.

During the year 1916 the total number of children applying for permits at this office was 16,557, which does not include temporary general and vacation permits issued. Of the 16,557 applications made, 8,256 applied for general permits, 3,285 applied for vacation permits, 2,167 applied for street trader's badges, 2,334 were refused, and 515 were over 16 years of age, and were issued statements of age.

The month in which the greatest number of applications was made, was during the month of August, when 2,120 applied. Of the children who were refused permits, 951 were referred to the School Attendance Department of Baltimore City, and from their report on the same, 593 were forced to return to school. The names of all children whose permits have been returned to this Bureau as required by law, because of having left their employment, are also referred to the School Attendance Officers, and from their report on the 1,031 cases so referred, 86 had returned to school and 404 were found to be working without permits.

By this co-operation between the School Attendance Officer and the Bureau the desired result is obtained in nearly all cases. The fact that a child represents itself to be over 16 years of age in securing a position does not relieve the employer from a violation of the law, if the child is found to be under 16 years. The Bureau offers to furnish proof of age where there is any doubt in the mind of the employer and during the year furnished 515 such records showing the children to be over 16 years.

In all poverty cases an effort is made to secure assistance for the family with their consent, by referring the cases to the proper organizations. Of the 98 cases so referred, relief was supplied in 24 cases.

The number of children licensed by the Bureau who have reached the age of 16 years during the year 1916 was 4,935.

These records are found to be valuable for reference when they seek subsequent employment.

Of the 7,801 children who were granted permits, 45.20 per cent. were American white and 4.64 per cent. American colored, 15.93 per cent. were Hebrew, 15.26 per cent. German, 6.98 per cent. Polish, 2.78 per cent. Italian, 2.59 per cent. Bohemian, 2.74 per cent. Irish, .80 per cent. Lithuanian, 1.15 per cent. English, .29 per cent. Hungarian, 1.58 per cent. all others and .06 per cent. unknown.

The grades completed by children of required age, is shown, and the 38 who have not completed the 5th grade are mentally retarded children of legal age, who come with recommendation from the principal of the school attended, stating they are incapable of making further progress, and are allowed to enter industries on temporary permits, conditionally, that they attend night school and report to the Bureau for observation at stated intervals.

Of the 7,801 children who were granted permits, 7,252 resided in Baltimore City, 472 in Baltimore County and the remaining 77 in Anne Arundel, Harford, Howard and Prince George's Counties.

Of the total number of children receiving permits 89 per cent. furnished documentary evidence, and affidavits were accepted in 11 per cent. of the number. The accompanying tables show the family status of children granted permits, 76.39 per cent. of which have both parents living.

Also the reasons given by children for going to work, the average earnings by industries, the number of children securing subsequent general permits and the number of permits previously held, the industries left by children securing subsequent vacation permits and number of permits previously

held, the residence of children who were refused permits, the reason for refusing permits, the sex and color of children who were refused permits in Baltimore City and the age of the children who were refused, and the number of certificates refused because of occupations forbidden.

The total number of violations found by the Bureau in 1916 were 1,192, and the nature of the violation is given as well as the location. The number of violations reported in 1915 was 1,465. Moving picture theaters and other places of amusement, formerly allowed to employ minors under 16 years of age have been kept under close observation, but notwithstanding nine children under 16 years of age were found employed in connection with these establishments during the year.

## REGULATION OF STREET TRADES IN BALTIMORE CITY.

This feature of the Child Labor Law is interesting as well as important. A special inspector is appointed to supervise all boys engaged in street trades, which includes the newsboys, and applies to boys over 12 years of age and girls over 16 years of age.

These children receive badges which must be worn in plain view, which authorizes them to engage in the sale of papers, etc.

During the year 1916, 2,167 boys were licensed as newsboys or street traders in Baltimore City and during the same period 631 violations were found.

When violations are found the inspector warns the violator, or notifies the parents, visits their home or summons the boy and parent to appear at the Bureau. If these have no effect and the boy continues to violate the law, his badge is revoked and nine cases were sent to the Juvenile Court.

The tables prepared show the birthplace of the licensed boys, the nationality, the reasons given for engaging in street trades, their weekly earnings, method of disposal by boys licensed, family status, and reasons for leaving the trade. The number of boys who were refused badges during the year were 66 and is shown by months and ages and the reasons for refusals.

#### WESTERN MARYLAND.

The Bureau established a branch office at Cumberland in 1915 in order to keep in closer touch with working children in Garrett, Allegany, Washington and Frederick Counties, with an inspector and an assistant in charge, which has proved most satisfactory. There are two examining physicians in Garrett County, four in Allegany, three in Washington and three in Frederick Counties, and with the co-operation of the visiting nurses and representatives of the Federated Charities and Children's Aid Society, are doing excellent work.

From the tables the number of children of both sexes who obtained permits by counties are shown, the number of inspections and violations by counties, the number of permits refused by counties and the reason for refusal, the grades of the children refused permits by ages and counties, the age and sex of children refused by counties, the grades completed by applicants for permits by counties, the evidence of age accepted in the issuance of permits (92.6 per cent. of which furnished documentary evidence and in only 7.4 per cent. were affidavits accepted), the permits issued in Western Maryland classified according to place of birth, and nationality, the children to whom permits were issued according to the reasons given for going to work, and classified according to industries, also the number of subsequent permits issued by counties and industries.

#### COUNTIES OTHER THAN WESTERN MARYLAND.

A branch office was established at Cambridge in August. 1916, with an inspector and an assistant in charge, whose duty is to supervise the issuance of permits and inspect all establishments in the nine Eastern Shore Counties. A copy of the instructions to physicians authorized to issue employment certificates in the counties is shown.

Some difficulty has been encountered in this district by the issuance of employment certificates to children for cannery work, which gives employment to the greatest number of children, but the Bureau hopes to overcome the former troubles and secure satisfactory results in the future. Eighty-two physicians were assigned to these counties in 1916 in the issuance of permits, and the returns made by these physicians by counties is given. During the year 1916, 2,976 employment certificates were issued in these counties, of which 2,857 or 90.53 per cent, were vacation permits issued to children to work in canneries and shown by counties.

From the tables will be seen the number and kind of permits issued by months (the largest month being August, when 60.74 per cent. of the total number of permits were issued), the evidence of age accepted in the issuance of permits in all counties other than Western Maryland (87.96 per cent. being documentary proof), the age and sex of children securing permits, the grades completed, the industries entered and left, the number of refusals, the reasons for refusal and the ages of the children refused. Also the number of permits revoked, the reasons for revoking and the number of children found at work according to industries.

#### REPORT OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The report of the Bureau's medical staff is most interesting, as shown by the accompanying tables as to the stage of maturity of the children who received permits, and the number of refusals by months because of the physical defects as therein stated.

As stated in the report of the physicians, they are receiving the co-operation of the parents who realize that correction of minor physical defects in the child removes a great handicap that would otherwise interfere with its progress, and it is gratifying to observe how many children have profited by these corrections upon making subsequent examinations.

#### TEN HOUR LAW.

By an act of the General Assembly in 1916, the enforcement of the Ten Hour Law for women was placed under the control of this Bureau, in addition to the Child Labor and Factory Inspection Laws.

During the year 1916, 1,122 inspections were made under this law, 1,003 being in Baltimore City and 119 were in the Counties. The total number of females over 16 years of age found employed were 28,213, during the normal season, 28,946 during the busy season and 19,308 during the dull season.

The tables show the kind of establishments inspected, the number of females employed, and the hours of beginning and stopping work, with the length of lunch periods.

Also the number of violations under the law, the section of the law violated, number of women involved, number employed during busy season, with the character of the establishment and the disposition of the charges.

#### FACTORY INSPECTION LAW.

The chapter devoted to the Factory Inspection Law shows that there were 988 inspections made during the year 1916, of which 702 were for workshops and 286 were for homeworkers, employing 24.756 persons in the manufacturing of the articles enumerated in this law, of whom 15.346 were females and 9,410 were males.

Of the total number employed only 690, or 2.8 per cent. were under 16 years of age, and only one of these was a homeworker.

Of the 286 establishments of homeworkers inspected not a single report showed the presence of any contagious, infectious or communicable disease.

In conclusion this Commission desires to express their thanks and appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by the entire office force, especially our assistant, Miss Mathilde L. Selig, who has had direct charge of the enforcement of the Child Labor Law, and Miss Elizabeth Williamson, who has been in charge of the Ten Hour Law for women.

#### STATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

The Bureau is endeavoring to conduct a free employment agency with branch offices at Cambridge, Cumberland and Frederick, but because of the great demand for help all those who are willing and able to work are employed, consequently there is little need for the agencies at this time.

There were seventeen applications made at the Baltimore office for employment during the last seven months of the year 1916, and positions secured in four cases. Of the eleven applications made for help, two were supplied. The branch offices were late getting supplies and as their object was not generally known little was expected, but better results are expected for the year 1917.

#### BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

As the Bureau of Immigration was abolished by an Act of the General Assembly of 1916, this Bureau has endeavored to supply the information previously furnished by the former, with a view of attracting immigration to the State. During the last seven months of the year 1916, 42 applications were made for booklets, Maryland and other information pertaining to the State, which were furnished, and this Bureau expects to publish in the near future a new supply of the booklets Maryland and a revised list of farms for sale, in order to meet the constant demand for the same.

#### STEAM BOILER INSPECTIONS.

The Acts of 1916 repealed and re-enacted with amendments those sections relating to the inspection of steam boilers in the City of Baltimore, so as to place such inspections under this Bureau to take effect from June 1st, 1916. The number of inspections made between July 1st and December 31st, 1916, were 26, and the total fees received was \$132.50.

There were four arrests made during this period for violations of the law and a conviction secured in each case. The amount of money collected from the several insurance companies under the law during the same period was \$448.00.

#### STATE MINE INSPECTOR.

By the Acts of 1916 the State Mine Inspection Law was amended and re-enacted so as to place the inspections of all mines in Allegany and Garrett counties under the control of this Bureau. As the law requires that an annual report of the conditions of the mines be made by May 1st, a complete report could not be made by the time this report went to press, consequently the following is only a partial report for the year ending May 1st, 1916:

The number of men employed in and about the coal mines in the two counties was 5,452. Of this number 4,443 were employed underground, 809 were working on the surface and 200 were employed as foremen and clerks.

There were 31 fatal accidents during the year, and the estimated tonnage of the 41 mines in operation was 4,930,000.

#### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

During the year 1916 there were 15 strikes reported, of which 9 were successful, one partly so and 5 were unsuccessful, and are given in detail under that chapter.

#### IN LABOR CIRCLES.

Under this chapter an effort is made to refer to the most important legislation affecting the industrial classes that has occurred during the year. Also matters of interest during the thirty-sixth annual convention which was held in Baltimore during the month of November, 1916, and a list of the Local Labor Unions in Baltimore, with the names and addresses of the secretaries and the prevailing rate of wages paid by the different crafts, with a few exceptions where we were unable to secure the information.

#### CENSUS OF BIRTHS.

A census of births, as taken by the Police Department, through the efforts of Dr. Frederic V. Beitler. Chief of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Department of Health, is given, showing that there were 8,693 births in Baltimore City during the first ten months of the year 1916.

A census of children between the ages of 6 and 18 years, as taken by the same department by police districts, shows that there was a total of 100,470 in Baltimore City, of whom 90.430 were attending school and 10,040 were not attending school. Of the number not attending school, 7,242 were employed and 2,798 were not employed.

#### NEW INCORPORATIONS.

A complete list of all new incorporations taken out in the State during the year 1916 is given by counties and Baltimore City, with location and capital stock. And this, with a financial statement, completes the report.

In conclusion, I wish to state that too much praise cannot be given to our medical staff, Doctors Wm. S. Smith and Anna S. Abercrombie, for their splendid work, as on them rests largely the responsibility of determining the physical and mental fitness of the children applying for working certificates.

We also wish to acknowledge, with thanks, the valuable assistance so cheerfully given by the following social agencies, viz: The Federated Charities, St. Vincent de Paul Society. The Henry Watson Children's Aid Society and The Hebrew Benevolent Society, in Baltimore City, and the Maryland Children's Aid Society, in the counties.

## THE STATE OF MARYLAND ITS INDUSTRIES AND RESOURCES

Maryland, one of the thirteen original States of the Union, is most advantageously situated geographically. It fronts the Atlantic Ocean and extends into the interior across the ridge of the Allegany Mountains, the Western limits draining into the Ohio River. It illustrates the geological history of the Continent. It is included between the parallels of 37°, 33′ and 39°, 43′, 26″ of north latitude and 75°, 41′ and 79°, 33′ west longitude. Its northern boundary is Mason and Dixon's line and the Southern boundary is the Potomac River, which lies wholly within its territory and separates the State from Virginia and West Virginia. The State is divided in two parts by the Chesapeake Bay, that part lying east of the Bay is known as the Eastern Shore and that part on the opposite side is known as the Western Shore.

The Eastern Shore, known as the Coastal Plain, is in general twenty-five feet above sea level, aithough at the extreme north it attains an elevation of one hundred feet. Westward the elevation of the land rises. At Parr's Ridge in Carroll, Frederick and Montgomery Counties it attains an altitude of more than 850 feet, while the Sugar Loaf Mountain, between Frederick and Montgomery has an elevation of 1,250 feet. The Appalachian Region forms the western part of the State. It is traversed by a series of parallel mountain ranges, many of which exceed 2,000 feet and some reach 3,000 feet in height. The Blue Ridge Mountains of Maryland reach, at one point, an elevation of about 2,400 feet.

The extreme length of the State from the east to the west is 315 miles; the extreme breadth from north to south is 128

miles. The total area is 12.327 square miles, of, which 2,386 are water and 9,941 land. This water area is made up principally of the Chesapeake Bay and its numerous tidal tributaries, the Bay alone occupying 1,203 square miles.

The entire land surface of the State drains into the Chesapeake, except a part of Worcester County, whose streams find their way through Assateague and Sinepuxent Bays to the Ocean, the northeast portion of Cecil County which drains into Christian Creek and the Delaware and the larger part of Garrett, which is drained by the Youghiogheny and Castleman Rivers into the Ohio.

The population of the State, as shown by the Census of 1910, was 1,295,346 (an increase over 1900 of 9 per cent. 1: 644,225 males, 651,121 females. Of the State's population 558,485, or over two-fifths, were in Baltimore City; 232,250, or 17.9 per cent. were negroes. Of the total population 104,174 were foreign born, of which 36,652, or 35.2 per cent., were Germans; 9,701 from Ireland; 27,532 from Russia and Russia Poland, and 5,197 from England.

The climate is mild and healthful, which is due chiefly to the vicinity of the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf Stream and the protection offered by the Allegany Mountains. The average annual temperature is, in the eastern part of the State, 58° F.; in the southern, 56° F.; in the north-central, 52° F., and in the west from 50° to 53° F.

The soils are famous for their productiveness and are adapted to the raising of grass, wheat, oats, corn, rye, tobacco, truck and fruits of all varieties. The dairy business and stock raising are carried on extensively and successfully.

The canning of fruits and vegetables is one of the most important industries of the State. In 1915, Maryland canned 36.4 per cent. of all the tomatoes packed in the United States; 16 per cent. of the corn, and 6.2 per cent. of the peas.

The Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries are famous for wild fowl, oysters and fish. The State takes high rank, proportionately to the area and population among the States of the Union, in commerce, in agriculture, in manufactures, in mining and in fisheries. While in population it ranks twenty-seventh among the States, forty-first in land area, in manufacturing, it is eighth. In the canning industry and in the manufacturing of fertilizers it stands first; in the production of tobacco eighth; in iron and shipbuilding second; in the manufacture of clothing third; in iron and steel tenth; in cotton goods thirteenth.

#### THE COUNTIES.

#### EASTERN SHORE

The Eastern Shore of Maryland is composed of nine counties—Cecil, Kent, Caroline, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Dorchester, Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester.

Cecil is at the northeast corner of the State, near the city of Wilmington, Delaware, and about midway between Baltimore and Philadelphia. Its surface is rolling and it has many streams and navigable rivers. The soil is largely yellow clay. The main products are hay, corn, wheat, tomatoes, potatoes, buckwheat and a variety of fruit. There are extensive granite quarries and considerable manufacturing. The other counties in this section are level or gently rolling. In Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester there are fine wheat and corn lands. The soil is heavy clay or sandy. The production of the staple crops is large, and in addition vast quantities of tomatoes and fruit of all kinds are raised, and there is also a large canning industry. In the three lower counties on the Eastern Shore-Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester-the soil is a light sandy loam. These counties produce great quantities of melons, sweet and Irish potatoes, peaches, strawberries and other small fruits and vegetables. In all these Eastern Shore Counties, except Cecil and Caroline, a large portion of the population is engaged in the ovster, fish and crabbing business, and because of the numerous tributaries to the Bay extending into them, sea food of the most delicious character is abundant.

#### SOUTHERN MARYLAND

On the Western side of the Chesapeake the five counties classed as Southern Maryland, are Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's. The soil is mostly light and adapted to the raising of peaches, pears, apples, besides all the small fruits and vegetables. Anne Arundel raises more strawberries than any other county in the United States. The Chesapeake Bay, the Potomac and Patuxtent Rivers and numerous tidal creeks, supply fish and oysters.

In Calvert, St. Mary's and Charles, tobacco is the leading crop. The cultivation of Alfalfa has also been found practicable and remunerative. The climate and other conditions are favorable to raising live stock. A portion of this section is good wheat land and all of it is corn land.

#### NORTHERN CENTRAL SECTION

In this section of Maryland are the counties of Howard, Baltimore, Harford and Carroll. The agricultural soils are mainly residual or products of the slow decomposition of underlying rock. As a rule the soil is strong and fertile and the farms are generally highly improved and in an advanced state of cultivation. Much of the soil is limestone and red and vellow loams and clay. The farmers are prosperous and their lands produce fine crops of grass, wheat, oats and corn. Potatoes are also largely produced, and the grass lands support large herds of cattle, and there is a great dairy industry in these counties, the nearness to market makes it profitable. Harford County takes the lead in the canning of tomatoes and sugar corn. The surface of the country in this part of Maryland is gently rolling, except near the large fresh-water streams, where it is more broken. The section is well watered and well drained. A large part of Baltimore County, adjacent to the city, is devoted to market gardening.

#### WESTERN MARYLAND

The counties of Montgomery, Frederick, Washington, Allegany and Garrett are classed as Western Maryland. The two broad limestone valleys of Frederick and Hagerstown,

comprising the greater part of Frederick and Washington Counties, are among the most fertile and productive wheat lands in the United States. The farms are highly improved and command good prices. These two counties raise wheat, corn, hay, peaches, apples, dairy and poultry products. Montgomery is rich and prosperous. It adjoins the District of Columbia and many of the farmers are engaged in dairying and market gardening, for the Washington market, with which it is connected by steam and electric railroads and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which extends along the Maryland side of the Potomac from Washington through the counties of Montgomery, Frederick, Washington and Allegany to Cumberland.

Allegany and Garrett are largely mountainous and in them is the great coal mining industry of Maryland. In between the mountain ridges there are many fertile valleys, and Allegany produces both wheat and corn. The climate of Garrett, because of the elevation of this mountain region is much more severe in winter and cooler in summer than in the rest of the State. The county has large lumber industries and its valleys and glades produce buckwheat and Irish potatoes of the best character. The county is also famous for its fine mutton, and both Garrett and Allegany afford good grazing on cheap lands for raising sheep. In Allegany, Washington and Frederick in recent years an important apple raising industry has grown up and vast quantities of this most excellent fruit, noted for its high coloring, are marketed at good prices. Rough lands are utilized. On the eastern margin of Washington County along the base of South Mountain are extensive peach orchards, producing late fruit which commands the highest prices in the city market.

TAX RATE AND TAXABLE BASIS BY COUNTIES AND BALTIMORE CITY.

	County Seat	Basis	Rate
Baltimore City		\$865,426,115	\$1.98
Anne Arundel County	Annapolis	23,511,400	.98
Allegany County	Cumberland	34,070,767	1.00
Baltimore County	Towson	131,890,897	1.06
Calvert County	Prince Frederick	3,500,074	1.33
'arroll County	Westminster	21,405,332	.88
Caroline County	Denton	11,500,000	1.22
ecil County		14,617,845	1.25
'harles County'	La Plata	5,551,270	1,15
Dorchester County,	Cambridge	14,300,000	1.35
rederick County	Frederick	29,067,661	1.05
Jarrett County	Oakland	11,165,193	1.19
Harford County	Bel Air	16,328,846	1.20
Howard County	Ellicott City	10,430,065	1.00
Kent County	Chestertown	10,363,142	1.53
Montgomery County	Rockville	$41,\!125,\!000$	1.21
Prince George's County.	Upper Marlboro.	17,751,056	1.49
Queen Anne's County	Centreville	11,215,334	1.43
Somerset County	Princess Anne	8,210,693	1.15
St. Mary's County	Leonardtown	5,009,659	1.03
Calbot County	Easton	12,069,880	1.00
Wicomico County	Salisbury	12,484,411	1.40
Worcester County	Snow Hill	10,499,694	1.20
Washington County	Hagerstown	37,853,550	.90

# INCORPORATED TOWNS IN MARYLAND.

PRINCE GEORGE'S-FREDERICK-ALLEGANY-Brunswick Bladensburg Barton Cumberland Burkittsville Hvattsville Emmitsburg Laurel Frostburg Frederick Mt. Rainier Lonaconing Middletown Upper Marlboro Midland Myersville QUEEN ANNE'S-Westernport ANNE ARUNDEL-New Market Centreville Annapolis Thurmont. Church Hill CALVERT-Walkersville Oueenstown Chesapeake Beach Woodsboro Sudlersville GARRETT-ST. MARY'S-North Beach Bloomington Charlotte Hall CAROLINE-Deer Park Leonardtown Denton Federalsburg Friendsville SOMERSET-Grantsville Crisfield Goldsboro Greensboro Kitzmillersville Princess Anne Loch Lynn Heights TALBOT-Hillsboro Mountain Lake Park Preston Easton Oakland Ridgely Oxford St. Michaels CARROLL-HARFORD-Hampstead Aberdeen Trappe WASHINGTON-Manchester Bel Air Hayre de Grace Mt. Airy Boonsboro New Windsor HOWARD-Clear Spring Sykesville Ellicott City Funkstown Taneytown KENT-Hagerstown Union Bridge Betterton Hancock Chestertown Westminster Keedysville CECHL-Galena Sharpsburg Cecilton Millington Smithsburg Rock Hall Chesapeake City Williamsport Still Pond Elkton wтсомисо— North East MONTGOMERY-Delmar Perryville Barnesville Pittsville Brookville Poolesville Port Deposit Rising Sun Gaithersburg Salisbury CHARLES-Garrett Park Sharptown La Plata Glen Echo WORCESTER-DORCHESTER-Kensington Berlin Cambridge Laytonsville Bishopsville East New Market Poolesville Ocean City Hurlock Rockville Pecomoke

Snow Hill

Secretary

Vienna

# MANUFACTORIES.

According to the census report of 1915, Maryland had 4.790 manufactories. Capital employed, \$295.934,000; persons engaged in manufactories, 131.333; proprietors and firm members, 5.014; salaried employees, 14.801; average number of wage earners, 111.518; salaries, \$18.008,000; wages, \$53.821,000; cost of material, \$238.982,000; value of products, \$377.764,000, being an increase over 1909 of 19.7 per cent.

The manufacturies rank in value of products in the following order:

1st. Value of men and women's clothing, \$26,000,000. 2nd. Iron and steel products the out put in 1900 being over \$21,000,000.

At Sparrows Point is located one of the best equipped iron and steel plants and shipbuilding yards in the United States. This plant has been recently acquired by the Bethlehem Steel Company, who are spending \$50,000,000 in improvements, which will make it one of the largest if not the largest of its kind in the world.

3rd in value is canning and preserving of fruits, vege tables, fish and oysters, valued at \$15,000,000.

# COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1914, 1909 AND 1904.

	nmber of	уяде Багиег Атегаде Хол	голгебомет личил	Tages Wages	Wages  Yalue of  Value of  Value of  Value of  Value of	to onlay g
\ _	\ _		I			
		111,585	263,753	53,792	- 170,833	X+1:12::
All hidustries 1909 4,8	100 T GO	120,701	118.24	45,436	199,049	315,669
		14,17	165,449	36,144	150,024	243,376
		13	16	X	1+1	0+11
Awnings, Tents and Salls	3.	18	+	9	6	171
_	_	ž	:	<u> </u>	7.	171
_	_	105	9	1+	5.	<del>1</del>
_	_	975	1) 10 10	115	17.7	11
_	_	E	99	S.	13	1:4
_	_	999	947	 	916	1,563
		13:	- 11 12 13 13 14	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	21.5	1,431
_	_	681	181	1777	54.5	1.010
_	_	15:	161	3	1::1	<u> </u>
		167	145	100	110	1:94
_	_	116	ië.	Y.	ï	134
		500	611	31 61	625	1,279
_	_	7.5	::65	8	::0::	X
1804		100	215	13.2	=======================================	496
_	_	16:	2001	:; ;1	153	1.173
		5F7	77	š.	#	3.7°C
		101	13	+	- 18 18 18	<u>7</u>

				-			
Lydustry	ars Lour.	to redisitents	кө Катиегs егаде Хо.)	seboner ugiv	səzr <sub>W</sub>	To 1809 Materials	to anns7 stanborq
	si(+), )		98W 97£)		Express	Expressed in Thousands	nsands
	1914	-11	#:		107	944	7.
Mattresses and Spring Beds	1909	<u>e</u> :	15. X		Ž	69+	(i)
•	1304	97	174	116	15	365	213
	1914	<u>x</u>	908		101	153	21 4
Millinery and Lace Goods	1909	1-1	:: :1		77.	172	 S.:
	1304	T.	163		100	119	19:3
_	1914	X.	:11		511	676	1,60:3
Musical Instruments, Pianos & Organs & Materials	1909	1-	757		464	566	1.466
	1904	У.	6.50		356	++:1	1,336
	1914	G.	145		<u>}</u>	019	1,027
Paint and Varnish	1909	21	151		13	200	1,00,1
•	1904	*11	32		71	+11	3
	131	=======================================	1.586		976	4,126	6,150
Paper and Woodpulp	1909	=======================================	1,249		689	250	±32.7
	1904	16	1.008		397	2,453	967
	1914	ž	1,053		=======================================	9,389	5,970
Pat. Medicines, Compounds & Druggists' Preparat'ns \	1909	ž	1.19:3		677	2,167	5,548
	1904	<u></u>	176		586	1,839	653.4
	1914	*368	4,173	7.013	2.052	3,715	11.263
Printing and Publishing	1909	::1	97:::		1,965	15461	8,360
	1301	98:89	17677		1.511	1.733	6,317

		- 151.	2000	1	1	000	0000
	1914	2	200,0	90,0	6,300	0,000	13,779
Cars and General Shop Construction and Repairs	- GOGT	51	5,549	7.3084	3,535	5,193	9,059
by Steam Railroad Companies	1904	71	±,977	4,245	E3%:01	2.610	5,752
	1914	10::	18,062	6,110	7.317	20,598	39.048
Clothing, Men's, including Shirts	1909	359	19.784	1901	7.503	20,966	36,921
	1904	157	13,849	2,185	4,110	14,772	25,653
	1914	06	3,056	475	1,170	3,296	6.015
Clothing, Woman's	1909	77	2,641	370	888	2.285	4,351
	1904	5.	1,891	65	001	1,699	3,195
	1914	1+	169	F6F	- <del>7</del> S	3,17.1	4,393
Coffee and Spice, Roasting and Grinding	1909	iG.	169	531	22	2,431	2,878
	1904	21	1.1		85	676	1,172
	1914	3	1,442	1,431	997	2,457	3,764
Confectionery	1909	7.0	1.573	1,424	<del>1</del> 63	3,162	5.085
	1904	+	1,054	008	+65	1,517	2,618
	1914	÷::	259	318 818	139	390	969
Cooperage & Wooden Goods, not elsewhere specified \	1900	-10	00 00 00 00 00 00	111	135	358	617
	1904	65	381	333	196	127	765
	1914	114	7,712	7,308	4.078	16,717	25.491
Copper, Tin and Sheet-iron Products	1909	$\overline{x}$	5,275	5,535	2,076	10,808	16.909
	1904	5	5.757	1.523	1286	960'9	9.263
	1914	13	3,424	16.975	1,239	4,452	6.791
Cotton Goods, including Cotton Small Wares	1909	16	3,966	13,128	1,139	4,012	5,522
	1904	21	3.993	11,995	93±	3.873	5,245
	1914	X T	1.991	7,545	1,052	9.968	13.987
Fertilizers	1909	H	1,439	5.354	617	6,963	9.673
	1904	<u> </u>	1,256	3,984	500	4,992	6,632
	_	171	173	11.398	145	6.919	8,164
Flourmill and Gristmill Products		15.51	506	13.807	[]	8,003	9.568
	_	707	550	10,663	212	6,210	7.318
		-			-		

INDUSTRY	ans Zean.	ther of shishments	e Barners (a Nage No.)	soboage user	sozeW	io tso') strivotrik	to onfry slomord
	sno,)		ar'n		Expres	Expressed in Thousands	asands
	1914	=;	66	2.191	152	2,357	2,975
Food Preparations	1909	9:1	212	1.350	56	1,550	1,863
-	1904	13	158 871	:	7	853	101
	1914	179	4.423	8.477	9:13:9	5,193	10.659
Foundry and Machine-shop Products	1909	157	752	6,785	2.751	5,956	11.978
	1904	*118	GGS.4	7.677	5.810	3,946	10.586
	1914	170	1.998	:: S9::	1.012	1,833	3,784
Furniture and Refrigerators	1909	7	- 55.X.L	35.23		1,601	3,350
	1904	15*	0200	SiS.i	959	1,024	5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4
	1914	<u>x.</u>	+8::T	1.677	39S	1,405	4,157
Gas, Illuminating and Heating	1909	Z.	927	1,555	077	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	3,553
	1904	금	17	1,361	Z. I.S.	SCT	1,994
	1914	9	1.184	1.030	92	(F)+	1,501
chass sale	1908	1-	1,052	1217	50°5	1581	1.038
	1904	9	649	977	35.4	159	500
	1914	1-	<u> </u>	- S.1	98	107	361
(trease and Tallow	1909	1.3	3) X	116	157	144	504
	‡190 <del>1</del>			:	:		
	1914	31	103	Si	S. S.	96	023 023
Hats and Caps, other than Felt, Straw and Wool \{	1903	1-1	125	:: :::	99	06. 06.	50s
	1904	11	109	೧೯	58	86	213
Hats and Caps, other than Felt, Straw and Wool	1914 1909 1909	3122	103 103		:	3 8 3 S	28 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80

		-						
	1914	1-	2,173	1.307	1,040	2.395	4.826	
Hotel Officer	1909	į-	1 694	036	88.5	1783	600	
Taile, Black	1901	. ::	1130	105	907	100	2,036	
	1917	=	1.01	- 17	7	179	1,116	
Hastony and Knit Goods	19091	F	6.6	- 097	+60	269	1.172	
Transfer and train constant and the second	1904	10	912 212	105	196	531	952	
	1914	3	51 51	11,463	32.55	3	1,563	
fee. Manufactured	1909	:1	355	7,192	083	300	1,022	
	1904	77	55	4,280	126	180	730	
	1914	71	133	F6	8:	114	288	
Jewelry	1900	1.5	66	9+	10	132	F251	
	1904	21	X	7.7 T.7	45	S	188	
	1914	# *	747	163	129	+58 (	813	
Leather Goods	1909	<u> </u>	973	182	150	1200	1.043	
	1904	F::9	12:1	212	168	505	1,012	
	1914	10	0++	1,458	677	9.629	13.4.Si	
Leather, Tanned, Curried and Finished	1909	===	994	1.321	211	2,114	2,661	
	1904	17	531	985	213	1,486	1,911	
	1914	16	236	605	66	152	390	
Line	1909	7	208	37G	128	132	420	
	1904	51	2335	500	100	106	308	
	1914	51	77.71	3,244	279	1.544	655.7	
Liquors, Distilled	1909	10	927	2,695	143	1,149	5,362	
	1904	17	304	2.894	201	1,399	2.567	
	1914	71	1.073	6.836	5+6	2.166	1. 1.551.	
Liquors, Malt	1909	051	606	6,187	111	1,569	5.690	
	1904	71	078 8	5.963	200	1,302	4.967	
	1914	19:3	6,115	202.20	2,725	6,182	11.911	
Lumber and Timber Products	1909	192	7.003	55,553	2,457	6.507	12.134	
	1904	301	5,149	16,740	1,959	4.906	8.937	
	1914	10.5	966	3.212	579	33	1,831	
Marble and Stone Work	1909	- 92	1,455	4.241	193	957	2,497	
	1904	<u>각</u>	1.091	1,414	099	875	5.244	

Industry	Year	r of shments	Karners Ke Zo.)	А.	11£68	to tse stricts	ilue of stanbor
	sn				.11		
	Cens	muX etsA		nirT ro11	Express	Expressed in Thousands	nsands
	1914		2.038	2,220	1.027	4.630	8,098
Bread and Other Bakery Products	1909	516	1,962	1.212	893	4,363	6.868
	1904	STA	1,691	992	:63	3,067	5,159
	1914	17	1.721	6.258	120	*6 <del>†</del>	1,645
Brick, Tile, Pottery and Other Clay Products	1909	56	1,946	6.151	611	455	1.728
	1904	99	088.51	15.50	923	365	1,949
	1914	51	170	99	<u>89</u>	ef e	380
Brooths	1909	71	101	39	41	655	332
	11904	:	:		:		:
•	1914	G.	000	S 23	167	1,051	1.862
Brushes	1909	11	+ XX	558	218	849	1.124
	11901		:	-:	-::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:	:
	1914	33	59	153	37	<del>163</del>	583
Butter, Choese and Condensed Milk	1909	#	69	5225	- 68 -	523	654
	1904	13	8	576	हा	399	519
_	1914	465	8.640	10.698	2.405	12.958	18.029
Canning and Preserving	1909	168	8,613	7.007	1.926	10.090	13.709
	1904	*40S	9,146	5,799	1,790	9,173	12.935
	1914	130	;; ;;	1.245	415	565	1,385
Carriages and Wagons and Materials	1909	126	121	628	57 St	541	1,330
	1001	110	010	1000	I	000	101

2,102 1,849 1,785	237 237 171 14,136 11,503	5,888 987 1,076 800	402 256 113 79,984 64,972	
1,573 1,098 1,340	100 100 183 189 189 189	320 168 168	8.512 0.7.7.7.659 7.689 7.393	ations. ions.
5,979 6.795 5.215	1,012 915 4,102 3,024	1,204 1,204 95 83	12 3 76.728 59,629 51,655	dual oper al operati ridual ope
2,468	874 655 176 1,202 1,034	3178	47 44 30 16,782 16,775 18,271	of individu findividu e of indiv
4 <del>2</del> 5 5	15 8 ca to	# x s c	764 713 749	sclosure closure o disclosur
1914 1909 1904	1914 1909 1904 1914	1904 1909 1904	1914 1909 1914 1914 1909	void dis
Ship Building, including Boat Building	Silk and Silk Goods, including Throwsters	Umbrellas and Canes	Window Shades and Fixtures	* Excluding statistics for two establishments to avoid disclosure of individual operations.  \$\\$ Excluding statistics for one establishment to avoid disclosure ofindividual operations.  \$\\$ Figures not available.  \$\\$ Excluding statistics for three establishments to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

2.525 2.525

# BANKS.

There were 141 State Banks and Trust Companies in the State, December 31, 1915, including 15 branches, with resources of \$157,655,891.92, and 19 Saving Institutions with \$106,405,-307.35 resources.

The total amount of deposits in all the banks of the State December 31, 1915, was \$166,473,063.17, of which \$96,973,-131.52 was in the Savings Banks; the number of depositors being 243,620, having an average of \$398.07, each.

The following statistics which were compiled prior to the European war, while they have no direct bearing on the people of our State, may be interesting, as it shows the number of people out of a thousand who had saving accounts, in the following countries:

Switzerland, 554; Denmark, 442; Norway, 415; Sweden, 404; Belgium, 397; New Zealand, 360; France, 346; Holland, 325; Germany, 317; England, 302; Australia, 300; Tasmania, 280; Japan, 270; Italy, 220, and the United States, 99.

It is remarkable to know that in America, where the people are the most prosperous, only one in ten persons have saving accounts, while in the European countries they range from two and one-fifth to five and one-half persons out of every ten.

# INTERNAL TAXES.

From the preliminary report of the United States Commissioners of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year 1915-1916, Maryland, although one of the smallest states in area and population, ranks sixteenth as a contributor of taxes to the Federal Government.

Of the \$512,723,287 collected in internal revenue \$13,280,001 was collected in the Maryland district composed of Maryland, the District of Columbia, Delaware and Accomac and Northampton Counties, Virginia, which district ranked thirteenth among the 42 collection districts in the country. Of the \$13,280,001 collected from the Maryland district, Maryland has 6,929 on the list who contributed \$8,789,495; Virginia,

\$9,567,961 (being fifteenth among the States), and West Virginia paid \$2,009,127.

Funded debt of the State as of September 30, 1915, \$22,785,880.55. Assets—Mortgage N. & C. R. R., \$1,500,000; stocks, bonds and cash to the credit of the various sinking funds, \$6,210,584.35; total, \$7,710,584.35, leaving net debt of State, \$15,075,296.20.

In 1914 the assessed value of real and personal property amounted to \$1,150,864,665.

# STATE TAXABLE BASIS.

From tables compiled by Secretary Girdwood of the State Tax Commission, the State Tax Basis, 1916, on which the State receives taxes, is \$1,279,935,000, of which \$755,108,734.79 is real estate and improvements and \$524,825,750 is the value of bank stock and stock of other corporations.

# CHESAPEAKE BAY.

The most valuable of the possessions of Maryland, more valuable than its farms and fields and its forests, more valuable than its mines and quarries, is the Chesapeake Bay. This magnificent sheet of water penetrates the State from its southern border almost to the border of Pennsylvania. estuaries stretch from either side far into the interior, making a natural highway for the commerce of the world to penetrate farther inland than it can do elsewhere in the United States, for this is the largest arm of the ocean within the boundaries of the Union. The Bay is 200 miles long, with an average width of about 12 miles. The waters of the Chesapeake Bay are famous for its fish, furnishing oysters, shad, menhadin, mackerel, crabs, diamond-back terrapin and wild fowl. It is the largest natural oyster producing area in the world, comprising 123,000 acres and fully one-half of the water area or 640,000 acres, is capable of producing oysters.

In the last half of the century it is estimated that more than 400,000,000 bushels of oysters have been taken from the

waters of Maryland, and the annual output of fish and oysters is valued at more than \$5,000,000.

The production of oysters has decreased, in recent years, but it is expected that the oyster planting laws will greatly increase the output. Under existing laws the bottoms of the bay and rivers are divided into lots and to be leased by the State to citizens for the cultivation of oysters. By this law it is hoped that a most profitable occupation will be opened to thousands of citizens. The revenue derived therefrom is to be expended on the State highways. The industry gives employment to an army of men, women and children and to a great fleet of vessels and constitutes the largest single industry in the State, except farming.

From the report of the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce, the number of persons engaged in the oyster industry of Maryland in 1916 was about 25,000 and wages paid, \$2,724,641.

The value of vessels, boats, apparatus and other property was \$3,980,087. The estimated quantity and value of oysters planted in private area at the end of the year 1912 was 769,785 bushels, valued at \$210,028. The products for the same year was 5,230,421 bushels, valued at \$2,127,759.

The amount of oysters sold to the wholesale trade was 136,617 bushels in the shell, valued at \$139,820; opened oysters, 3,769,766 gallons, valued at \$3,588,873; canned oysters, 10,170,608 cans, value, \$775,907; oyster shells sold, 41,893,297 bushels, value, \$73,127; crushed oyster shells sold, 10,000 tons value, \$54,375. Lime from oyster shells, 3,968 tons, value, \$8,070; total value, \$4,640,173. Expense connected with wholesale trade, \$872,326.

Comparative statistics of the oyster product of Maryland by years from 1880 to 1912:

Year	Bushels	Value
1880	10,600,000	\$4,730,476
1887	8,148,217	2,683,435
1888	8,531,658	2,877,790

1890	10,450,087	4,854,740
1891	9,945,058	5,295,866
1897	7,254,934	2,885,202
1901	5,685,561	3,031,518
1904	4,429,650	2,417,674
1908	6,232,000	2,228,330
1912	5,510,421	2,127,759

The number of persons engaged in the shad and alewife industry of Maryland in 1915 was 3,422.

The amount of money invested in boats, nets, apparatus, shore and accessory property and cash capital for the same year was \$533,432 and the value of products was \$323,296.

The comparative value of shad and alewife products of Maryland for various years from 1880 to 1915:

Year	Value	Year	Value
1880	\$280,593	1897	\$282,818
1887	236,234	1901	211,910
1888	286,946	1904	297,754
1890	386,702	1908	404,000
1891	342,820	1909	428,368
1896	292,601	1915	323,296

The number of persons engaged in the crab industry of Maryland in 1912 was 7,312. The value of boats, dredges, scrapes, scoop nets, lines, seines, apparatus and shore and accessory property was \$485,627 and the value of products was \$664,651.

Comparative value of the crab industry for various years, from 1880 to 1915:

Year	Value	Year	Value
1885	\$ 46,850	1897	\$217,586
	170,757	1901	288,447
1888	190,769	1904	358,847
1890	260,413	1908	319,000
1891	303,716	1915	664,651

# FARMS AND PRODUCTS.

Statistical abstracts from the United States Reports show the number of farms in Maryland in 1910 to be 48,923, an increase over 1000 of 6.3 per cent.; acres improved, 3,354.767; unimproved, 1,702,373; total, 5,057,140; average number of acres to a farm, 103.4; percentage of farm land improved, 66.3; value of farm land in the State, \$163,451,614, or \$32.32 per acre; farm buildings, \$78,285,500; implements and machinery, \$11,850,771; live stock, \$32,570,134; all farm property, \$286,167,028. The combined acreage of crops for which acreage was reported was 1,031,072, representing 57.6 per cent. of the total improved land in farms (3,354,767 acres). The total value of Maryland crops in 1909 was \$43,920,000 or 45.4 per cent. greater than in 1899, and in 1916 the farm value of all products was estimated by the Department of Agriculture at \$87,000,000, the increase being partly due to higher prices.

An analysis of the figures of 1909 will show that general farming crops, such as cereals, hay and forage, tobacco, etc., contributed \$29,413,094; and special crops, such as potatoes, sweet potatoes, other vegetables, nursery and greenhouse products, small fruits, orchard fruits, nuts, farm, forest products and minor crops made up the balance of \$14,507,055.

The following is the amount and value of some of the farm products: Cattle, 287,751, \$7,869,526. Horses, 155,438, \$16.787,467. Mules, 22,667, \$3,043,581. Swine, 301,583, \$1,765.857. Sheep, 237,137, \$1,142,965. Poultry, 2,908,958, \$1,858,570. Corn, 17,911,436 bu., \$11,015,298. Oats, 1,160,663 bu., \$584,305. Wheat, 9,463,457 bu., \$9,876,480. Hay, 477,564 tons, \$6,011,749. Tobacco, 17,845,699 lbs., \$1,457,112. Apples, 1,822,824 bu., \$902,077. Peaches, 324,609 bu., 361, 617. Pears, 367,359 bu., \$168,561. Strawberries, 23,611,095 qts., \$1,070,072. Grapes, 2,152,382 lbs., \$53,498. Blackberries, 1,372,164 qts., \$68,817. Potatoes, 3,444,311 bu., \$1,782,954. Sweet Potatoes, 1,065,956 bu., \$483,751. Other vegetables, \$5,729,400. Farm forest products, \$2,349,045.

The principle vegetable crops were, asparagus, \$42,740;

green beans, \$153,013; cabbage, \$304,394; cantaloupes, \$246,-333. Sweet corn, \$386,277; cucumbers, \$46,633; green peas, \$220,709; spinach, \$80,653; tomatoes, \$2,037,634; turnips, \$34,-372; watermelons, \$94,737.

Acreage: Corn, 647.012 acres; oats, 49,210; wheat, 589,-893; hay-forage, 398,842; potatoes, 39,299, and tobacco, 26,072.

The following is compiled from the estimated farm productions of Maryland for 1913, reported by the United States Department of Agriculture and should be compared with like items in the aforegoing table.

Corn, 670,000 acres; 22,110,000 bu. yield; 33 bu. per acre; value, \$14,372,000. Wheat, 610,000 acres; 8,113,000 bu. yield; 13.3 bu. per acre; value, \$7,221,000. Oats, 45,000 acres; 1,260,000 bu.; 28 bu. per acre; value, \$605,000. Potatoes, 43,000 acres; 31,741,000 bu.; 87 bu. per acre; value, \$2,506,000. Sweet potatoes, 8,000 acres; 1,128,000 bu.; 141 bu. per acre; value, 677,000. Hay, 390,000 acres; 491,000 tons; 1.26 tons per acre; value, \$7,463,000. Tobacco, 25,000 acres; 18,500,000 lbs.; 740 lbs. per acre; value, \$1,720,000. Cattle, other than milch cows, 119,000; value, \$3,499,000; average 29,40 per head. Milch cows, 170,000; value, \$9,146,000; \$53.80 per head. Swine, 332,000; value, \$3,486,000; \$10.50 per head. Sheep, 223,000; value, \$1,115,000; \$5.00 per head. Horses, 165,000; value, \$19,635,000; \$119 per head. Mules, 24,000; value, \$3,432,000; \$143 per head.

Corn, of which 647,012 acres were harvested during the census year, was grown by more than four out of five farms; wheat using 589,893 acres, by nearly five out of ten farms; hay and forage covering 398,842 acres by six out of ten farms, and potatoes from 39,299 acres were grown on seven out of ten farms. Corn utilized nearly one-fifth of the improved acreage of the State; wheat, about a sixth, and the hay and forage crops about an eighth. The growing of vegetables for canning factories and city markets is a steadily increasing and important agricultural industry. The Census reports show that 108,084 acres were used for intensive truck gardening and the value of the output was 13 per cent, of the total value of

farm products. A business of growing importance is the commercial culture of flowers and plants, which amounted to \$597,001, and of nursery products, \$456,900. The amount of milk reported for the census year was 41,094,000 gallons, together with 8,739,620 pounds butter and 259,386 pounds of cheese, the total value of which, besides what was used on the farms was \$5,481,000.

Over 23,000 colonies of bees figured in the reports and the returns show the production of 306,367 pounds of honey and 4.358 pounds of wax.

The estimated acreage in potatoes in Maryland in 1915 was 44,000; production, 4,268,000 bushels; value, \$2,646,000; average price per bushel, 62 cents; average yield per acre, 97 bushels; average value per acre, \$60.14. Estimated annual production of corn in Maryland for the same year was 24,850,000 bushels. Wheat, 10,272,000 bushels. Tobacco, 22,000 acres, 16,208,000 pounds; valued at \$1,384,000.

From the report of the Department of Agriculture, a record was established in the value of farm products for the year 1916. Notwithstanding the production fell far short of previous records, the high prices made the aggregate crop value of the United States \$8,934.587,000. The value of the crops produced by Maryland is given at \$87,001,000 against \$68,905,000 in 1915. In rank, Maryland has gone up from 35 to 34, having changed places with New Jersey.

The value of animals on farm and ranges of the United States on January 1, 1916, aggregated \$6,685,020,000, an increase of \$664,350,000 over their value a year ago. Horses numbered 21,126,000, a decrease of 33,000 and were valued at \$2,174,629,000; mules, 4,639,000, an increase of 46,000, valued at \$584,864,000; milch cows, 22,768,000, an increase of 660,000, \$584,864,000; milch cows, 22,768,000, an increase of 660,000, valued at \$1,358,435,000; other cattle, 40,849,000, an increase of 1,037,000, valued at \$1,465,786,000; sheep, 48,483,000, a decrease of 142,000, valued at \$346,064,000, and swine, 67,453,000, a decrease of 313,000, valued at \$791,242,000.

The following table gathered from the reports of the United States Department of Agriculture shows the amount

and value of some of the principal crops raised in Maryland in the year 1916:

MARYL	AND	CROPS	IN	1016.

	Bushels	Value	Acres	Yd. Ac.
Wheat	10,240,000	\$17,510,000	640,000	16
Corn	27,300,000	24,297,000	700,000	39
Tobacco	*19,635,000	3,142,000	25,500	*770
Rye	356,000	392,000	23,000	15.5
Oats	1,357,000	828,000	46,000	29.5
Buckwheat	189,000	208,000	10,000	18.9
Potatoes	4,085,000	5,433,000	43,000	95
Sweet Potatoes	1,134,000	998;000	9,000	126
Peaches	600,000	900,000		
Peaches (1915)	1,248,000	1,900,000		
Apples	1848,000	2,000,000		
Tomatoes		461,747		
Hay	\$694,000	9.632,000	465,000	:1.48

<sup>\*</sup> Pounds. † Barrels. ‡ Tons.

It is interesting to note that according to the official figures of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1916, the yield of corn per acre in Maryland was more than double that in the great corn state of Missouri and greater than in any of the grain growing states of the middle West. The average per acre in Maryland was 39 bushels; in Pennsylvania, 39; in Ohio, 31; in Indiana, 34; in Oregon, 33.5; in California, 32. It will thus be seen that Maryland stands at the top of the Corn States.

In the production of wheat to the acre, Maryland is also ahead of nearly all the other wheat states. Its average yield to the acre in 1916 was 16 bushels and in 1914, 21.5 bushels. In 1916 the yield per acre in Missouri was 8.5 bushels; in Iowa, 15.8 bushels; in South Dakota, 6.8 bushels, and in the great wheat state of Kansas, 12 bushels to the acre.

# CANNING INDUSTRY.

The following totals taken from the Census of some of Maryland's canning products are as follows: Tomatoes, 5,-757,811 cases, value \$7,674,960; sweet corn 772,828 cases, value \$1,039,905; peas 381,894 cases, value \$619,981; baked beans

446,272 cases, value \$577,039; strawberries 106,724 cases, value \$228,860; sweet potatoes 136,768 cases, value \$206,010; spinach 110,882 cases, value \$188,852; string beans 142,877 cases, value \$171,097; lima beans 8,808 cases, value \$13,768; asparagus 2,475 cases, value \$4,759. There were 3,726,033 cans of oysters packed in 1915, valued at \$761,198 (a case contains two dozen quart cans).

From the report of Secretary Frank E. Gorrell, of the National Canners Association, on the pack of 1915, shows that Maryland canned 3,084,000 cases of tomatoes or 36.4 per cent of the entire pack of the United States; sugar corn, 1,600,000 cases or 16 per cent., and peas, 574,000 cases or 6.2 per cent.

# STATE ROADS.

The State Roads Commission was created by an Act of the General Assembly of 1908, largely through the efforts of the late Governor Austin L. Crothers. Bonds to the amount of \$5,000,000 were authorized for the purpose of building a main arterial system of State Roads, connecting Baltimore City with the Counties and the County seats with each other as far as practicable.

A number of public meetings were held throughout the State for the purpose of laying out the contemplated system which resulted in about 1,200 miles being determined upon. After considerable preliminary work of organization and making surveys, the system was finally adopted on April 1, 1909, to include 1,285 miles and on June 9, the first contract for a State Road was let. An Act of the General Assembly of 1910 provided an additional \$1,000,000 of bonds for the Baltimore-Annapolis Boulevard, the purchase of Conowingo's Bridge, and the building of the Sharptown Bridge, etc. Negotiations were begun in 1010 to obtain a number of turnpikes. the purchase of which would abolish the toll-gates thereon. This work was continued during 1911 until 136 miles had been purchased at a cost of \$265,019 and 53.50 miles were taken over from the United Railways and Electric Company, making a total of 189.50 miles incorporated into the State System. At the end of the year 1911, 168.58 miles of State road were accepted, including the Washington Boulevard. 100.39 miles were oiled and maintenance work was done on 332.38 miles at a cost of \$104.138.32.

During the four years there were let or otherwise arranged for 353.44 miles of new State road at a cost of \$4,037,217.16.

For further details, reference is made to the reports of the State Roads Commission. On April 8, 1912, the General Assembly authorized another issue of \$3,170,000 of bonds to continue the work on the system. During that year 96.16 miles of new State roads were started at an approximate cost of \$906.672.55; 153.92 miles were completed and 138.94 miles were under construction at the end of the year. The total approximated amount of State and State aid work done in 1912 was \$1,529,501.25 (exclusive of \$175.000 paid by the Counties), covering 307.78 miles of road.

During the year 1913, 154.46 miles of new roads were begun at a cost of \$1,700,937.35; 202.42 miles were completed; 90.98 miles were under construction at the end of the year; surveys were made of 373.03 miles and plans were prepared on 235.79 miles.

In the Maintenance Department 326.61 miles were oiled; 575 miles were maintained and a total of \$261,379.48 spent for oiling and maintenance.

On State aid work, 54.88 miles of new road were started at a cost of \$595.718; 18.15 miles were certified to the State Comptroller; surveys were made of 94.83 miles; plans were prepared on 69.68 miles and 18.15 miles were accepted and turned over to the Counties.

The total expenditure on 366.55 miles of State and State aid work in 1913 approximated \$2,363,905.39.

On April 16, 1914, the Legislature made an additional appropriation of \$6,600,000 of which \$5,000,000 was to be applied in filling in the main gaps of the system in the Counties and \$1,600,000 for Baltimore City to build the Light or Hanover Street bridge and for paving streets. By the end of June approximately \$2,335,000 of contracts had been let, covering 230 miles of road on the State system. 285 miles of new road were begun at a cost of \$3,089,000; 225 miles were completed:

204 miles well under construction at the end of the year. Surveys were made of 534 miles; and plans prepared on 443 miles.

In the Maintenance Department 448 miles were oiled; 851 miles were maintained; and a total of \$309,503.98 spent for oiling and maintenance on State aid work. 69 miles of new road were started at a cost of \$624,274; 21 miles were certified to the State Comptroller; surveys were made of 102 miles; plans were prepared on 76 miles and 21 miles were accepted and turned over to the Counties.

The total expenditures on the 354 miles of State and State Aid work in 1914 approximated \$3,713,279.

By November 15, 1915, the main system was about completed and it was possible to ride over trunk lines: (A) From Oakland in Garrett County at the western end of the State, through Cumberland, Hagerstown, Frederick, Baltimore, Elkton, Chestertown, Centreville, Easton or Denton, 350 miles to Cambridge or 405 miles through Salisbury to Ocean City; or 406 miles through Princess Anne to Crisfield at the southern extremity of the Eastern Shore.

- (B) From Baltimore 127 miles to Point Lookout in Southern Maryland, via Washington, Waldorf, Bryantown, Hughesville, Charlotte Hall, Leonardtown and St. Mary's City.
- (C) From Baltimore 84 miles to Solomon's Island, the southern point of Calvert County, through Annapolis, Birdsville, Mt. Zion, Owings Station, Prince Frederick and Lusby's. And
- (D) Over about 300 miles of the system not directly included in the foregoing arteries. This makes approximately 1,000 miles of the system completed at the end of 1915. In the Maintenance Department 504 miles were oiled; 1,049 miles were maintained, and a total of \$379,028.20 spent for maintenance and oiling.

The result of the total appropriation of \$24,470,000, during the past seven years for this great road system, is that Maryland has been more extensively advertised through its

good roads, land values have increased more, and more strangers have been attracted to our State, than could have been accomplished through any other means.

# EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

Maryland has abundant schools of all kinds, and every provision is made that each child in the State, male and female, white and colored, shall have every needed facility for obtaining an education. No farmhouse in all the State is too remote from a free school for the children to reach it conveniently.

The number of schools in the State, July 31, 1915, as shown by the report of the State Board of Education, was 2,476 value of property, \$11,110,587; number of months schools were open in the Counties were 9.34 and 10 months in Baltimore City.

Number of teachers, 6,222, of whom 924 were male and 5,298 females.

Amount of teachers' salaries, \$3,495,724.38, total expenses, \$5,613,949.59.

Estimated number of children between 5 and 20 years of age in the State was 415,908; number enrolled, 220,480; average daily attendance, 167,931.

The number of colored schools in the State is 551 with 979 teachers of whom 227 were males and 752 females, with 51,242 pupils enrolled; average number enrolled, 37,945; average attendance, 27,284.

The most important institution for higher education is Johns Hopkins University, organized in 1876, and in 1913 had 225 instructors and 1,200 students. Its hospital and medical school are famous.

Goucher College, formerly the Women's College of Baltimore, founded in 1888, has 29 instructors and 385 students. Other institutions are, The State Normal School, Baltimore, the Peabody Institute for the education of Music. The Maryland Institute, School of Art and Design. Walter's Art Gallery, Maryland University, Maryland Agricultural College with

24 professors and 220 students. The Tome Institute, Port Deposit. The Princess Anne Academy for colored youth, with four teachers and 47 students; other Colleges and Institutions, Washington College, Chestertown, founded 1723, 10 professors, 114 students; St. John's College, Annapolis, founded 1789, 14 professors, 161 students; U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, national, founded 1845, 125 professors, 1,200 midshipmen; Lovola College, Baltimore, founded 1852, 23 professors, 305 students; Morgan College, Baltimore, colored, founded 1872, 26 professors, 326 students; Western Maryland College, Westminster, 1867, 24 professors, 244 students; Rock Hall College, Ellicott City, 1857; 18 professors, 160 students; Mt. St. Mary's, Emmittsburg, 1808, 35 professors, 306 students, and St. Joseph's Female Seminary at Emmittsburg: Notre Dame and Mount De Sales, Baltimore; Maryland State School for the Deaf, Frederick; the Maryland School for the Blind, Baltimore, and many private secondary schools.

The Enoch Pratt Free Library had 11 branches and a recent donation made by Andrew Carnegie of \$500,000, provides for 20 additional branches.

# INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION.

The General Assembly of 1914 passed an Act known as the Workmen's Compensation Act. to promote the general welfare of this State by providing compulsory insurance against accident or death of workmen engaged in extra-hazardous employment in Maryland and providing for the form, kind and method of such insurance and the incidents thereto; and providing for the amounts of compensation payable thereunder, and the person or persons to whom such compensation is payable; and providing for the creation of a State Industrial Accident Commission and defining its powers; and providing for an appropriation to carry out the provisions of this Act; and providing for the abolishment in certain cases of the defense of "Assumption of Risk," "Contributory Negligence" and the "Negligence of a Fellow Servant" in actions for personal injury or death, and to repeal all other Acts conflicting therewith. The elimination of the ingredient of fault as a cause of injury has greatly narrowed the debatable ground as to the right of relief. The most important feature of the Act is the fact that it is compulsory. Of the thirty-one states and two territories. which have compensation acts on their statute books, twentyfour have adopted the election form of law for private employers and nine, including Maryland, make it compulsory, which imposes the scheme of compensation upon employers and employes alike. The election law makes it possible for any employer to reject the compensation scheme therein provided and to choose to be governed by a rule of liability, which is but an unsatisfactory modification of the "Common Law System" and open to most of its objections. The Common Law System was marked by uncertainty as to recovery, delays in awaiting trial which prevent relief in the time of the greatest need, economic waste in lawyers' fees and Court costs, disturbance of business and the creation of hostility between employer and employe.

The State saw fit to appropriate \$40,000 annually for the years 1914, 1915, 1916 for the maintenance of the Commission, and the payment of salaries and expenses, and maintain a solvent State Accident Fund. And a further appropriation of \$15,000 for the year 1914 was made for the necessary expenses of printing, office fixtures and other legitimate expenses in establishing their offices.

The first annual report of the State Industrial Accident Commission from November 1, 1914, to October 31, 1915, contains some interesting facts and figures, as will be shown by the following:

During the first year, twelve thousand employers insured the payment of compensation under the Act. Of these 11,035 insured with stock companies (842 in State Accident Fund), and 123 were granted the right to carry their own insurance, each self-insurer giving bond.

The number of claims filed during the first twelve months, ending October 31, 1915, were 3.443; 3.352 non-fatal and 61 fatal. Of these, compensation was awarded in 2,677 and disallowed in 199, having 267 in the course of investigation. 249

claims were contested, resulting in 273 hearings being held at the principal office in Baltimore, Hagerstown, Cumberland and Cambridge. The great value of the law in affording prompt relief to injured workmen is shown by the following statement of benefits derived by them during the first year: Awards for 66 fatal accidents, \$178,050.54; funeral expenses \$5,720.65; awards for 225 permanent partial disabilities, \$44,450.21; awards for 2,060 temporary total disabilities, \$83,713.64; awards for five temporary partial disabilities, \$33.31; medical services in compensation cases, \$37,321.08; medical services in cases where the injury did not incapacitate the employe beyond two weeks, \$53,843.10; showing grand total, \$404.032.53. Compensation under the Maryland Act is fifty per cent. of the average weekly wage. Loss of member, including foot, leg. arm, hand, eye, finger, etc., is compensated specifically for a stated number of weeks. In death cases, widows and minor children or other dependents, receive fifty per cent. of the deceased employe's average weekly wage, for a period not exceeding eight years.

While the economic side of the plan of compensation as it relates to loss of earning power and as a charge upon industry is important, the humanitarian aspect, the swift relief of injured workmen, and in case of death the succor extended women and children or other dependents, marks it the most beneficent measure ever devised to promote social betterment of the wage-earners of the State. It is not charity, the amount received is compensation charged against hazardous industries, as a part of the cost of operation of the industry. Under this Act the Courts are relieved of damage suits, and the injured workman, who under the old law has no remedy in the Courts brings his claim before the Industrial Accident Commission. Of the 12,000 employers of the State who were reported as carrying Workmen's Compensation Insurance 6,960 or 58 per cent, were in Baltimore City, 4,383 or 36.5 per cent, in the Counties and 657 or 5.5 per cent outside the State, who had men employed in the State. Of the 12,000 carrying insurance 11,035 or 92 per cent. were insured in Stock Companies, 842

or 7 per cent. State Accident Fund and 123 or one per cent. self-insurance.

The State Industrial Accident Commission was authorized and directed to create, establish and administer a Fund to be known as the State Accident Fund, for the purpose of Insuring Employers against Liability, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and to secure to employes and their dependents, payment of compensation specified in the Act.

As the State compels employers to insure the payment of compensation to their injured employes, it would be manifestly unfair not to provide a method wholly under the control of the State.

The creation of the Accident Fund brought about real competition and safeguards the employers from excessive rates.

At the end of the first year of the operation of the State Fund, its statement shows that after reserving \$4,213.93 to pay all awards to maturity, setting aside \$3,145.64, representing unearned premiums, and \$4,682.88, an amount equal to 10 per cent. of all premiums as required by the Act., to be set aside as a special surplus, there remained a balance of \$42,573.97, as surplus to its credit, at the beginning of its second year.

The continuing success of the State Fund should undoubtedly be of material benefit to the Employers of this State.

From the Federal Government report, Workmen's Compensation Insurance is rapidly taking the place of employer's Compensation Insurance. During the year 1915 the paid premiums for Workmen's Compensation Insurance in the United States were \$5,547,170.19, an increase over 1914 of \$872,751.01 at the same time, Employer's Liability premiums decreased.

# PROCEDURE IN ACCIDENT CASES UNDER THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW.

By J. LLOYD HARSHMAN,

Chief Examiner to the State Industrial Accident Commission. In The Daily Record.

# EFFECTS OF THE LAW.

Chapter 800 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1914, commonly known as the Workmen's Compensation Act, practically revolutionizes the law of master and servant in this State insofar as personal injuries are concerned. This law, which went into effect November 1, 1914, is compulsory. By this is meant that every employer engaged in extra-hazardous employment must insure, and keep insured, each and every one of his employees against accident under one of the three meth ods provided by the act, and failure to do this not only may subject him to a criminal prosecution, but his common law defenses of contributory negligence, assumption of risk and negligence of a fellow-servant are taken away. On the other hand, by complying with the provisions of the law, he is relieved from defending damage suits, which are often lengthy and expensive, for the injured employee's sole right of recovery is now regulated by this act.

Under the common law, the employee could recover only in the event that he was injured through some negligent act of the employer. This element is not a necessary pre-requisite to recover under the law as it exists at the present. An employee who now receives an accidental personal injury arising out of and in the course of his employment which disables him for a period of more than two weeks is assured of compensation; provided, however, that his injury was not caused by his own wilful misconduct, his wilful intention to injure himself or another, or did not result solely from intoxication.

Section 32 of the act is the coverage section. This section is divided into forty-three sub-sections. Each of the first forty-two sub-sections names one or more classes of employments, which employments are, of course, thereby brought specifically within the terms of the act. Sub-section 43 says that "in addition to the employments which are definitely named in the previous forty-two sub-sections, it is intended that this act shall apply to all extra-hazardous employments not specifically enumerated herein." It will, therefore, be seen that on the question of coverage the act is very broad.

While the act is compulsory only in extra-hazardous employments, yet employees and employers in any occupation can bring themselves within its provisions and benefits by jointly electing to do so, except, however, in those cases which are specifically exempted by the act, such as farm laborers, domestic servants, country blacksmiths, or other rural employments, casual employes, or any employes whose salary is in excess of \$2,000 per year.

This briefly and in a general way outlines the nature and extent of the law. An explanation of the procedure and requirements of all parties affected by it, in case an injury occurs to an employe, can now be given.

# THE EMPLOYER.

As soon as an accident happens, the employer should provide for the injured employe such medical, surgical or other attendance or treatment, nurse and hospital services, medicines, crutches and apparatus as may be required, in an amount not to exceed \$150. Competent medical services should be rendered at once, no matter how trivial the injury may seem. If the employer fails to provide the same, the injured emplove may do so at the expense of the employer. Knowledge on the part of the employer of an injury, and his neglect for any reason to furnish such medical services may be construed to be such failure on his part. In case death ensues from the injury within two years, reasonable funeral expenses shall be paid not to exceed the sum of \$75, provided, however, that if there are no dependents and the deceased employe leaves sufficient estate to pay the same, all expenses of last sickness and burial shall be paid out of said estate and not by the employer or insurer.

The employer must keep on hand a supply of forms for the use of himself and employes. These forms may be had by applying for them at the office of the commission in Baltimore. All accidents of every nature are required to be reported to the commission on forms provided for that purpose, stating the time, cause and nature of the accident and injuries and probable duration of the disability resulting therefrom, and whether the accident arose out of and in the course of the injured person's employment.

# THE EMPLOYE.

As soon as an employe sustains an injury he should report it to the employer and request medical services; by doing this he not only gives the employer an opportunity to provide any necessary assistance at once, but by getting such assistance immediately, a long duration of disability and other serious consequences may often be averted. His refusal to accept competent medical services offered by the employer will relieve the employer from the responsibility of paying the medical and hospital expenses incurred by a doctor and hospital of the claimant's own selection. If the commission requests him to do so, the claimant must submit himself for a medical examination from time to time and at such time and place as shall be reasonably convenient for him. If he refuses to submit to any such examination, or obstructs same, his right to compensation shall be suspended until such examination has taken place, and no compensation shall be payable during or for account of such period.

Notice of an injury for which compensation is payable shall be given to the employer within ten days after the accident, and also in case of the death of the employe resulting from such injury, within thirty days after such death. Such notice may be in writing giving the name and address of the employe and stating in ordinary language the time, place, nature and cause of the injury and be signed by him or a person in his behalf, or in case of death, by one or more of the dependents, or some one in their behalf. The failure to give such notice, unless excused by the commission, either on the ground that notice for some sufficient reason could not be given, or on the ground that the employer or insurer, as the case may be, has not been prejudiced thereby shall be a bar to that claim under this act.

When the injury is such that the injured employe will be entitled to compensation, he shall file with the commission his application therefor, together with a certificate of a physician, if any, who attended him within thirty days after the beginning of the disability for which compensation is claimed, and failure to do this, unless excused by the commission, either on the ground that the employer or insurer has not been prejudiced thereby, or for some other sufficient reason, shall be a bar to any claim under this act. In case of death the dependents may make application for compensation, which application must be accompanied with proof of death and proof of relationship of the parties claiming and the certificate of the attending physician, if any.

The claim must be sworn to by the claimant and made out on forms which may be had by applying either to the commission or to the employer. All questions should be answered fully and any pertinent facts which the form does not cover should be appended.

Immediately after the filing of a claim, notices containing the essentials of it are mailed to the employer and insurer notifying them that if no request for a hearing is made on or before a certain day named therein (usually six or seven days are given), the commission will dispose of the case on the evidence then contained in the papers. In the meantime the case is gotten in proper shape to be disposed of. Necessary papers and reports, which have not already been filed, are secured and in many instances the interested parties are interviewed by a representative of the commission. As soon as all the necessary information upon which to base a finding is secured, the claim is either allowed or disallowed as the facts, in the opinion of the commission, justify. The finding of the commission contains a statement of the law and facts upon which it is based, and its order thereon, copies of which are immediately mailed to all interested parties.

# PHYSICIANS.

Physicians who render medical assistance to injured employes should at the expiration of two weeks from the be-

ginning of disability fully and definitely fill out a certificate, forms of which are furnished by the commission, and either give it to the injured employe, or mail directly to the commission. Neglect and refusal to do this will not only delay the action on the claim by the commission, but may defeat his right to compensation, as the law makes it obligatory upon the claimant to file such certificate with his claim. All fees and other charges for medical treatment and services are subject to regulation by the commission and shall be limited to such charges as prevail in the same community for similar treatment of injured persons of a like standard of living. The physician's bill should be first submitted to the employer or insurer and upon payment being refused, itemized bills may then be filed with the commission. When this is done they are submitted to the chief medical examiner of the commission who passes upon each item therein. Notice of his action is then mailed to the parties together with an order nisi stating that if no hearing is requested on or before the date named therein, a final order will be passed by the commission in accordance with the finding of the chief medical examiner. On the application of any party in interest, the commission will set for hearing any controversy arising about the payment of medical and hospital expenses.

If the medical and hospital expenses exceed the sum of \$150.00 said bills will be prorated and apportioned among the various parties.

# HEARINGS.

Any interested party who desires a hearing must request it on or before the day named in the notice on which the case will be disposed of. Each request for hearing must be made in writing and state with particularity the issue of law and fact proposed to be raised at the hearing. The commission may of its own motion set the case for a hearing. The said request having been made in proper form, or in case of no request, when so ordered by the commission, the case is set down for a hearing on some certain day. Notices stating the

time and place and the issues of law and fact to be raised, are then mailed to all the parties. Either party can have witnesses summoned to testify in his behalf by submitting the names of them to the commission and requesting that subpoenas be issued. The parties may or may not be represented by counsel at the hearings. All hearings are conducted as a judicial proceeding, witnesses testify under oath, or by affirmation, and a record of the proceedings is made and kept. At such hearings the investigations are conducted in such manner as to ascertain the substantial rights of the respective parties, and the commission is not bound by the usual common law or statutory rules of evidence, or by technical or formal rules of procedure. A transcribed copy of the evidence and proceedings taken by a stenographer, appointed by the commission, being certified and sworn to by such stenographer to be a true and correct transcript of the testimony, or any specified part thereof, may be received in evidence by the commission with the same effect as if such stenographer were present and testified to the facts certified.

Hearings will not be continued or postponed unless there shall appear to the commission special reasons which will, in its opinion, justify or warrant such continuance or postponement.

Re-hearings may be had only on the grounds of error, or newly discovered evidence and then only in the event that a request is made in writing within thirty days from the date of the decision.

For the convenience of claimants and employers, hearings are held from time to time at various places throughout the State.

# APPEALS.

Any person feeling aggrieved by any decision of the commission affecting his interest under this act may have the same reviewed by a proceeding in the nature of an appeal and initiated in the Circuit Court of the County, or in the common law courts of Baltimore City having jurisdiction over the place

where the accident occurred, or over the person appealing from such decision. This language was construed by the Court of Appeals in the Brenner case, 127 Md. 187-193. In this case the accident, resulting in the death of the employe for which compensation was claimed by his dependents, happened in Hagerstown, where the employer had his principal place of business and where the claimants had their home. The State Industrial Accident Commission, after a hearing was held, found that the claimants were partially dependent upon the deceased employe for support at the time of his death, and awarded them compensation. From this decision an appeal was taken, by the insurance company which was on the risk, to the Superior Court of Baltimore City, in which city its principal office in this State was located. The court dismissed the appeal on the ground that it should have been taken to the Circuit Court for Washington County, the court having jurisdiction over the employer and the place where the accident occurred. From this decision an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals where the opinion of the lower court was sustained.

Notice of an appeal must be served personally on some member of the commission within thirty days following the rendition of the decision appealed from. The proceedings in every such appeal shall be informal and summary and shall not be a stay. Upon the hearing of such an appeal the court shall, upon motion of either party file with the clerk of the court according to the practice in civil cases, submit to a jury any question of fact involved in such case. In all court proceedings ,the decision of the commission shall be prima facie correct, and the burden of proof shall be upon the party attacking the same. The party appealing also has the right to open and close the case. American Ice Company vs Fitzhugh, 128 Md. 382. Any party appealing may in the trial court offer new and additional evidence over and above that offered before the commission. Fraizer vs. Leas, 127 Md. 572. After a case shall have been heard and determined on appeal, the law makes it the duty of the clerk of the court to which the case is sent, to send to the commission a duly certified copy of the docket entries, and the judgment of the court.

# NEW PARTIES.

The commission may on its own motion, or on application, join or substitute any new parties at any time it seems fit and proper upon reasonable notice to all parties.

# DEPOSITIONS.

Depositions may be taken within or without the State of Maryland under the same conditions and requirements as in other cases.

# COUNSEL FEES.

Claim for legal services in connection with any claims arising under this act shall not be enforceable unless approved by the commission. To secure said approval, the attorney should file a petition in the case alleging in detail the nature and extent of the services rendered and praying that a fee be allowed him which shall be commensurate with said services. All attorneys' fees are payable out of the compensation which may be awarded, and the commission directs the manner of its payment.

# TRADE ACCIDENTS IN 1916.

(The Journal of the American Medical Association, March 3rd, 1917.)

According to Commissioner James M. Lynch of the New York State Industrial Commission, 1916 showed approximately 60,000 industrial accidents in that State, with approximately 1,500 deaths, 120 permanent total disabilities, 6,180 permanent partial disabilities and 52,200 temporary disabilities with a loss of time of more than two weeks. The amount of compensation provided for by the law for these 60,000 cases would be \$11,500,000, \$5,000,000 of which would be for deaths, \$4,500,000 for permanent injuries and over \$2,000,000 for tempo-

rary injuries. These sums, it is said, do not represent the total economic loss from accidents during the year. The cost of medical benefits, of administering the compensation law, administering insurance and the wage and medical losses of injured employes not covered by the compensation law, should be added. It is believed that the total loss would equal \$30,000,000. A review of the results accomplished in nine industrial plants in as many different industries shows that a reduction of 10 per cent. in loss from accidents is possible. Of the nine firms, five in two years reduced their accidents 40 per cent., two 50 per cent., and one other firm with a longer experience had reduced the accident rate to 75 per cent. in four years.

# SOCIAL STATISTICS.

Number of paupers admitted to almshouses in the State of Maryland during the year 1910 was 1,949 or 150.5 per 100,000 population.

Number of prisoners committed to penal institutions during the year 1910 were 8,922 or 688.8 per 100,000 population.

Number of insane admitted in hospitals during year 1910 were 1,273 or 98.3 per 100,000 population.

Blind population enumerated in 1910 in the State were 802 or 61.9 per 100,000 population.

The number of illiterate persons in the State in the year 1910, 10 years of age and over, were 73,397 or 7.2 per cent., of whom 36,556 were males and 36,841 were females, and of the 73,397 illiterates 42,289 or 57.6 per cent. were negroes. Total population of the State in 1910 was 1.295,346. The total number of dwellings was 253,805; total families, 274,824; persons to a dwelling, 5.1, compared with 5.4 in 1900. Persons to a family, 4.7 in 1910, compared with 4.9 in 1900, of the 274,824 families in the State; 149,201 or over one-half were renters; 77,814 owned their homes free of incumbrances; 37,202 homes were mortgaged and 10,607 unknown.

Death rate per 1,000 population in the State for the year 1910 was 16.0.

The total number of immigrants arriving at the Port of Baltimore during the year 1915 was 3,017, compared with 39,048 during the year 1914.

The number of single white males in Maryland in 1910 were 140,684; colored, 30,341; total, 171,025; white females, 125,349; colored, 24,493; total, 149,842.

The number of married white males, 205,034; colored, 41,683; total, 246,717. White females, 205,217; colored, 42,620; total, 247,837. Widowed white males. 17,007; colored, 5,093; total, 22,100. Widowed white females, 40,737; colored, 11,105; total, 51,842. Divorced white males, 1,231; colored, 267; total, 1,498. Divorced white females, 1,454; colored, 337; total, 1,791. Unknown, 755 white males and 204 colored, total 959; 582 white females and 152 colored, total, 734.

The number engaged in gainful occupations in Maryland in 1910, 10 years of age and upward, were 541,164, of whom 410,884 were males and 130,280 were females, and the number employed in manufactures in the State in 1914 were 151,148.

Number of electric railways in Maryland in 1915 were 11; miles of track, 674; motor passenger cars, 2,152; electric locomotives, 10; express motor cars, 1; freight cars, 2; service and other cars, 210.

The number of miles of railroads in the State in 1914 was 1,429.52.

### LOCAL OPTION.

(From information furnished by Mr. J. B. Mills, of the Anti-Saloon League.)

Of the twenty-three counties in the State of Maryland, seventeen have local option, and the remaining six counties are partially dry.

The entire Eastern Shore is dry, which includes, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne, Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester and Somerset counties; and also the following counties on the Western Shore: Garrett, Washington (after May 1, 1918), Frederick (after May 1, 1918), Carroll, Har-

ford, Montgomery, Charles and St. Mary's. Allegany has very little dry territory, while Baltimore and Prince George counties have large areas of dry territory.

Howard county is dry with the exception of Ellicott City. Calvert county with the exception of Chesapeake Beach, and Anne Arundel county with the exception of Annapolis, Brooklyn and Curtis Bay.

At an election held in November, 1916, Baltimore City voted wet by over 43,000 majority. At that election portions of Anne Arundel voted dry, to take effect after May 1, 1918.

### GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY COMMISSION

The following figures are taken from the report of the State Geological and Economic Survey Commission:

The coal and coke produced by the State in 1914 amounted to \$5,534.535, as compared with \$7,053,727 in 1913. Clay products \$1,889.998 in 1914 and \$1,954,455 in 1913. Stone products \$1,187,897 in 1914 and \$1,237,108 in 1913. Lime and cement, \$1,565,338 in 1914 and \$1,306,321 in 1913; ores, flint, feldspar, etc., \$751,995 in 1914 and \$912,108 in 1913, making a total of \$10,929,763 in 1914, compared with \$12,463,719 in 1913, or a decrease of \$1,533,956.

The only one of the five products showing an increase in 1914 over 1913 was lime and cement. The State Geological Survey maintains a comprehensive exhibit of Maryland mineral products in the old Hall of Delegates in the State House at Annapolis. The various mineral resources of the State, both raw and manufactured are so displayed that they may be studied at all times by those in any way interested in the natural resources of Maryland.

The Geological Survey was established in 1896, and the steady and marked increase in the value of the mineral products is largely due to the work of the Survey in exploring the natural resources of the State and encouraging the development of the smaller coal seams.

This work covers a wide field, including geological investigations, highway engineering, topographic surveying, the mapping of the distribution of the various types of agricultural soils and forest growth, and a study of the hydrography and terrestrial magnetism of the State. These several lines of work have been provided for by the successive acts of the General Assembly. The geological investigations comprise an examination of geological formations and mineral deposits of the State, with especial reference to their economic products, and reports and maps are published from time to time showing their character and distribution. Detailed reports on the coals, clays and building stones have been issued.

### MINERAL PRODUCTS.

The mineral products of the State form an important source of its wealth. The coal mines are confined to Allegany and Garrett counties in the western part. This coal field is 25 miles long and 5 miles wide, the coal-measures underlying almost all the farms and forests of that region. The product known as the Cumberland or George Creek coal is a bituminous variety of a very high grade, and estimated even at the present enormous annual drain to last 230 years.

Along the western edge of the coastal plain clay suited to the manufacture of firebrick and tile occur abundantly, and in Cecil county is found one of the most important beds of kaolin in the United States.

The mining of glass sand is carried on chiefly in Anne Arundel county.

The slate deposits in Harford county are extensive; the belt known as the Peach Bottom extends into Pennsylvania and the quarries have been worked more than one hundred years.

Marl and moulding and building sands are found at intervals throughout the State.

Granite, sandstone, marble and limestone appear in frequent deposits. The diversified character of building stone

adapt them to nearly all architectural and decorative purposes and the annual output attains a value of more than \$1,000,000. Maryland granite is noted for its superior quality, having been used for the Capitol and Library of Congress at Washington and the Naval Academy at Annapolis. White marbles are quarried in Baltimore county, and variegated marbles in Carroll and Frederick counties. In the neighborhood of Hagerstown is quarried a blue limestone much used in foundation work. Serpentine, a beautiful stone used in interior decorations is also mined on a commercial scale.

### STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY AND LUMBER INDUSTRIES.

The Report of the State Board of Forestry for 1914 and 1915 shows the total number of forest fires which occurred in the State for the year 1915 was 247, compared with 294 in 1914; number of acres burned in 1915 was 37,641, compared with 62,580 in 1914; the estimated damage amounted to \$108,965.50 in 1915 and \$129,844.25 in 1914; the cost of extinguishing the fires in 1915 was \$3,306.25 and \$4,030.20 in 1914. Sixty per cent. of the fires occurred in three of the eighteen counties reported, viz: Allegany, 25 per cent.; Garrett, 23 per cent., and Anne Arundel, 12 per cent. Frederick and Prince George, 9 per cent. each and the remaining 22 per cent. were distributed among Washington, Dorchester, Baltimore, Harford, Howard, Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's and Wicomico Counties, in the order named. Carroll, Cecil, Montgomery and Worcester Counties had no fires. The causes of forest fires throughout the State were: Railroads, 33 or 13 per cent.; burning brush, 48, or 20 per cent.; hunters and fishermen, 27, or 11 per cent.; incendiary, 32, or 13 per cent.; traction and log. engines, 13, or 5 per cent., and unknown, 94, or 38 per cent.

Practically all of the woodland of the State, comprising 2,228,046 acres, or 35 per cent. of the total land area, is privately owned. The State owns less than 3,000 acres in its forest reservations.

The State Forester examines woodland of any landowner in the State free of cost, except for traveling expenses and discusses the forest problems with him on the ground and his recommendations and advice about the management of, the removing of weed-trees as well as matured and over-matured timber and the protection to young and promising growth often will double the productiveness of their timberland.

Fifty-seven tracts of woodland, comprising 27,087 acres, have been examined by the State Forester and detailed reports with recommendations submitted to the owners, out of which 21 tracts, containing 25.96 acres, have been put in an improved condition.

The common forest trees of Maryland are the oak, chestnut, hickory, pine, locust, red cedar, poplar, cypress, wild cherry and birch.

The State now owns in forest reservations 2,746 acres; 1.917 acres being in Garrett County and 829 acres are partly in Baltimore and Howard Counties.

The State Forest Nursery was established in 1914, at a cost of \$1,516.56 plus the expenses for 1915, of \$1,095.63, makes the total cost \$2,612.19 less \$463.48, amount realized from sale of stock during 1915 and \$1,214.00 value of stock on hand and permanent equipments, making the net cost \$934.71. The nursery stock planted during the spring of 1914 were 152.326 trees and 30,000 white pine seedling were grown from seed.

The amount of nursery stock planted during the Spring of 1915 was 101,900 seedling trees.

### LUMBER INDUSTRY..

The extent of the lumber and timber industry in Maryland is shown by the following: 561 logging plants and mills employees, 7,003; value of products, \$12,134,000. Independent timber operators, 158; employees, 2,400; value of product, \$2,567,387. Custom sawmills, 126; employees, 435; value of product, \$1,734,500. There are 323 manufactories of wood products in the State, employing 7,942 persons, with a total

value of products of \$17,507,000, making the total value of lumbering and allied trades in the State \$31,381,837, and number of employees, 16,780.

### TRANSPORTATION.

In 1914 there were 1,429 miles of railways in the State and 495 miles electric railway; 30 steamboat lines enter the port of Baltimore, which is one of the best ports on the Atlantic Coast. The whole shipping of the port in 1913, which included 1,639 vessels with a total tonnage of 2,973,052 tons employed in the coast-wise trade, was 2,357 vessels of 4,621,016 tons. The value of imports in 1913 was \$35,533,514 and of the exports \$117,269.378. In 1916 the imports were \$37,384,219 and the exports were \$286,872,247. In 1916 1,198 vessels entered the port from foreign countries.

In 1913 Baltimore occupied the second place in the United States as regards the exports of grain, and first place in the coal export.

The construction of a Chesapeake and Delaware ship canal by the Federal Government is progressing. The Intercoastal commission has recommended its purchase at a cost of \$2,500,000, and that it be increased to a width of 250 feet on the surface and a depth of 25 feet. It further recommends that the canal be continued from Norfolk to North Carolina by the purchase of the existing Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal linking the Elizabeth River, near Norfolk, with Currituck Sound in North Carolina. This canal is to have a depth of 12 feet. The entire section from the Delaware to Buefort is estimated to be fully completed within four years after construction has begun. At Locust Point, Baltimore, the United States Government will erect a new immigrant station.

The United States Congress recently appropriated \$250,000 to start work on harbor improvements, which will make Baltimore the equal of any port on the Atlantic seaboard, so far as depth of harbor is concerned, which will be 35 feet.

In addition to the \$250,000 for new harbor work, the bill carries \$104,000 to be used maintaining the present depth of the main ship channel from Baltimore to the sea, making a total of \$354,000 to be spent by the Government on the Baltimore harbor during the next fiscal year.

### MARYAND TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM.

This is one of the most important of all our State institutions. It is situated in Frederick County, on the Western Maryland Railroad, sixty-nine miles northwest of Baltimore, upon the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains, 1,500 feet above sea level.

This Sanatorium was created by an Act of the General Assembly at the Session of 1906, distinctly as a State institution, and was opened to patients in 1909. The farm of 198 acres, on which the Sanatorium buildings stand, with hospital group, appropriate farm buildings, power plant, roads, walks, sewerage disposal plant, water system, etc., all property installed, furnished and equipped, were provided by the State at an approximate cost of \$465,000.

The Sanatorium is managed by a Board of Managers, of which the members of the State Board of Public Works serve as ex-officio members, with seven members appointed by the Governor of the State, by and with the advice and consent of the State Senate, for a term of six years.

The Maryland Legislature makes a direct annual appropriation of \$140,000 for the support of the Sanatorium, which, however, is insufficient for that purpose, and it is therefore supplemented by making a moderate charge to patients who are able to pay.

The Sanatorium is not considered a place for desperate cases and in justice to those in charge of the Institution, and the other patients, none are received.

On January 1, 1915, there were 395 patients in the Sanatorium, of whom 210 were males and 185 females, ranging in

age from 5 to 80 years. During the year there have been 970 patients admitted and 944 discharged and the Sanatorium has been filled to capacity during the entire year.

The Board of Managers report that these patients have been treated during the year 1915 at a per capita cost of 94 cents per day.

### The City of Baltimore

Of all the cities of the United States, Baltimore is further inland than any other seaport, and is much nearer than any other of the great wheat and cornfields of the Middle West and to the vast freight producing centres of Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg. It is situated on the Patapsco River, an arm of the Chesapeake Bay, about two hundred miles from the sea, with lines of steamboats from the Bay and its many tributary rivers in Maryland and Virginia. It has trunk lines of railroads connecting her with every guarter of the United States. Its central location and its lines of transportation make it an ideal point for the receipt and distribution of merchandise and commodities. Baltimore has eighteen miles of water front, suitable for docking purposes; one hundred and fifty-two wharves, of which the City owns seventeen, covering a distance of six miles. It has seventeen foreign steamship lines, and in the Chesapeake and coastwise trade over seventeen hundred vessels are engaged-more than any other Atlantic port. Her harbor can accommodate vessels of twenty thousand tons burden. Baltimore is what is known as a free port, there being no charge, except wharfage, which is nominal. It is a municipal policy to own as much wharfage as possible and rent this at moderate rates, a double purpose is thus served. attracts commerce and it provides a revenue. The City's ten piers, ranging in length from 400 to 1,450 feet, and in area from 40,000 to 245,574 square feet, accommodate all classes of vessels from ocean-going ships to the small crafts in the Bay trade. The public wharves and docks of the City are as follows .

	Average	Total
	Length.	Area.
Municipal Pier, nr. ft. of Calvert St	64 ft.	512 sq. ft.
Pier 1, foot of South Street	551 "	82,108 " "
Pier 2, foot of Commerce Street	638 "	127,163 " "
Pier 3, foot of Gay Street	772 "	153,362 " "
Pier 4, foot of Frederick Street	927 "	178,875 ""
Pier 5, foot of Market Space	1,150 "	245,574 " "
Pier 6, W. Falls Avenue	1,450 "	218,797 ""
Pier 7, President Street	400 ''	40,000 " "
Pier 8, Albermarle Street	500 ''	65,000 " "
Recreation Pier, foot of Broadway	500 "	75,000 " "

All these are City-owned.

The docks are 190 feet wide and the depth of 27 feet can be made 35 feet. The other docks are 150 feet with 24 feet depth. From Baltimore to the upper Chesapeake Bay the channel is 35 feet deep and 600 feet wide. Thence to the sea it is 1,000 feet wide. If a vessel arrives and fails to find pier space the Harbor Master is directed to find a berth for her. One of the piers is for produce, which has a close relation to the City's food supply and from which large quantities are shipped North and West. A Baltimore institution is the daily special train of oyster cars to the North and West.

Baltimore has three great trunk lines. The Baltimore and Ohio, the original railroad in America, started here, and this has been its home since it began. It penetrates the Middle West and is extended to Philadelphia and New York. It is operated under the same name and charter as when it started. Its system of 4.456 miles centres at this port, and its terminals at Baltimore cover hundreds of acres. Its elevators and piers are so conveniently arranged that grain and coal are transshipped with the greatest ease and at small cost. The Baltimore and Ohio employs 10,000 people in Baltimore.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, with its 9,568 miles, concentrates at Baltimore a large part of its trade. It has erected

great elevators, built a new passenger station, remodeled and extended its tracks and improved all its facilities. The Pennsylvania taps the great country lying north and northeast of Baltimore, through the Northern Central Railroad, which is a part of its system, and the P., B. and W. road to New York and Washington. Over the Pennsylvania tracks also come most of the trains from the South. It is also a great artery for trade from the West. The Pennsylvania has, at Baltimore, two grain elevators with a total capacity of 2,500,000 bushels; two piers for hard coal, each accommodating 50 cars, and a pier for soft coal 750 feet long and 45 feet wide.

The third trunk line grew out of the connection of the Western Maryland Railway with the New York Central. It has established through service to Chicago and points farther West, and it is now one of the greatest coal carriers from the mines of West Virgina and Western Maryland. It has increased its terminal facilities in Baltimore. Among the new arrangements are large docks and piers on the lower branch of the Patapsco River within the City limits. Its latest pier will accommodate any ocean-going vessel, the depth of water at the point of location being approximately 32 feet. It is of sufficient size for the quick handling of freight.

Baltimore terminal elevators have a capacity of over 5,000,000 bushels and they can place over 2,000,000 bushels of grain aboard a vessel in a day. On grain for export from the Great Lakes there is a difference of three-tenths of a cent per bushel in Baltimore's favor, compared with New York and Boston. On grain from the West, arriving all rail, the difference in favor of Baltimore is nine-tenths of a cent. In addition to the three trunk lines, Baltimore has the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad, operated to York, Pa.; electric lines operating both for passengers and freight to Washington and Annapolis, and steamboat connections with all points on the Chesapeake Bay, and its two thousand five hundred miles of tributaries. Baltimore also has direct steamer connections with Philadelphia, New York, Providence, Boston, Norfolk, Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Jacksonville and other Atlantic

ports. It is one of the largest factors in the coastwise trade, and its local interests have purchased back the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, which was bought by the New Haven Road several years ago. This Company, with its 26 steamers, is one of the largest in America, and it handles an enormous amount of freight for the North and West, bound to and from points on the coast. Baltimore has several services engaged in the fruit trade, and more and more it is becoming the great tropical fruit market for the United States.

### FOREIGN COMMERCE OF BALTIMORE.

In the year of 1916, the exports from the port were more than a quarter of a billion dollars, the amount being \$290,312,-216. The imports for that year were \$38,941,668. Approximately 120,000,000 bushels of grain were exported. Wheat shipments in 1016 were 28,833,588 bushels, valued at \$43.506,-803, as against 21,563,300 bushels, valued at \$20,367,313 in 1015. Corn shipments were 10,546,063 bushels, valued at \$16,873,660, as against shipments in 1915, valued at \$14,000,000. Shipments of barley were valued at \$4,168,000; rye, \$15,741,000; oats, \$16,500,000. In the year of 1916, \$50,000,000 worth of copper, over 200,000,000 pounds, left this port. Exclusive of rail and machinery, the iron and steel shipments from the port were \$38,000,000. These figures for copper and for iron and steel products give an idea of the business done in metals during the year. Of the imports received here \$29,141,031 worth came free, while the value of the dutiable articles amounted to \$8,242,288. In 1915 the value of free imports was \$17,801,540, and the value of the dutiable exports was \$5,608,130. Wood pulp is the biggest item on the import list. During the year 1016, 81,551 tons, valued at \$5,217,360 were brought to this port duty free. Manganese ore importations during the year amounted to 332,635 tons, valued at \$4,948,238. Mineral oil importations in 1016 amounted to 110,736,410 gallons, valued at \$1,631,420. 1,118 vessels of 2,769,834 tons capacity entered the port in 1916, the coastwise tonnage entered was 2,543,022. The clearances were 2,584,580 tons for foreign trade as against

2,354,011 tons in 1915. The coastwise clearances were 3,135,-293 tons. The gross collections at the Custom House for 1916 were \$1,730,145.70, as compared with \$1,776,299.98 in 1915, a decrease of \$46,154.28.

The Bethlehem Steel Works have bought control of the Maryland Steel Company at Sparrows Point. The president of the Bethlehem Company, Mr. Charles M. Schwab, during a recent visit to Baltimore, said: "We contemplate the largest steel plant here (Baltimore) in the United States. I claim that the steel that this country requires in years to come will be largely and more and more largely manufactured and developed along the Atlantic coast line. For that reason we believe that our great development, our large works for the manufacture of the heavier articles in iron and steel would be best located in Baltimore." At Sparrows Point, which has constructed some of the finest ships and rails for every part of the world, to the smaller of the industries, there is a variety of production that takes in the whole range of American manufacture and that gives to the community a safe assurance of progress, for it is a city of many factories and it is seldom affected by hard times, such as depress other places dependent upon a few great concerns. Baltimore's business operations aggregate a total of \$1,000,000,000, manufactures leading. The total value of manufactures in the Baltimore district as shown by figures assembled in 1914, is \$300,000,000, as against the census figures of \$260,213,000 in 1909. The largest single interest is clothing, at \$36,000,000, an increase of \$4,000,000 since 1909. Copper, tin and sheet-iron products come next at \$26,000,000 as against \$14,000,000 in 1909. Slaughtering and meat packing is third at \$18,000,000 as against \$13,000,000 in 1000. Fertilizers, which is fourth, shows the largest rate of increase. The total is now \$16,000,000, as against \$8,000,000 in 1909. Baltimore stands first in the manufacture of cotton duck, straw hats, men's clothing, fertilizers, copper, tin and sheet iron products, canning and preserving ovsters and as a hanana market.

Baltimore's jobbing trade, not including the commission business, reaches \$250,000,000. Baltimore's bank deposits in 10 years increased 47.9 per cent. The bank clearings in 10 years increased 72 per cent., deposits in 1915, \$15,174,449,709.

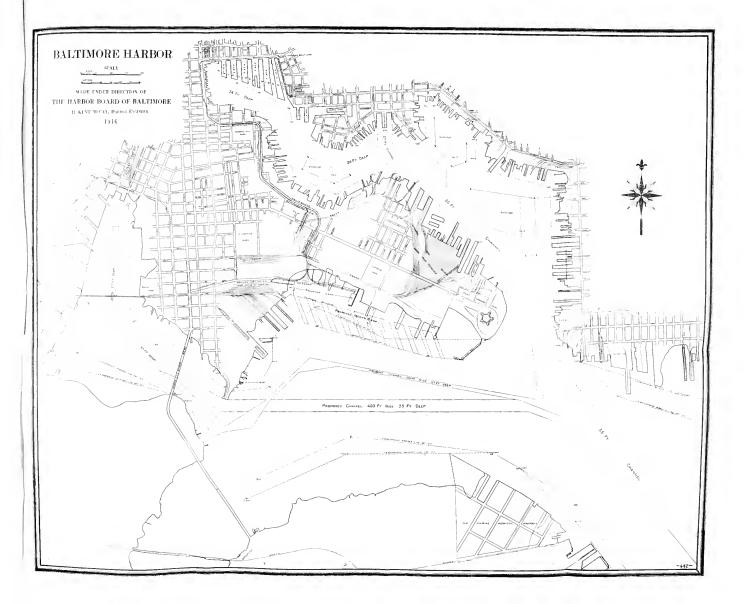
There are over a thousand wholesale and jobbing houses in Baltimore. Two hundred of these firms carry over 300,000 accounts in the South alone. A fair minimum estimate of the amount of Baltimore capital invested in Southern States below the Potomac is \$200,000,000.

The immense industrial development which is scheduled for Sparrows Point, and on other points along the shore, seems to indicate that the north side of the harbor is going to witness an exceptional measure of manufacturing growth during the next few years. The multiplication of plants is noteworthy on both sides of the harbor. Aside from several contemplated enterprises, which are figuring on settling in the Fairfield section on the south side of the harbor, the rapid developments in the Curtis Bay area have really been phenomenal.

Baltimore's splendid park system, connected by an expansive system of handsome boulevards, is second to none in the United States, Druid Hill Park is both big and beautiful, Patterson Park is a great athletic center. Gwynn's Falls Park presents a rugged scenery, Fort McHenry, which has been recently added to the park system, is on the water front and adds bathing and boating and salt water breezes to the other attractions. The parks are supported by a tax upon the receipts of the United Railways Company, which operates the street cars. In 1916 the tax so paid amounted to \$631,018.52.

Baltimore's taxable basis for 1917 reached the sum of \$868,426,115. Fully one-third of the tax rate represents money expended in public improvements,—improvements that are putting Baltimore abreast with the most progressive city in America. Since the great fire in 1904 Baltimore has spent \$60,000,000 in public improvements—in the sewer system to drain the city, in public docks for the accommodation of its water bourne





commerce, in pavements, in putting electric wires under ground, in improving the water system, in building school houses and fire engine houses.

In draining the city \$23,000,000 has been spent and 800 miles of sewers constructed, connected with 100,000 houses. It is recognized as the best and most complete sewer system of any city in the world. Over \$8,000,000 has been spent in the highest class of smooth pavements; 250 miles have been completed and 150 miles more will be done. Millions have been spent in enlarging the water supply and in constructing a vast filtration plant and docks in the harbor.

In the Johns Hopkins University and in the Polytechnic Institute the city is well equipped with the educational facilities for developing such technical knowledge as is needed to meet the demands of a great industrial centre. The Goucher College, for the higher education of women, is a fine school and attracts students from many states. In the public schools over 75,000 pupils are enrolled and the City College, the Polytechnic Institute and the two Female High Schools carry the pupils on to a good education. There are also several high class medical schools, law and dental schools in the city. The Maryland Institute instructs in the liberal and mechanical arts. The Peabody Institute has a Conservatory of Music and other agencies for education in various lines, besides a famous library. In all the schools of Baltimore, public and private, more than 100,000 pupils are enrolled.

		S				,	
INDUSTRY	arə X sus	To Tedi Juennizildi Marijan	гэнтвИ эх (.oZ эхвтэ	sebozet uary	mages.	fo tso") strictials	to onlay standered
	Сепя	MuX 31831		riy ToH	Express	Expressed in Thousands	meands
	1914	2022	55.76	998.66	35,509	120,533	215.172
	1901	15.15	65,050	to:'01	25.507	20.55	150.171
	191-	98	1.632	1.817	830	3,751	6.606
Bread and Other Bakery Products	1909	515	1.63	926	150	-0.69	5,116
	1904	등	1,459		668	9 6 6 6 6	4,4 1,4 1,53
Correlation and Watern and Materials	- 1914 1904	:: S	1) or ====================================	3 5	# 15	+ 23	
Comment and charge and case	1901	= 1:	9		3	0+8	878 878
	1909	1-	06F.:	S. 3.28.	2.362	7,431	10,039
The and General Shop Constituential and Repairs	1904	x	4.163	6.318	201.1	4,383	7,365
or steam tailread companies	1914	[-	:: T::		2,164	15051	4.47S
	1914	13.1	17,231	7.11.13 7.11.13	7.11.5	7.073 111	15.7±3.50
Clothing, Men's, including Shirts	1909		18,556	17. T	975	20,672	36,269
	1904	1:30	15.853	:	3.924	14,667	55.516
	1914	8	1.432	1.419	100	?! 	F C:
Confectionery	1909	93.	1,564	1.416	6::5	3.116	5,011
	1904	÷	1.049	:	인 합	1.509	2.39S
	1914	X.5.	98719	S(9)':	±8:::	12.182	18,845
Copper, Tin and Sheet-iron Products	1909	1:	4.172	1.297	1,675	2712	11.833
	1001	- 57	3.12		2.00	069.5	605 87

	1914	10.5	3,071	-0.00 -0.00 -0.00	1,9,1	3,561	7,688
Poundry and Machine-shop Products	1909	101	3,719	4.576	11000	4,204	9,014
	1904	<u>7</u>	:: ::		2000	5836	8.396
	1914	#::#	1.364	1.13.1	99	1.231	15.133
Furniture and Befrieerators	1909	<del>-</del>	1.157	13.C.	51+35 S.+35	1.014	$2\dot{.}197$
	1904	7.	1.776		793	1.297	2,854
	1914	1-	2.15	1.307	1,040	2000	4.826
Lade, Straw.	1909	1-	1,694	930	GSS	1,783	3,347
	1901	÷	1,139		160	1,051	2,0:36
	1914		307	6.913	196	252	1,000
lee, Manufactured	1909	21	195	5,102	151	?!	69
	1904	<b>5</b> .	145		192	143	575
_	1914	÷	216	154	115	415	428
Leather Goods	1909	1.5	908	181	143	560	963
	1904	00%	417	:	161	479	964
	1914	+	100	869	99	418	2,106
Liquors, Distilled	1909	13	<u></u>	983	7	::::	1,602
-	1904	1-	106		<u>e</u>	553	954
	1914	1-	269	4.085	661	1,418	4.724
Gionors, Malt	1909	11	552	3,270	451	906	3,150
	1904	1::	515		401	S.U.S.	3,177
	1914	#	2.007	6.678	1.00S	2.971	5.073
Lumber and Timber Products	1900		2,016	5.609	16%	3,022	4,805
	1901	+::+	1.572	:	629	1,949	3.320
	1914	5	591	1.746	101	153	1.301
Marb'e and Stone Work	1909	<u>x</u>	14.5	1,420	1551	15.8	1,704
	1981	7.	2002		1.X.+	111	1.841
	1914	1.7	1.034	1.007	077	171711	5,878
Pat. Medicines, Compounds & Druggists' Preparatins {	6061	[-	1.180	199	1074	2.136	5,471
	1904	67	954		97 61	1,817	4,750
	1914	12.43	000:::	G.384	3	34,52	10.284
rinting and Publishing	1909	7. 2. 3.	55%	3,194	1.7-47	1000	0000
	1904	707*	2,421	:	1.::30	3,578	5,608

BALTIMORE, MD., COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1914, 1909 AND 1904 -Continued.

Value of Products	ousands	9.504	10.085	5,552	1,605	1,650	1,271	79.258	092.99	62,601	
to tso?) striretrik	Expressed in Thousands	1.884	8,655	4.749	- 186 - 186	1,076	800	46.220	39,873	34.790	
Rage	Expres	411	614	000	172	168	Ť6	11,705	9.594	9,921	
sebozet. 131.Z			2,611			5:	:	42,394		:	
srourra 97 ( OX 921870)	28₩ 97Å)	702	Z Z	13.5	7	514	120	888.00	55,063	28.451	
her of blishments	mnN sta	E	<u>x</u>	-11	У.	c.	5.	676	083	505	
ns Lear	suo')	1914	1909	1901	1914	1906	1901	1914	1909	1904	
Ілогятку			Shanghtoning and Meat Pucking			Tarbachas and Canas			Section 1 and 1 an		

+ Excluding statistics for two establishments to avoid disclosure of individual operations. \* Excluding statistics for one establishment to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT BALTIMORE.

From the following tables furnished by the Collector of the Port of Baltimore, a comparative statement is made of the principal commodities imported and exported during the calendar years 1915 and 1916.

The value of free merchandise entering the port in 1916 was \$30,527.473, compared with \$17,801,540 in 1915. The value of dutiable merchandise entering our port in 1916 was \$8,414,193, compared with \$5,608,130 in 1915.

The total value of free and dutiable imports for 1916 was \$38,941,668, as compared with \$23,409.607 in 1915, an increase of over 60 per cent.

The greatest value of any one article imported on the free list was wood pulp, which amounted to \$6,085,300; the next in value was manganese ore, \$5,151,260; nitrate of soda, \$2,521,255; pig iron, \$4,729,434; mineral oil, crude, \$1,718,982; copper, \$1,637,070; iron ore, \$1,437,110, and sulphur ore, \$1,368,988, the rest of the articles being less than \$1,000,000 in value.

The total value of exports for the year 1915 was 134,094,984 and for 1916 290,312,216, or more than double the amount of 1915.

Of the articles exported during the year 1916, those which exceeded in value ten millions of dollars were: Copper, \$50,765,234; wheat, \$44,966,559; iron and steel, \$38,451,109; tobacco, \$17,763,207; corn, \$17,192,819; oats, \$16,556,541; rye, \$16,245,360; cotton, \$15,506,546; flour, \$14,791,717, and brass and manufactures, \$10,345,465, and the value of the remaining articles ranged from \$4,691 for tallow to \$5,035,666 for explosives, etc.

Of the dutiable articles imported, molasses came first, which is valued at \$1,629,653, and is the only article which exceeds \$1,000,000 in value.

### CONPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES ENPORTED FROM THE PORT OF BALTIMORE DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1915 AND 1916.

	Unit of	1915	23	1916	16
Artieles	Quantity	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			\$5-10.913		\$1,399,970
Agricultural Implements			61 665		262,829
Animal Feed, etc	Donad	019 020	115,903	7,000,194	1,015,225
Sacon and Hams	Dema	0.571.649	283,767	127,616	16,121
Beef, Canned, Cured and Salted	Pound	160 580 6	226,759	7,762,554	763,966
Sinder Twme		020 19	020 8		
asings, Sausage	round	00.1.	1 119 074		698,313
'ars, Carriages, etc		003 310 63	305 705 TL	909.507.391	50,765,234
'oppper	Lonna	2006012510	170 YEN		1,755,424
hemieals, etc		1 001 690	5 567 950 5 567 950	OL 9 757	2,686,679
'oal	Ton	070,406,1	2007 201	727 70	558.743
eylo,	Ton	180,00	0000	279 000	
'ofton, Raw	. tsale			100 956 691	15 506 456
offon Raw.	.   Pound	57,871,8.17	+117, +11,0	010,000,000	500 501
24 cm (104b	Vard	1,636,330	70.937	(:)[]	060'681
	Ruchol	17,477,003	14,007,300	19,847,725	17,192,519
	Downel	28.5	5 097,890	9.236.952	11,791,717
	. Danci		745 647		1991,587
ruits		4.50 700	10.001	132 Tee 9	1 5.5
threese	.   Pound	('aza',aza')	100,000	6,126	
fron and Steel Manufactures ,except			100 000 0		28 451 109
Rails and Machinery)			160,620,0		72.1.363
	-		+00°0%0		000 000
and the second s	Pound	1,734,266	175,107	1.04,277,6	1:05+ 1::-
121 T(1			1.236.857		3,471,137
eather and Manuractures			536.387		166,1391
Machinery		069 623	107.749	1.831,419	006,150

\$290,320,212		\$134,094,984			Total
1,284,885	6,224	3,343,306			Horses and MulesAll Other Articles
5,035,666				Number	Explosives, etc
1,032,356	7,270,993	501,214	4,684,315		Zine
894,907	2,091,853			Pound	Vickel
839,079	23,026,432	362,104	11,734,957	Pound	Jatmeal
10,345,463		18,238		Pound	Brass and Manufactures
125,048		131,802			Fin Manufactures
840,465		596,361			Milk, Prepared and Condensed
4,154,738	5,118,004	3,476,537	4,674,206		Barley
16,245,360	13,153,629	11,203,264	9,415,558	Bushel	Rve
44,966,559	29,527,456	29,367,313	21,563,399	Bushel	Wheat
41,088	1,434,624	380	01.0.10	Bushel	Pobaceo, Stems
17,763,207	119,877,899	9,162,442	79,837,837	Pound	Pobacco, Leaf
1,327,396		1,135,067		Pound	Lumber and Manufactures
4,691	46,912	34,399	449,048		rallow
4,600,214	130,810	594,794	. 8±ĕ,22	Pound	Steel Rails
943,267	32,363,392	492,847	18,249,836	Ton	stareh
611,622	16,390,647	617,335	25,165,032	Pound	Paraffin Wax
356,269		68,328		Pound	Paper and Manufactures
752,795	38,677,334	539,103	35,490,407		Dilcake and Meal
66,662	673,519	150,665	2,238,988	Pound	, Cottonseed
1,190,231	7,587,367	746,444	6,038,137	Pound	Oil, Lubricating
.36,253	326,247	15,437	191,565	Gallon	Oil, Illuminating
16,556,541	32,296,903	13,347,467	23,925,067	Gallon	Ø
113,200		172,497		Bushel	Naval Stores

# COMPARA

	Unit of	19	1915	15	1916
Articles	Quantity	Quantity .	Value	Quantity	Value
Ammonia Sulphata of	Ton	5.915	1.00.000	1.018	\$77.302
	Runch	+X+ 026 L	610,639	1.329,004	544,532
Jover Seed	Pound	4.472.203	480,629	5,252,357	749,624
Cocoannts			64,940		20,806
orkwood and Waste	Pound	2,261,953	40,514	14,932,430	339,106
Pertilizers	Ton	12,104	202,513	66F'6	65,339
Tair, Unmanufactured	Pound	44,189	6,755		
Vanganese Ore	Ton	279,372	2,213,054	346,135	5,151,260
'alm Oil.	Pound	4,744,601	320,660	1,655,621	126,552
aner Stock	Pound	8,308,944	139,270	697,602	19,006
ofash, Carbonate of	Pound	100,538	8,239		
otash, Muriate of	Ton	9,121	341,147		
otash, Sulphate of	Tom	1,416	. 66,673		
Soda, Nitrate of	Ton	77,025	1,816,149	105,849	2,521,255
lea	Pound	159,925	37,616	108,723	F95'07
Sulphur Ore.	Ton	186,687	1,046,742	991,400	1,368,988
Fin in Dies, etc.	Pound	851,363	28f'666	1,980,799	789,951
(ODDell	Pound			5,782,771	1,637,070
	Ton	35,491	384,175	78,133	070'086
	Gallon	s6,206,771	1,238,265	117,183,410	1,715,955
	Pound	609,968,6	644.153	1,142,554	387,969
Terring Salted	Pound	625,684	506,02	005,770	12.891
Sie Tron	Ton	33.541	1,972,540	44.327	4,729,434
Ton Ore	Ton	575,813	1,670,012	183,611	011,731,110
Mackeye) Salted	Pound	961.866	11,324	211,600	14,096
Z-1+	Pound	008,489.6	13,050	15,798,400	17.357
Woodmin	Ton	58,396	2,092,395	91,263	6,085,300
All other free articles			1,709,617		1,713,219
	-		1 700		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

### DUTIABLE

Artiolos	Unit of	1915	15	16	1916
601014	ånamrå.	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Ammonia, Muriate of	Pound	691,182	\$34,413	343,346	\$23.873
Bristles	Pound	648,46	76,344	119,378	111,256
Cheese	Pound	72,099	15,905	36,324	15,365
China and Earthenware			756,216		\$88,268
Clays	Ton	12,861	51,154	21,355	115,300
Cork, Manufactures			770,936		626,969
Cotton Cloth	Yard	197,220	32,175	275,551	57,753
Cotton Hose	Doz. Pairs.	46,360	33,573	1,957	1,522
ofton Laces			61,964		65,942
otton Manufactures, Other			84148		47,937
ron Bars	Ton	1,281	63,160	2,329	184,016
snamelware			10,244		
inen and Manufactures of Fiber			112,109		95,773
Marble			41,855		30,361
Matting	Yard	2,777,015	193,179	2,103,091	182,454
dolasses	Gallon	674,742	52,525	17,310,730	1,629,653
inoleum	Yard	376,146	106,422	324,251	129,406
Paper Manufactures			72,329		33,599
Broken Rice	Pound	4,716.278	100,239		
Spirituous Liquors	Gallon	9#:: <del>'</del> 88	157,507	68,755	143,104
Pobacco, Leaf	Pound	136,058	S5,505	123,596	45,123
Foxs and Dolls			910,802		111,880
Wool Cloth and Dress Goods	Yard	180,090	X 1 2 1 + 11	20,915	7,036
Straw Braid			200,175		210,407
Lieonice Root	Pound	3,459,747	79,169	13,471,040	706,746
Olive Oil	Gallon	413,191	455,129	510,450	543,613
Ppper	Pound	611,886	47,236	1,784,092	265,996
Jaxseed	Bushel	15,249	56,172	407,795	580,398
Spelter					759,405
All other dutiable articles			947,565		1,223,483
Total			\$5,608,130		\$8,414,193

### CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN.

The following table furnished by James B. Hessong, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, gives the current prices of grain in Baltimore by months, during the calendar year 1916.

The highest price quoted for No. 2 winter wheat during the year was \$1.00 in November, and the lowest price was \$1.02½ in June. The highest price for Western wheat was \$1.04¼ in November and the lowest was \$1.00¼ in June.

The highest price for corn was \$1.07 in October and the lowest price was 74½c. in May. The highest quotation for standard white oats during the year was 62½c. and the lowest 46c. No. 3 white oats reached 61½c. in November and the lowest price was 43c. The highest price paid for No. 2 Western rye was \$1.59 and the lowest price 97c.

## PRICES OF GRAIN IN BALTIMORE—MONTHLY—FOR THE YEAR 1916.

		WH	WHEAT		0.0	CORN		OATS	LS		RVE	F
STUNCK	No. 2 Wim Per	No. 2 Red Winter Per Bu.	No. 2 Red Winter Western Per Bu.	ed Win- estern Bu.	Mixed Per Bu.	red Bu.	Standard White Per Bu.	1	No. 3 White Per Bu.	. 3 ite Bu.	No. 2 Western Per Bu.	ern Bu.
	Lowest Cents	teshgiH etusO	Lowest Sents	taədgiH atuaD	ts9woJ stu9O	tsədgiH stasD	Lowest Strage	tsəhgiH stusD	Lowest Cents	tahaiH atuaD	Lowest Cents	tsədgiH etusO
January	126	1451/4	153	1411/4	ic.	85 161 151	6†	56	3	2155	100	107
February	118	14034	116	1371/2	77.74	802/8	49	56	7	555	97	107
April	116.56 115.17	# 121 101	112.5	1191/2 159	9.5	× 12.	21. 31.	49.15	97	11	26	10015
Max	100	1101	10.1	123	201/1	21	-516 <del>†</del>	<u> </u>		65	100	10215
, mark	1001/	8,200	104	8/611	747	3. 3.1 3.	9	뎚	=;:	5015	105	105
\[\frac{1}{2}\]	1011/2	1,50	1001	100.2	9/	×51%	46	<u>x</u>	÷÷	441/2	1021/2	106
Angust	1901	180	1021/2	120	7.00	<u>.</u>	t- +	÷	43.3%	₹( <u>)</u>	100	103
Xestember	0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	1651/	10072	1621	**************************************	ुर। इ.स. १	27	31	10	5114	103	130
October	1631/	10274	14074	1001/2	:1 G	S. ;	11:00	52.15	5017	51.00 51.00 51.00	125	135
November	K 031	# 00 T	17.6	# : 00 F	51	201	21	559	<u></u>	55.8	130	151
December	165	5.00	17.4	15051		:	21.50 21.50	6515	5713	6115	149	159
	100	6	601	ŝ	306	=======================================	2	6115	57.1%	§109	145	$1561_{\odot}$
For the year	1021/2	199	$100 \frac{1}{4}$	1931/4	7414	107	9+	6212	=	611/2	9.7	159

### RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK.

The following tables furnished by the Union Stock Yards of Baltimore show the receipts and shipments of live stock during the calendar year 1916 by months. Also the number of horses and mules exported and the number of cars.

Table No. 1 shows the receipts to be 152,337 cattle; 279,056 sheep; 1,002,617 hogs; 26,082 calves; 10,110 horses; 3,701 mules, and the number of cars, 15,564.

Table No. 2 shows the following shipments: Cattle, 59,181; sheep, 186,435; hogs, 255,897; calves, 6,728; horses, 9,803; mules, 3,803, and the number of cars, 6,748.

Table No. 3 gives the number of horses and mules exported, which were 3,236 horses, 3,035 mules and 293 cars.

TABLE NO. 1.

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT THE UNION STOCK YARDS,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1916.

	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs	Calves	Horses	Mules	Cars
January	12,613	8,168	117,673	1,730	962	59	1,463
February	8,331	5,142	97,281	1,509	217	12	1,045
March	9,145	4,833	88,900	1,920	310	2	1,000
April	8,598	6,499	82,933	2,493	24	11	1,004
May	8,418	11,923	73,681	1,799	490	12	935
June	7,217	26,749	62,871	2,098	2,072	634	1,008
July	11,445	45,274	56,562	2,497	394	1,288	1,201
August	13,925	57,810	56,828	2,391	1,329	1,369	1,389
September		31,959	69,362	2,491	1,376		-1,700
October		47,309	91,335	2,520	740	82	1,955
November	14,875	23,528	98,525	2,140	1,224	104	1,453
December	13,421	9,862	106,666	2,494	972	218	1,411
Totals	152,337	279,056	1,002,617	26,082	10,110	3,791	15,564

TABLE NO. 2.
SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK FROM THE UNION STOCK YARDS,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1916.

	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs	Calves	Horses	Mules	Cars
January	4,684	1,809	30,509	307	939	53	564
February	2,075	1,328	25,672	9	223		345
March	1,771	911	21,395	66	36		272
April	1,574	1,193	21,675	131	260		283
May	1,492	4,129	19,134	167	238		293
June	752	18,437	11,430	540	2,122	732	365
July	4,243	32,596	14,231	1,320	379	1,271	575
August	6,423	47,389	14,649	1,310	1,297	1,265	780
September	11,188	20,621	23,057	1,144	1,395	98	922
October	$13,\!189$	36,241	25,900	749	739	84	1,110
November	6,639	16,728	23,636	426	964	100	665
December	5,151	5,053	24,609	559	1,211	200	574
ĺ				·			
Totals	59,181	186,435	255,897	6,728	9,803	3,803	6,748

TABLE NO. 3.

EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK FROM THE UNION STOCK YARDS,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1916.

Months	Horses	Mules	Cars
January			
February			
March			
April	240		12
May	95		5
June	858	638	70
July	318	1,181	70
August	624	1,216	81
September	876	1,	44
October			
November			
December	225		11
Totals	3,236	3,035	293

The total of exports is included in the total shipments for the year.

### IMMIGRATION.

From the report of the Commissioners of Immigration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, the total number of aliens, exclusive of seamen, applying for admission at the port of Baltimore were 178, of whom 175 were admitted and three deported. During the year 1915, 3,813 aliens were admitted, 28 debarred and 15 deported after landing.

The cessation of immigrations to this port in 1916, as compared to 1915, is directly due to the continuance of the European war. Baltimore is not a port of entry for Chinese, but one merchant of that race arrived and was escorted to New York City and admitted there as a section—6 exempt.

### Child Labor Law

### REPORT OF THE WORK DONE IN THE PERMIT ISSUING DEPARTMENT OF THE BUREAU IN 1916.

At the 1916 session of the Legislature, a number of important changes were made in the Child Labor Law. One of the most important amendments was the regulation of the hours of employment of minors under 16 years of age. Prior to 1916, minors under 16 years were allowed to work ten hours a day; now the eight-hour day and the prohibition of night work is in force in all industries, except canning.

The age limit of 14 years was established for the mercantile establishment, store, office, boarding house, place of amusement, club or in the distribution, transmission or sale of merchandise; the former age limit being fixed at 12 years. The age limit in all industries in the State is now fixed at 14 years, except in canning and in the distribution of newspapers, which is 12 years.

The amended law further forbids any minor under 16 years to (1) operate or assist in the operation of power machinery; (2) to engage in any occupation whatsoever in the manufacture of tobacco, and (3) to engage in any work connected with a moving picture establishment or upon the stage of any theater or concert hall in connection with a professional performance.

Another amendment requires that all children be able to read and write the English language before they can qualify for permits. Before the law was amended, a child could secure a vacation permit if he could not write his name. In many instances, children twelve years of age and over qualified for vacation permits who were obliged to make a cross

mark, where the signature was required. This change in the law affected a large number of Polish children who followed canning work, going south in winter and coming to Maryland in summer. Others affected were Polish children attending Polish schools, where English is not taught in the primary grades.

The Child Labor Law as originally passed required the following proof of age in the order designated as follows:

- (a) A duly attested transcript of the birth certificate from the Department of Vital Statistics.
- (b) A passport or duly attested transcript of a certificate of baptism.
- (c) Other documentary evidence of age satisfactory to the officer issuing permits.
  - (d) Affidavit.

In 1916 this section of the law was amended and Paragraph (c) was repealed. However, the law states under Paragraph (d), providing for the affidavit that the officer issuing permits may require, in addition to the affidavit. "any other matter that may assist in determining the age of the child." Under this clause, the Bureau requires all such evidence as was formerly required under the section providing for documentary evidence. In this way the standard set by the Acts of 1912, relative to evidence of age required, has been maintained.

According to the provisions of the State Wide Compulsory School Attendance Law, all minors under 17 years of age, residing in any county of the State, are required to complete the 7th grade work before they are exempt from further school attendance. Because this was subsequent legislation it takes precedence over the provisions of the Child Labor Law. By a ruling of the State Superintendent of Schools, all children who qualified for general employment certificates prior to June 1, 1916, when this law became effective, were allowed to continue working. All others were subject to the requirements of the School Attendance Law.

The law further states that all children 13 years of age and over, and under 17 years who have not completed the 7th grade, are required to attend school 100 days in each year, beginning not later than Nov. 1st. Children residing in the counties may work on vacation permits until Nov. 1st, when they are required to attend school 100 days. Before vacation permits are issued after this date to children, residing in the counties, a school record is required showing that 100 days have been attended during the scholastic year.

Since the School Attendence Law of Baltimore City has no specified educational requirements, all children residing in the city must fulfill the educational requirements of the Child Labor Law, i. e., the completion of the 5th grade. Because of these inconsistencies many difficulties arise. The following case will serve as an illustration. A parent and boy living in Baltimore County made application for a general employment certificate. Because the applicant had not completed the 7th grade he was, of course, refused a permit. The father arranged for the boy to come to the city to live with an aunt. entered a city school, attended two weeks and made application at this office, giving a city address and producing a school record form a city school showing the completion of the 5th grade work. A permit was issued, and the case reported to the School Attendance Department of Baltimore County. It seemed that nothing could be done while the boy lived in the city. After several weeks the boy returned to the home of his parents in the county, and continued working in the city. The Chief Attendance Officer of Baltimore County brought a charge against the father and the Magistrate ordered the boy returned to school. The permit was revoked by the Bureau. A number of other cases came to the notice of the Bureau of county children who were refused permits and who changed their addresses by living with relatives in the city and permits were issued. If these gaps and inconsistencies were remedied and the requirements of these laws standardized, more effective administration could be effected, not only in enforcing the Child Labor Law, but in the School Attendance work as well.

The Bureau has considerable difficulty with the misrepresentations of the age of applicants by the parents. The law prescribes a penalty for any person who knowingly certifies to any material false statements. When the parent, with the child, is recalled to the Bureau for an explanation, and is confronted with proof of false certification, the excuse invariably made is that they were of the opinion that the child was of the age stated under oath. Except in most flagrant violations, it is doubtful if a conviction can be secured under these circumstances.

The practice of presenting changed records still forms a part of the day's program as described in detail in the 1915 report. Both parent and child always disclaim any knowledge of such action. The Bureau requires another record before a permit is issued. In some cases the changes are made so very skillfully that the frauds are most difficult to detect.

The Bureau has rush periods during the year when the permit issuing force is taxed to its utmost to satisfy the demands made upon it. These occur at the close and opening of the scholastic year in June and September, respectively, and during the latter part of July and all of August, permits are issued for the canning season. In 1916, because of the epidemic of infantile paralysis in Baltimore, the opening of schools was postponed until October, and it was during this month that the largest number of permits were issued in any one month, numbering 1,106. In June 1,059 permits of all kinds were issued.

At the end of each day, the typist issuing permits sends postal cards to schools on which are written the names of children from those schools to whom permits have been issued. This saves the School Attendance Officer visits to the homes of all children who have been licensed to work. Cards on which are recorded data of all refused cases are sent to the School Attendance Department at the end of each week. Similar notices are sent at the end of each month to the School Attendance Officers in Baltimore, Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, relative to the children residing in these counties who have been licensed or refused.

The following table shows the disposition of all cases referred to the School Attendance Department of Baltimore City:

REPORT OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE DEPARTMENT OF BAL-TIMORE CITY ON CHILDREN REFUSED GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES BY THE BALTIMORE OFFICE IN 1916.

Numbe	r of	children	who returned to school	593	
**	44	4.	" are in domestic service	-182	
**	**	**	in institutions	1	
**	**	**	not located	22	
••	**	+ 6	whose addresses were in county	- 8	
	**	**	physically or mentally disabled	12	
••	••	••	who left city	36	
**	**	+4	at work with permits	41	
••	+ 6	4.6	over 16 years of age	$^{24}$	
**	**	66	dropped by Attendance Department	12	
			-	931	
Numbe	r sti	ll uncom	pleted	20	
Total number of cases reported					

As yet no reports as to the disposition of refused cases have been made by the counties to which these cases are referred.

The law requires that at the termination of employment of any child, the permit must be returned to the Bureau on request within 24 hours, otherwise within 15 days.

At certain intervals the names of all children whose permits have been returned to the Bureau one month or more, are referred to the School Attendance Department for investigation.

The following table shows the results of all such cases investigated in 1916:

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS' REPORTS CONCERNING CHILDREN WHOSE PERMITS WERE RETURNED TO THE BUREAU IN 1916.

Specific Reports Concerning Child.	Male	Female	Total
Working without permits	318	86	404
Out of work	36	13	49
Could not be located	$29 \mid$	19	45
Working at home or in domestic service	-12	101	113
Returned to school	64	22	86
Subsequent permit secured before officer called.	- 83	18	101
Moved away from city	47	$^{24}$	71
Ill	7	5	12
Committed to corrective institutions	12	0	12
Married	0	4	4
No information obtainable	1		57
Not reported			74
Total	608	292	1031

The Bureau has experienced great difficulty in regulating the employment of minors misrepresenting their ages on application for employment. In order to overcome this difficulty, the employers are requested to verify the ages of children, where there is the slightest reason to doubt the statement made by the child. There is no provision made in the law for filing statements of age on employing minors over 16. The law does require, however, that when an inspector finds a child at work whose age he questions, he may require the employer to produce proof within ten days that said child is sixteen years of age. The Bureau offers to assume the responsibility of verifying the ages of these children and issue statements to the effect that they are 16 years of age or over.

We feel the need of strengthening the law on this point and believe that by amending the law requiring all employers to file statements of age for all minors over 16 years and under 21, many of the violations caused by misrepresentation on the part of the applicant could be prevented.

The following table shows the issuance of a total of 515 statements of age; arranged according to the age, sex and color of applicants:

TABLE SHOWING STATEMENTS OF AGE ISSUED TO CHILDREN 16 YEARS AND OVER, DURING 1916.

		fistoT	· <del></del>
	OETEN.	7.0,01.6d	
	9	0,010,0	
		94iff7/	::#:   15
LE	52	<u>- 6940(o*)</u>	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
FEMALE		9thl777	
=	<u>x</u>	-folored	:   : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
		Phift	
	17	Potolo?	
1		white	# : # = 1 21 10 ct to
	16	berolo?)	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
		$_{\rm 91id} W$	2
	9	borolo?)	
	Over 20	911d77	
	20	Бечебе	
	21	White	
3.1	<u>e</u>	Colored	: : : : : :   cc
MALE	-	White	: : : : : : : : : : : :   rc
	x	Colored	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
		Mhite	: विकास समिति । : विकास समिति ।
	11	D030(0,)	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
	1	ofid#	- : :
	9	D940(0')	: :1 = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
		9) tid'11	H 2 1 2 2 2 4 4 4 5 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6
	ŭ	Моутн	January Pebruary March April April May Inne July August September October November Total.

\* One of these is married.

In all cases where the applicant makes a plea of proverty, an effort is made to ascertain whether or not the family desires assistance. If an affirmative answer is given these cases are referred to the proper organization for adjustment. In Baltimore City such cases are referred to the Federated Charities, the St. Vincent de Paul, the Henry Watson Children's Aid Society and the Hebrew Benevolent Society, and in the counties to the Maryland Children's Aid Society. The Bureau acknowledges the assistance given by these organizations, because through such co-operation only, we are enabled to more satisfactorily adjust cases where special attention is needed. One case standing out strongly was that of a Polish boy, 13 years of age, who through a lime explosion had lost the sight of one eye and the sight of the other was impaired. Application was made for a vacation permit. A temporary permit was granted for cannery work during the summer and the advantages of special training were explained to the aunt who was the guardian of the boy, both parents being dead. At the close of the canning season the boy returned with his guardian and another relative, with a view of learning more about the training received at the Maryland School for the Blind. After details had been furnished and a decision was made to have the boy placed at the institution, the case was turned over to a representative of the Maryland Children's Aid Society for final disposition. The following table shows a total of 98 cases referred to Social Agencies and the disposition in detail of all cases referred:

#### CHILDREN REFERRED TO SOCIAL AGENCIES FOR INVEST' GATION AND ASSISTANCE BY BALTIMORE OF-FICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1916.

REASONS FOR REFERRING CASES:	
For Material Relief:	
	4.0
General relief supplied	1::
School clothes supplied	3
Relief not practicable	1.5
Family refused to accept	. ,
Not located	1
No definite report	47
Help not needed	5
Help not needed	• • •
Total	88
For Other Social Needs:	
Supplied	1
Relief not practicable	1
Child placed in Maryland School for Blind	1
Referred to sewing class.	3
Referred to sewing class	• )
Total	G
To arrange for Tutor for the Child:	
Supplied	-1
Grand total	98

The following table shows the number of children licensed by the Bureau during previous years and who have now reached the age of sixteen years. The records of these children are preserved at the Bureau and form a valuable record for checking the ages of these children when they wish to secure subsequent employment, sometimes on request of employers, or for the convenience of Bureau inspectors in verifying ages when these children are found at work:

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN HOLDING PERMITS WHO REACHED THEIR 16TH BIRTHDAY IN 1916.

	Kind	of Pet:	MIT HEL	д ву Ст	111.D		
	Gener	al	Vacati	ion	Street Trades	Total	
	Male	Pemale	Male	Female	Str	7.	
January	562	417	129	79	6	1193	
April	193	112	48	32	2	387	
May	198	106	39	29	2	374	
June	176	111	39	22 33	30	378	
August	$\begin{array}{c} 200 \\ 192 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 144 \\ 136 \end{array}$	48   54	35 34	$\frac{23}{28}$	508 444	
September	$\frac{102}{203}$	1117	57	32	33	442	
October	187	125	44	40	35	431	
November	155	99	43	33	26	356	
December	168	117	58	42	37	422	
Total	2294	1484	559	376	222	4935	

The following table shows a summary of the work done by the Permit Issuing Department in 1916; a total of 16,557 cases were handled. This number does not include the temporary general and vacation permits issued, as the records for the first five months of the year, under the previous administration could not be located. The totals show that 8,256 general and 3,285 vacation permits were issued, 2,167 street traders licensed, 2,334 permits were refused and 515 over sixteen statements were issued:

BAL/TIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN EACH MONTH DURING 1916.

[8]0			*12927		_	13.16	_		_	_	_	_		16557
	197O urotut2	5:	?1	- 53	+	62	Ġ.	+	::	33	Ŧ	.:	÷	515
2). N.	Total	121	124	121	21	::	961	133	100	146	20	21 61	1-11	7
ts and Bad Refused	News- boy	-	l~	+	ນວ	===	10	:	63	21	7	l~	11	99
Permits and Badges Refused	Vac.		ា	1.3	1-	7	157	333	G ::		T.	ē:	??	737
ă	Gen.	<u>x</u>	13	162	110	177	159	£	33	11:3	216	89 81	26	1531
sobraT buc borssI s	toort? extraf		1000*		191	<u>x</u>	191	1.6	ī <del>.</del>	즪	£:	- 12.	9	2167
ermits 1	Total	::	e Fi	.; X	÷1	96	515	9:33	1:49	::	110	3	13	15. 15.
racution Permits Issued	Sub.	9	ນລ	င္	ဗ	13	9.	 X	515	8	:: ::1	10	<b>S</b>	1346
Vaic	Orig.	I~	÷i	31	1+	17	?!	7.7.1G	13	7:1	S.	1.C C 1	អ្ន	1939
rmits	Total	923	53	2.5	61.5	99%	ĩ.	7	500	10.	10157	13	11.94	8556
General Permits Issued	Sub.	927	11	31	9::	900	31	<u>x</u>	999	::0::	- X 計	<u> </u>	150	1561
93	Ω Ξ εχ	12.	 	:5 :1	997	908	196	171	1.7	X. ():	17.13	<u>7</u>	900	3695
Movem		January Vanantel	February	March	Anril	May	June	July Vinter	Angust	September	October	November	December	Total

<sup>\*</sup> Records for each of the three months were not kept separate, therefore this number shows the total for January, February and March.

This number does not include temporary general and vacation permits, as the records for the first five months of the year were not available.

TABLE SHOWING BIRTHPLACE OF CHILDREN GRANTED ORIGINAL, GENERAL AND VACATION PERMITS AND OF CHILDREN GRANTED STREET TRADES PERMITS BY THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1916.

Birthplace	General	Vacation	Newsboy	Total
Baltimore	2817	1339	1555	5711
Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore	367	202	111	680
United States, exclusive of Maryland	242	150	165	557
Outside of United States	269	248	336	853
Total	3695	1939	2167	7801

TABLE SHOWING NATIONALITY OF CHILDREN GRANTED ORIGINAL. GENERAL AND VACATION PERMITS AND OF CHILDREN GRANTED STREET TRADES PERMITS BY THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1916.

Nationality	erad	Vacation	les	Total		
AATBAABITT	Genera	Vac	Street Trades	Number	Per Cent	
American, White	1952	822	752	3526	45.20	
Hebrew	467	231	544	1242	15.93	
German	673	223	294	1190	15.26	
Polish	145	367	32	544	6.98	
American, Colored	59	39	264	-362	-4.64	
Italian	65	66	85	216	2.78	
Bohemian	107	63	32	202	2,59	
Irish	94	42	77	213	2.7	
Lithuanian	21	17	25	63	.80	
English	44	222	24	90	1.15	
Hungarian	14	7	4	25	.29	
All others	54	35	34	-123	1.59	
Unknown		5		5	.00	
Total	3695	1939	2167	7801	100.00	

In the issuance of 3.695 general permits, as shown in the following table, 38 of this number were issued to children who had not completed the 5th grade. These were issued during the former administration on recommendation of the school, to children who are mentally retarded. Under the

present system, children of legal working age, who come from the schools, with a recommendation from the principal stating they are incapable of any further mental progress, are allowed to enter industry on a temporary permit, are required to attend night school and kept under observation by the Bureau, by being required to report to the Bureau at stated intervals. Because this class of children are constantly changing from one position to another, it was decided that such a method would make for more stability on the part of these children in industry. A more complete report of this work will be found in the report of Dr. Anna S. Abercrombie, Medical Examiner. No records have been kept of the grade standing of children securing vacation permits, as no educational requirements are exacted, other than the ability to read and write English. All children are tested on application for vacation permits. The report of the grade completed by newsboys is shown in the section relating to street trades.

TABLE SHOWING SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED BY CHIL-DREN GRANTED ORIGINAL GENERAL PERMITS BY THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1916.

Grade	Number	Per Cent.
1st	1 10 27 1250 1124 668 540 74	 .27 .78 .33,71 .80,41 .18,07 .14,61 .2,20
Total	3695	100.00

TABLE SHOWING RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN GRANTED ORIGINAL GENERAL AND VACATION PERMITS AND OF CHILDREN GRANTED STREET TRADES PERMITS BY THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1916.

RESIDENCE	General	Vacation	Newsboys	Totai
Baltimore City	3407	1678	2167	7252
Baltimore County	267	205	• •	472
Anne Arundel County		54	• •	66 '3
Harford County	3			3
Howard County	5	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		7
Prince George's County	1			1
Total	3695	1939	2167	7801

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF CHILDREN GRANTED ORIGINAL GENERAL AND VACATION PERMITS BY THE BALTIMORE OFFICE IN 1916, WHOSE AGES WERE ATTESTED BY DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, AND THE NUMBER AND PER CENT. WHOSE AGES WERE ATTESTED BY AFFIDAVITS,

Proof of Age	General	Vacation	Total
I. Official Public Birth Records:		t	
Baltimore City	648	308	956
Maryland State Records		49	152
Other States	32	11	43
Foreign	(2	27	89
II. Religious Records:			
Baptismal Certificate	1940	1006	2946
Bar Mitzwah Certificate	24	4	28
Cradle Roll	9	1	10
Confirmation Certificate	:}	3	6
III. Other Documents:			
Physician's or Midwife's Records	120	47	167
Passport	13	27	40
Immigration Service	9	3	12
Naturalization Papers	26	22	48
Bible or Family Record	219	92	311
Miscellaneous	75	15	90
All children presenting various classes of			
documentary evidence: Number	3283	1615	4898
Per cent	89,00	83.3	86.9
IV. Affidavits: Number	412	324	736
Per cent	11.00	16.7	13.1
Grand Total: Number	3695	1939	5634
Per cent	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE SHOWING FAMILY STATUS OF CHILDREN GRANTED GENERAL PERMITS AND OF CHILDREN GRANTED STREET TRADES PERMITS BY THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1916.

		KIND OF PERMIT						
FAMILY STATUS	General	Newsboys	Other Street Trades	Total Number	Рег Сенц.			
I. Two parents in family:								
Both own parents	2754	1655	69	4478	76.39			
Father—step	61	31	3	95	1.62			
Mother—step	35	18		53	.93			
II. One parent in family:								
Father away	338	48	2	388	6.62			
Mother away	106	$^{-2}$	7	115	1.97			
Father dead	259	225	14	498	8.47			
Mother dead	73	52	2	127	2.17			
Stepfather away	1			1	.01			
III. Child lives with relative or friend:								
Father dead	3	3		6	.10			
Mother dead	4	4		8	.14			
Both parents dead	42	17	2	61	1.04			
Own father-stepmother	6			6	.10			
Both parents living	8	10	l i	18	.31			
Father away	4	3	[	7	.12			
IV. Unknown	1			1	.01			
Total	3695	2068	99	5862	100.00			

TABLE SHOWING REASON FOR GOING TO WORK ASSIGNED BY CHILDREN GRANTED ORIGINAL GENERAL AND VACATION PERMITS AND BY CHILDREN GRANTED STREET TRADES BY THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1916.

REASON FOR CHILD'S GOING TO WORK	Seneral (Original)	Vacation* (Orginal)	Newshoys	Other Street Trades	Total
Economic pressure	2365		1099	50	3514
Self-support				20	57
Unsatisfactory school conditions					336
To pay for further education			42	1	43
Wants to go to work					657
To keep occupied	14		590	9	013
To save money			73	1	74
Parent wants child to work	44		<b></b>		44
For spending money			194	3	197
Miscellaneous	203				203
Not stated	16		33	15	64
Total	3695			99	5562

<sup>\*</sup>Reason for the child's going to work was not secured in the 1939 Vacation Permits.

PER
GENERAL
ORIGINAL
EN SECURING
CHILDREN
13.
OWING AVERAGE WAGE EXPECTED BY CHILDREN SECTIONG ORIGINAL CENERAL PER
WAGE
AVERAGE WAGE
SNLMO

IN 1916, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES.	ILDREN HNG TO	SECUR INDUS	ING OH	HGINAI	GENE	RAL PI	SRMIT
Industry	Zumber of Establishments	Zumber of Chil- dren Reporting Barned Sanned	Zumber of ('hil- -9A tox neath -9A toxing	Zumber of Chil- dren Reporting Piecework	үлөлабө үүлж	Zumber of Chil- dren Paid by Time	-fin') to rodmuX -off to X noth sown W ruivion
Repartment Stores. Redail Stores. Wholesale Olices, Insurance, Lawyers, etc. Telegraph and Telephone Service.	85 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	25 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	362288		2		
MANTEACTURE: Clothing Canning and Shucking Comming and Shectiron Products	85 88 88 88 88 88	<u>축</u> – 용 원	워커린# 	ត្តន	5.5.5.5 5.5.5.5 5.6.5.5 6.6.5 7.6.5	- = -	
Constraint of the Constraint o	<u> </u>	용물공방	1248	- : :	9 % E 6 6 % T 1		
Wooden Boxes. Paper Boxes and Bags. Glass Brooms, Brushes and Hair Work Artificial Flowers and Feathers. Manufacturing Unmittee.		5	:9598°5	21			

\$\frac{\partial}{\partial}\$\$ \$\frac{\partial}	77 27	
roducts.  Flectrical Supplies.  15	:	
Stand Contracting   Shop Products   19   31   18   18   19   19   19   19   19   1	-	
and Machine Shop Products    14		
Sectrical Supplies   14   8   4	<u>x</u>	4.20
Shertrical Supplies.   15   13   2   15   15   15   15   15   15   15	-	1:10
Shertrical Supplies   15   15   15   15   15   15   15   1	T	
Steel Works   12   12   13   15   15   15   15   15   15   15	?1	7.9.7
Street ward Cigar Boxes   20		
Start test and Cgar Boxes   12   6   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5		
Steel Works   12   6   5   5		
Steel Works   12   6   5   5		
Steel Works and Cgar Boxes   12	÷	
Steel Works	:	4.41
Steel Works  s. Spring Beds and Wire Works  Rattan and Willow Ware  Rattan and Willow Ware  1	-	70
8. Spring Beds and Wire Works. 17 9 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-	
State   Stat	5 1	#.00
Rattan and Willow Ware.       10       6       4         1 Advertising Novelties.       9       7       4         oods.       9       7       2         and Leather Goods.       9       7       5         paration.       36       20       16         nts       9       5       2         nt       10       4       4         nt       8       5       3         r and Contracting.       8       6       2         Contracting.       8       6       2		3.50
Rattan and Willow Ware.   42   26   15   13   13   13   13   13   13   13		
1 Advertising Novelties	i k	
Advertising Novelties   13   13   14   15   16   17   18   19   19   19   19   19   19   19	- er	+.11
Advertising Novelties		50
oods	-	
and Leather Goods	# :	na.
and Leather Goods.  12	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	3.00
nts		9 19
nts nts		
nts nts 20 16  Ints nts 20 16  Int		ne.
nts nt 10 1 2 1 10 1 1 10 1 1 10 1 1 10 1 1 1 1	16	1.53
6 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	_	
17 4 60 01 21 01 17 4 60 01 21 01	•	1: 1:
: \$\frac{1}{2}\infty \frac{1}{2}\infty \frac{1}\infty \frac{1}{2}\infty \frac{1}{2}\infty \frac{1}{2}\infty \frac{1}{2}\infty \frac{1}{2}\infty \frac{1}{2}\infty \frac{1}{2}\		
13 × 21 ×		
α α α α α α α α α α α α α α α α α α α	;	3.11
\$ 51 x		9
10 8 10 6	c	9 101
φ φ		1
9	11	
		1.04
		2.50
Cleaning, Pressing and Dyeing	1.5	-
		•••••
Miscellaneous		4. 69
_	1203 143	S 07 18

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN SECTRINGSCUSSOFFING GENERAL PERMITS AND THE NUMBER

Refail Stores. Refail Stores. Wholesale Confices, Lawyers, Insurance, etc. Felegraph and Telephone Service.
Clothing Camping and Oyster Shucking Capper, Tin and Sheetiron Products The dies
Printing. Publishing and Engraving Bottle Stoppers. Wooden Boxes. Paper Boxes and Bags. Brash and Hair Work Artificial Flowers. Phenons, Brush and Hair Work Artificial Flowers.

Straw Hars	<u> </u>	_	-1		:	÷1	? 1	:	:	-:	:	9
Buttons and Buckles	20 5		<u>x i</u>	· ·		:	:	<u>:</u>	:	:	:	17
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	7 2	2 0	- 10		:	<u>:</u> _	:	:	:	:	:	ŝi
Boots, Shoes and Shoe Findings.	1 5	5 55	ਹ ਹਾ ਹ ਜ	2 2		: ?	: -	:	:	:	:	::
Gas and Electric Apparatus and Supplies	• • • •	2 202		,	, 		- -	:	:	:	:	î
Umbrellas and Canes	7					:	:	:	:	:	:	У.
Cigars and Cigarettes	Į-	10				-	:	:	:	:	:	Fi 1
	21	21				· 	: : 	:	:	:	:	2
Cigar Boxes	्र	1 21	2			:	:	:	:	:	:	9
Mattresses, Spring Beds, etc				-	•	:	:	:	:	:	:	Ξ ;
Pottery	H	-					:	:	:	:	:	7
Baskets, Rattan, Carriages	,	21				:	:	: ?	:	:	:	î
Jewelry and Silverplate	9		1.7	: -		:	:	· I	:	:	:	=
Signs and Advertising Novelties.				_		:	:	:	:	:	:	: : 1
	-1-	7	1 7		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Ξ
Harness, Leather Goods, etc.	- ;=	10	10				:	:	:	:	:	≘
Planos	0	-		1 -	:		:	:	:	:	:	ŝì
Food Preparation.		1 6	4 6		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	21
Mpchanical.:			-	:	<u> </u>	1	:	:	:	:	:	ŝì
Amusements	rc	_	cc									,
Laundry	<u></u>	<u> </u>	90		:	: -	:	:	:	:	:	Ξ ;
Restaurant	21	-	-	_				:	:	:	:	î i
Barber Shop	9	_					: : 	:	:	:	:	7 3
Plumbing	10	_	1.3	•	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	/. ;
Carpentry and Contracting	7	_	-			:	:	:	:	:	:	2
Blectrical Contracting	Ľ.	_	1 2	:	_	: [	:	:	:	:	:	Y. (
Auto. Repairing and Garage	Ç 1		_	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:::
Cleaning, Pressing, etc.	7.		:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	e:
			: ·		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-1
		-				:	:	:	:	:	:	ö
Total	5 1842 1177	GS:	1-	<b>E</b>	1.15	8	::	1 7	-			1921-19

A total of 2,334 applicants were refused licenses at this office during 1916. A total of 2,127 or 91.13 per cent, were residents of Baltimore City. In the table showing the reasons for refusal, the largest number or 20.35 per cent, were refused because the applicant was under age.

Under the heading "Under age for specified job," are classified the number of children, under 14 years of age, who sought jobs in industries other than canning and packing, the only industry in the State allowed to employ children 12 years of age and over.

In the table is shown a total of 79 children who presented school records showing the completion of the 5th grade, but on being tested at the Bureau failed to qualify. These children have attended private or parochial schools whose curriculum does not conform to the standard set by the public schools. 64 children were refused vacation permits because they could not read and write English, a requirement added to the law in 1916.

TABLE SHOWING RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN REFUSED PER-MITS AT BALTIMORE CITY OFFICE IN 1916.

RESIDENCE	General	Vacation	Newsboys	Total	Per Cent
Baltimore City	1379 138	682 36	66	2127 174 30	91.13 7.46 1.29
Anne Arundel County Carroll County Howard County	11 1 2	19		1 2	.01
Total	1531	737	66	2334	100,00

TABLE SHOWING REASONS WHY CHILDREN WERE REFUSED PERMITS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1916.

REASON FOR REFUSAL	General	Vacation	Newsboys	Total Number	Per Cent.
Below legal age	314	95	(165	475	20,35
Below legal age for specified job		411		411	17.65
Below physical standard	183	124		307	13.15
Below educational requirement: 5th Grade not completed. 5th Grade completed, but cannot fulfill educational	820	 		820	35, 13
requirements	79			79	3.37
English		64		64	2.74
Occupation forbidden by law	135	43		178	7.61
Total	1531	737	66	2334	100,00

TABLE SHOWING SEX AND COLOR OF CHILDREN REFUSED PERMITS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1916.

	1	Williti	6	· C	OLORE	D	GRANI	TOTAL
Kind of Permit	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Number	Per Cent.
General Permits Vacation Permits Newsboys and	884 498	507 210	1391 708	131 28	9	140 29	1531   737	65,56   31,57
Street Traders	45		45	21		21	66	2.87
Total	1427	717	2144	180	10	190	2334	100.00

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF CHILDREN REFUSED PERMITS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1916.

AGE	General	Vacation	Newsboys	Total	Per Cent.
Unknown, but under 12 years.	5		66	71	3.04
12 years	40	160	] ]	200	8.56
13 years	273	38		311	13.32
Unknown, but under 14 years	1	411		412	17.65
14 years	781	97		878	37.62
15 years	431	31		4:2	19.81
Total	1531	737	66	2334	160.00

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF GENERAL AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES REFUSED BECAUSE OF OCCUPATION FORBIDDEN.

		nmber Childro	
Name of Industry	General	Vacation	Total
Mercantile: Wholesale Retail Office	$egin{array}{c c} 1^1 & & & \\ 3^2 & & & \\ 1^4 & & & & \\ \end{array}$	• •	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\3\\1\end{array}$
Manufacture:  Baskets, Rattan & Willow-ware, Games & Toys Biscuits, Bread and Bakery Products  Boots, Shoes, Cut Stock and Findings	$egin{array}{c c} 2 & & \\ 1 & & \\ 1 & & \\ \end{array}$	• •	2 1 1
Bottle Stoppers Canning Cigars and Cigarettes Clothing	$egin{array}{c c} 2 &   \\ 1 &   \\ 4 &   \\ 8 &   \end{array}$	1 3	2 1 5 11
Copper. Tin and Sheet Iron Products  Fertilizer  Food Preparation and Packing  Foundry and Machine Shop Products	7 3 1 11	$egin{array}{c} 1 \ \dots \ \ddots \ 2 \end{array}$	8 3 1 13
Glass and Glass Decorating	3 1 18	  2	3 1 20
Ship and Car Building)Lumber and Mill WorkMalt Liquors (Manufacture and Sale)Picture Frames, Furniture and Wood Mantels.	1 8 4		1 8 6
Printing, Publishing, Binding, Engraving and Lithographing Tacks Textile, Cotton, Wool, Knit Goods, Embroidery.	3 1		8
Net, Twine and Carpets	16 4	5 3	21 7
Barber Shop. Building, Carpentry and Contracting. Electrical Contracting. Places of Amusement.	1 1 1 19 <sup>3</sup>	1	1 1 23
Plumbing Restaurant Unknown	13 2 1* 2*	1.4	2 1 1 16
Total	133	43	176

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Stencil Cutter, 1. <sup>2</sup> Public Demonstrator, 1; Wood Sawyer, 1; Coal and Wood Yard, 1. <sup>3</sup> Includes 11 for Bowling Alleys, 7 for Theatres: 1 Caddie Club where intoxicants are sold. <sup>4</sup> Forbidden Hours & more than 8 hours day or night work.

The Permit Issuing Department is the gateway for all minor children to the industrial world and it is the earnest endeavor of the Bureau to use every precaution to prevent the entrance of any boy or girl who is not mentally and physically able to join the army of the world's workers. Unfortunately Maryland has not yet recognized the necessity of fitting these boys and girls for this work by training them industrially by means of trade or continuation schools. Until this is done and the child is thereby given assistance in choosing his work and trained to do the work effectively, we might expect to have a great deal of wasted childish energy caused by the constant shifting from one job to another, coupled with the meager wage paid for untrained child workers.

#### REPORT OF CITY MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The medical examination of the children applying for permits has progressed satisfactorily during the year, with the co-operation of the parents, who now are beginning to realize that the correction of physical defect in the child removes a great handicap that would otherwise greatly interfere with the child's progress. Cases referred to dispensaries for special examinations have received careful attention from the physicians in charge.

Children with eye defects are not allowed to work until these defects are corrected.

All cases of mal-nutrition are kept under observation.

Children with bad teeth are not denied permits, but are advised to promptly have their teeth given proper treatment, and are re-examined when coming for subsequent permits, and we find that in the majority of cases instructions have been complied with.

The mentally retarded child is given special attention. His mental history is obtained from his school teacher, his family history from his parents, and the mental test is given in the Bureau and he is graded. If his physical condition warrants he is sent to night school and is given a temporary working permit, reporting at intervals to the Bureau for observation.

We have found this plan to work admirably, in most cases the children showing marked progress.

Cases of Epilepsy are not allowed to enter any industry, not only on account of danger to themselves, but also the effect of seizures upon their companions. The State having made provision for this class of cases, we feel that they should be allowed to take advantage of this privilege.

It is very gratifying to observe how many children have profited by the carefully directed supervision of their industrial life.

The appended tables will show in detail thenumber of examinations made and the conditions found.

STAGE OF MATURITY OF CHILDREN GRANTED GENERAL (ORIGINAL) PERMITS BY THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1916, ARRANGED BY AGE GROUPS.

Pre- pubescent	hubescent	Post- Pubescent	Total
	7.00	0.10	1050
			$1052 \\ 636$
			! 650 ! 476
	93	_	216
417	1261	702	2380*
	Not Matured	Matured	Total
	243	412	655
		211	288
			212
• • • • • • • •	14	115	129
	375	909	1284†
	257 99 44 17 417	257 569 99 367 44 232 17 93 417 1261 15 1261 16 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	257   569   226 99   367   170 44   232   200 17   93   106 417   1261   702   51   51   52   53   53   53   53   53   53   53

<sup>\*</sup> Twenty-five males not stated.

<sup>†</sup> Six females not stated.

GENERAL EMPLOYMENT PERMITS REFUSED IN BALTIMORE IN 1916, BECAUSE OF PHYSICAL DEFECTS IN APPLICANTS.

# Physical Defects

IntoT	공부모임정부하임기본왕봉	183
*Miscellaneous	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	t-
bus slizuoT sbionsbA	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	1-
tilgioW gnisoA		63
sisolm)ib)4		73
Мента Керпедатіон	71	21
ијшашу		-
sisomidd		
Undescended Pesticle		<del>1</del> -4
пінт9П		21
boluniway JoX	ਰਿਲਾਂਦ ਦਿਦ ਹੈ। ਜਦ	<del>†</del>
noisi7 əzibətə(I	म संस्थात भ्राप्त	61
Under Size. Under Weight, Under Devoloped	្ត ភ្នំពេក ខេត មួយខេត្ត	9
Момти	lanuary March April May Jime Jime September October November	Total

\*March—1 Acate Coryza; I Curvature of Spine. Apri—1 Ostconycitits of Humerus. November—1 Incipient T. B.: 1 Organic Heart Trouble. December -- 1 Tuberculosis.

## REGULATION OF STREET TRADES IN BALTIMORE CITY.

By an amendment of the Child Labor Law in 1916, provision was made for the appointment of a regular Inspector to supervise the boys engaged in street trades. Prior to this, the work of regulating the employment of this class of boys was done by a Child Labor Inspector, excepting for a short period of time when the work was done by a special agent appointed by the Bureau.

At the same time, the age limit of 12 years for boys selling newspapers, magazines and periodicals was re-established, the age having been lowered to 10 years in 1914. Under this section, however, any boy under 12 years who was duly licensed to sell at the time of the passage of this act, was entitled to continue selling and allowed to have his license renewed upon its expiration.

Under the present law, a special badge and permit may be issued to boys 10 years or over who wish to serve papers on a regular route between the hours of 3.30 and 5 P. M.

During the four years of administering the street trade regulations, it was found that a very large number of badges were reported lost. No provision was made in the law for charging a fee for additional badges furnished, and the money expended by the Bureau for this purpose became quite an item in its expenses. On investigation it was found that newsboys had disposed of badges to other boys, in many instances unqualified to sell, for a nominal charge. In 1916, an amendment was made providing for a charge not to exceed 50 cents for every additional badge furnished; no charge being made for the original license. A charge of forty cents is made for all additional badges furnished and a record of all money received is kept together with the name of the boy and the date If the badge is found later and returned, the money is re-When a boy quits street trades and secures an employment certificate, the forty cents deposited is refunded on returning the additional badge secured by him. After the

boy reaches the age of 16 years and no claim is made, the money is put in the treasury of the Bureau.

The newsboy regulations apply to Baltimore City and Cumberland, the only cities in the State having a population of 20,000 or over.

Boys wishing to sell newspapers, magazines or periodicals in any street or public place are required to display a badge. To those selling out of school hours, an oval newsboy badge is issued on application of parent, guardian or legal custodian of the applicant, producing evidence of age, showing they are 12 years of age or over, and a school record showing they are regularly attending school.

Newsboys who wish to sell the entire day, are licensed with a square newsboy badge and the requisites are the same as those required in the issuance of a general employment certificate, i. e., evidence that the applicant is 14 years of age, a school record showing the completion of the 5th grade and a certificate from the examining physician.

Boys who wish to engage in any street trades other than the selling of newspapers, are designated as Street Traders, and must be 14 years of age to qualify for such employment. Oval and Square Traders' Badges are issued under the same conditions as those issued to newsboys.

The Route Server, in addition to producing evidence of age of 10 years or over and a school record, is required to produce satisfactory proof that he is serving papers or other periodicals on a regular route.

The hours regulating street work are from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., excepting the route servers who are allowed to serve only from 3.30 to 5 P. M.

The age limit for girls engaging in street trades is 16 years.

As everyone knows who is familiar with the enforcement of the provisions regulating street trades, this class of children is particularly difficult to handle effectively in preventing violations or in reducing the number of violations to a minimum.

(The report of Street trade regulations in Cumberland may be found under the report of the Inspector in charge of the Western Maryland office.) When a license is issued, the applicant is required to read the rules laid down for this work; if he is unable to read them intelligently, they are read to him. These rules are printed on the reverse side of the permit and are as follows:

#### I hereby Promise

To wear my badge in plain sight when selling
To sell after school hours only
Not to sell after 8 o'clock at night
Not to sell, lend or give away my badge
Not to have any unlicensed boy helping me to sell or
serve my papers

Not to play Craps or gamble, under the penalty of having my badge revoked.

#### Signed

The inspector is in the office but a short while each day. Two evenings a week the inspector meets boys, with or without parents, as the case demands, to adjust violations that have occurred.

During 1916, 67 parents were summoned to the Bureau.

If cases cannot be corrected in this way, the badges are revoked. During 1916, eight badges were revoked; 3 for selling during school hours, 2 for selling after 8 P. M. and 3 for begging on the street.

Occasionally, complaints are made by teachers that boys are neglecting their school work to sell papers. The parent and boy are interviewed and the boy is warned. If he continues violating the badge is revoked for a certain period of time.

When we consider that only one person is designated for the work of supervising over two thousand boys engaged in street trades in Baltimore City, we can fully appreciate the enormity of the job. By far the greatest difficulty experienced is with licensed boys supplying papers to unlicensed boys. Unless the boy is caught in the act, but little can be done. During 1916, 631 violations were dealt with as shown in the following table:

TABLE SHOWING VIOLATIONS OF NEWSBOYS LICENSED TO SELL IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1916 AND METHOD OF DISPOSITION.

Kind	Warned on Street	Parents Notified	Parents Visited	Parents and Boys Summoned to Purean	Summoned to Juvenile Court	Badges Revoked	Total
Unlicensed Selling during school hours Selling after 8 P. M. Not wearing badge. Selling to unlicensed boys. Begging on street.	27 6 11 24 21 21	248 24 37 43 12 7	10		2 2 2 	 2 	361 51 78 71 50 20
Total	91	371	85	67	9	8	631

During 1916, a total of 2,167 boys were licensed to engage in street trades, classified as follows:

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS AND OTHER STREET TRADERS LICENSED IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1916.

	AGE	of L	tal	1				
KIND OF STREET SELLERS	10 Years	11 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	Grand Tota	Per Cent.
Boys selling newspapers Boys selling newspapers and		246	579	544	328	136	1965	90.7
other articles					45		*99	4.6
Route servers	42	G1					103	4.7
Total	17:1	307	579	544	373	190	2167	100.0

<sup>\*</sup>This number includes: Distributing circulars, 9; Hucksters, 15; Water Boys, 2; Cart Drivers, 2.

As shown in the preceding table 1,965 boys or 90.7 per cent. of the total number are licensed to sell newspapers and but 99 or 4.6 per cent. are licensed to work in other street trades. Of this number are 28 boys whose work is done entirely in the street, as designated in the foot note. Because of the difficulty of having permits produced for inspection, when these boys are found at work, as the establishment employing them is usually far removed, licenses are supplied instead, and this method has worked out most satisfactorily.

Route Servers form a small percentage, 4.7 per cent. of the whole. As soon as these boys are 12 years of age they secure the regular newsboy licenses. The majority of these boys are small brothers of newsboys who assist by serving the route while the older boy sells.

TABLE SHOWING BIRTHPLACE OF BOYS LICENSED TO ENGAGE IN STREET TRADES IN BALTIMORE CITY.

	-   Grand Total -   Por Cont.	X = 2	103 2167 100.0
Route	Total		10
Z Z	20 Years	1 <u>7</u> 21 22 ;	21
TELET Y	TrioT	8 4 1 5 : 3 1 2 3	<u>\$</u> :
Prince Street	sano Z 21	% 31 F= F=	15
OTIL	stroZH	55 21 ± X	12
	* [63o?]	5 × 5 8 10 × 5 8 10 × 6 8 10 ×	136 1965
	sanoT 51	9.428	
r -	14 Zears	共조합원	7 ====================================
NIMET 1	13 Z 6948	# A # B	15
Ž.	sanoz zi	### ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	579
	STROZ II	물리 5 후	9 71
	sanoz or	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	111
	Pr.w.e. of Berth	Baltimore	Total

TABLE SHOWING NATIONALITY OF BOYS LICENSED TO ENGAGE IN STREET TRADES IN BALTIMORE

	Рег Сепб.	: H:	51	13.0	-	21	5	-	70	-	1.1		1.6	100.0
	froT bust;	15	1	Ť	?:	3	1	3	1.7	1.7	त	7	34	103 2167 100.0
X	Total	J	J	1	•	1 -	2)	7	-		_	:	-	16:3
ROUTE Servers	STROJ II	:0	1.7	ť	_	-		??	??		:	:	7	13
≃丞	susay or	- ĉi	90	ÇΙ	_	:	ÇI	_	7		_	:	¢١	21
REET	Inter	61	::	1:	21	V.	00		::	-	1.7	:	î۱	<u>S</u>
OTHER STREET TRADES	12 Leans	15	Y.	T.	-	÷	?1	:	:	-	•••		:	15
Orm	sans/ 14 Years	11	1.7	1-	21	¢ì	1	:	::	:	91	-	٥١	17
	IntoT	E 5	55 55	17.	? I	21 21 21	9,	Š	3	71	7.	+	Š	13
	singY öl	- - - - -	1.7 000	51	7	ခု	7	:	1-	:1	:	:	_	136 1963
X	21397 ±1	116	5	ī:	+	17	1	9	σ.	_	9	_	?I	
NEWSBOYS	13 Years	13		9	j.	13	X.	11	51	J.	21	_	ç.	15
Ñ	12 Years	515	200	5	11	ਹ	٠ ا	1	Z.	1.7	1.7	٥١	10	57.9
	suss II	E	3	; <del>;</del>	:	çi	16	G1	c.	_	C1	:	+	12
	susof 01	<u> </u>	?	- - - - 1	,	10	7	-	-	+	÷	:	:	111
	NATION MILTY	American—White	Tremew	tierman	Lollsh	American—Colored	Italian	Kehemian	Frish	Lithnamian	English	Hungarian	Others	Total

It is interesting to note from the above table that 34.7% of the total number of boys licensed to engage in street work are American-White, 25.1% are Hebrew, 13.6% are German and 12.2% are American-colored. All other nationalities are included in the remaining 14.4% of the whole.

TABLE SHOWING THE REASONS GIVEN FOR ENGAGING IN STREET TRADES OF BOYS LICENSED IN BALTIMORE (1977 IN 1916.

	3007 204	12 oi oi	17	17 m G	570 40.2	e i	100.0
	Bright Territ	56 1149 1 57 1 43	58 1240	59n 197		4	163 2167 100.0
	Total	5 7 7	z.	212	7	_	163
ROUTE SERVERS	rine III	69	155	a <b>5</b> a	17		5
~ ž	$ m sing \it You$	ही : : : :	eg .	1- 61 0	100	:	21
ξ χ ξ χ	ТемТ	00 00 10	15	G <del>⊢</del> €	133	<u>1</u>	66
OTHER STREET Trades	sanoZ GI	26 16	1 97	च्च ल ६१	1-	7	15
OTH	14 Years	₹ ÷	er X	; rc : H	9	11	15
	1stoT	71 1043 9 36 6 41	86 1120	574 61 178	813	65	544 328 136 1965
	sanoZ gI		88	<del>4</del> <del>4</del> <del>2</del>	28	:	1:36
S.S.	14 Years	159 159 8	186	X = 8	137	7.0	%; X.1
NEWSBOYS	13 Years	290 12	316	134 13 68	51	5:	
Ż	sanoZ 21	322 322 112	337	153 45 63	1337	73	579
	11 Years	हीं : ei	133	104	112	:	246
	10 Years	: E	3	Q + 9	8	6	135
	Reasons	1. Economic Pressure: Family income needs supplementing Self-support To pay for further education	Total	11. Personal Desire: For occupation or pastime To save money For spending money	Total	Reasons not given	Grand total

Of the 2,167 boys licensed to engage in street work, 2,119 or 97.8 per cent. give specified reasons for engaging in street trades, 57.6 per cent. claiming economic pressure and 40.2 per cent. expressing a personal desire to sell. In 48 cases or 2.2 per cent. no reasons are given.

When we consider the meager earnings of these boys, from the table immediately following, which shows that but 15.6 per cent. of the total 68 per cent. reporting weekly earnings, average but \$2.00 or more, we realize that comparatively little money is contributed to the family budget. Association with newsboys strengthens the opinion that they choose this work because of the excitement of street life and the opportunity to make spending money for their own enjoyment.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY EARNINGS OF BOYS LICENSED TO ENGAGE IN STREET TRADES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1916 AND ARRANGED ACCORDING TO AGE.

WEEKLY EARNINGS	No. at 10 Yrs.	No. at 11 Yes.	No. at 12 Yrs.	No. at 13 Yrs.	No. at 14 Yrs.	No. at 15 Yrs.	Total	Fer Fent.
Less than 50c. 50c to 99e. \$1.00 to \$1.49. \$1.50 to \$1.99. \$2.00 to \$2.49. \$2.50 to \$2.99. \$3.00 to \$3.49.	. 37 . 20 . 7 . 2	29	31 110 116 59 36 6	25 100 122 59 47 16 17	12 51 71 52 38 16 18	3 22 26 23 34 15	113 391 404 229 158 58	$7.3 \\ 2.7 \\ 2.5$
\$3.50 and Over		1	6	6	17	-38	68	3.1
Total Number Reporting Unknown		1	369 210	392 152	275 98	163 27	1475 692	68.0 32.0
Total	. 174	307	579	544	373	190	2167	100.0

#### BADGES REFUSED IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1916.

	RE	REFUSED BECAUSE BELOW MINIMUM LEGAL AG										AGI	0
		Newsboys					STREET TRADERS						
Молти	8 Years	9 Years	10 Years	11 Years	Total	8 Years	9 Years	10 Years	11 Years	12 Years	13 Years	Total	Grand Tota
January February March April May June July August September October November December	1  1 	1 6 3 2 3 1  1 1	*1 5 2  2 1 1 6	 6  5 5	1 6 4 3 9 10  3 4 7		1			1 1	1 2	1 2 3	1 1 2 1 1 2 4 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Total	:3	18	18	21	60		1			2	3	6	66

<sup>\*</sup> Advice of physician. † One female 13 years.

# REASONS FOR LEAVING THE TRADE ASSIGNED BY BOYS LICENSED TO ENGAGE IN STREET TRADES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1916.

Reasons	At the Age	SIED DORLS	At the Age	of 11 Years	At the Age of 12 Years	At the Age of 13 Years	At the Age of 14 Years	At the Age of 15 Years	At the Age of 16 Years	Total
Going to work on a General Permit					• • • •	 	. 95	28		123
Going to work on a Vacation, Permit						117	7 28 8 8	3 5		33 54
Trade does not pay enough. Parents object				• •	1 2		.   1			1 3
Trade consumes too much time					1		. 1			3
16 years of age or beyond license age		-							222	-)-)-)
Total		2		3	20	23	5 133	36	222	441

When the boys quit street work, or reach the age of 16, when they are no longer required to display a badge, the Bureau requires that licenses be returned. During 1016, 441 licenses were returned. 222 of this number had become 16 years of age and were supplied with buttons giving them unquestioned right to engage in street trades after 8 P. M., if they so desire. 123 boys secured general employment certificates entering regular employment and 54 qualified for vacation permits.

The newspaper offices of Baltimore City have expressed a willingness to co-operate with the work of the Bureau and have instructed their agents that under no conditions are papers to be supplied to boys unless they are properly licensed.

Reports of violations are received from teachers, those engaged in social work, and others, from time to time, and the Bureau is deeply grateful for all such interest manifested.

### REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE BUREAU IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

In 1915, the Bureau established a branch office at Cumberland, as an experiment to keep in closer touch with the working children in this section of the State, and an Inspector was assigned to issue employment certificates as well as inspect all establishments in the four Western Maryland Counties, viz., Garrett, Allegany, Washington and Frederick. The plan proved a most satisfactory one and the results obtained justified the increased expenditure in maintaining this office. An Inspector and an Assistant are assigned to carry on the work of this district.

In this section of the State are found the largest industries outside of Baltimore, and its immediate vicinity. When this office was established, the greatest obstacle encountered was the lack of any enforcement of school attendance. The employers could not understand why an Inspector would ask for the dismissal of boys or girls illegally employed and who could not qualify for employment certificates, only to have them turned loose on the streets in absolute idleness. But the

Legislature of 1916 passed this much needed piece of legislation, and the work of the Child Labor Inspector has been made more effective through its enforcement. Under its provisions, all minors under 16 years of age are required to complete the seventh grade before they are exempt from further school attendance. Owing to the poor or irregular attendance of many children or their withdrawal from school at an early age, the most difficult problem faced by the School Attendance Officers was the disposition of overgrown boys or girls who had completed only a low grade at school. On the other hand, the capacity of the schools was inadequate to take care of the large number of children returned to the class rooms. The School Superintendents decided to allow these very large children to work on vacation permits and required them to attend night school, rather than allow them to escape the law entirely.

The Inspector has co-operated very closely with the work of the School Attendance Officers by investigating all violations reported and in turn by reporting to the School Officers, all cases of refused permits, or of children found working illegally and taken out of industries, with the purpose of having them placed in school.

Now that these communities feel the pressing need of better school facilities, it is hoped that in the near future ample provisions will be made to care for all children of school age, in order to afford them the opportunity of securing an education.

Another problem in this district was the employment of minors under 16 years in the coal mines which is forbidden under the law. In every violation coming under the observation of the Bureau, the applicant had misrepresented his age. In some cases they were taken into the mines by their fathers, who claimed the boys were over 16 years of age. The inspection of mines was particularly difficult when left to the Child Labor Inspector alone. After the office of the Mine Inspector was taken over by the newly created State Board of Labor and Statistics, the Chairman conferred with the Mine Inspector, asking his co-operation in enforcing the provisions of the Child Labor Law in the mines, which he has done most effec-

tively, thereby rendering invaluable assistance to the Child Labor Inspector.

The Inspector has planned her work in order that visits are made to all points requiring the issuance of permits or inspection of establishments. A schedule has been established for regularly visiting Hagerstown and Frederick; the smaller towns are visited when necessary. Arrangements have been made to have the physicians issuing permits at these places, issue a temporary permit allowing the child to work until the next visit of the Inspector, when said child is required to present himself for a full permit, either general or vacation.

The Bureau is particularly fortunate in having secured the services of physicians well qualified for this work and who have manifested keen interest in passing on the physical qualifications of applicants for positions in the industrial world. They render invaluable assistance in advising the Inspector as to the best methods of correcting physical defects. One physician offered to give the necessary attention, free of charge, in case the parents could not afford to pay for such treatment and provided they had no attending physician. The Bureau regrets that these physicians cannot be remunerated in proportion to the services rendered, but a meagre fee of fifty cents for each examination made is fixed by law.

The examining physicians for this district are as follows: Garrett County:

Dr. N. I. Broadwater, Oakland.

\ Dr. H. M. Kemp, Bloomington.

Allegany County:

Dr. C. L. Owens, Cumberland.

Dr. J. O. Bullock, Lonaconing.

Dr. W. C. McLane, Frostburg.

Dr. F. A. G. Murray, Frostburg (examines applicants at Savage).

#### Washington County:

Dr. Victor D. Miller, Hagerstown.

Dr. Ira F. Zimmerman, Williamsport.

Dr. H. E. Tabler, Hancock.

# Frederick County:

Dr. J. M. Goodman, Frederick.

Dr. G. Morris Birely, Thurmont.

Dr. Levin West, Brunswick.

Because of the lack of dispensaries in these towns, the question of getting the necessary treatments for defective children is a serious problem. Getting material aid for needy families is equally as serious. Through the co-operation of the visiting nurses and representatives of the Federated Charities and Children's Aid Society, the Bureau has been able to adjust the cases with but little or no hardship on the part of the families, and for such assistance the Bureau is deeply grateful.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF BOTH SEXES WHO OBTAINED PERMITS IN \*WESTERN MARYLAND IN 1916.

ALL	EGA	NY	F	REI	DERI	CK	11	'ASI	HING	TON		RAND OTAL
Male Female	Total	Per Cent. in County	Male	Female	Total	Per Cent. in County	Male	Female	Total	Per Cent. in County	Number	Per Cent.
413 108	†521	70.33	74	35	‡109	13.11	88	37	§125	16,56	755	100.0

<sup>\*</sup> Includes, Allegany, Frederick, Garrett and Washington Counties.

<sup>†66</sup> Males secured Subsequent Vacation Permits.

<sup>‡4</sup> Males and 2 Females secured Subsequent Vacation Permits.

<sup>§ 19</sup> Males and 2 Females secured Subsequent Vacation Permits.

As shown by the above table a total of 755 permits of all classes were issued in Allegany, Frederick and Washington Counties. 70.33 per cent. of the whole being in Allegany County. This percentage is increased materially by the number of boys (139) in Cumberland, securing badges to sell papers as shown in the following table.

Cumberland is the only city outside of Baltimore City where the provisions of the street trades regulations are enforced,—having a population of over 20,000.

NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED TO CHILDREN IN \*WESTERN MARYLAND AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND AT WORK BY THE BUREAU INSPECTORS DURING 1916.

	СШ	LDREN	Issui Livi Cou:	NG 1N	C	ILD I. SHILD: COUNI WOR	REN	INSP	 V10	ONS OLA- ONS
Counties	General	Vacation	Street Trades	Total	Total	On Permit	Without Fermit	Number Inspections	Firms	Children
Allegany Frederick Garrett Washington Total.	192 5  49 246	190 104  76 370	139	521 109  125 755	92  1 54 147	55 29 84	37  1 25 63	21  64 87	$ \begin{array}{r}     15 \\                               $	39  1 26 66

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote to Table No. 4.

No permits were issued in Garrett County and only one child was found at work illegally employed, as shown in the foregoing table.

The Child Labor inspection of establishments in these counties was very incomplete during 1916. As the report shows only a total of 147 children found at work and 63 of these were working without the necessary permits. Only 84 of the total 616 licensed for industrial establishments were found actually at work.

A new inspector was placed in charge of this district in July, and it took some little time to reorganize the work and to establish a working program to effectively cover this district.

The following table shows a total of 519 permits of all classes refused, 305 being under age for the license sought; 138 failed to qualify educationally and 45 wished to secure employment at forbidden occupations. Because of the large number of silk and knitting mills in this section, where many children were employed on power machinery, before the amendment to the law in 1916 making this prohibitory, this number is comparatively small:

PERMITS REFUSED IN WESTERN MARYLAND IN 1916.

REASON FOR REFUSAL	ALLEGANY	Еваркиск Хишber	Washingt	Total No.
I. Below age:				
General	74	12	17	103
Vacation	117		63	180
Newsboys	22			20
II. Below educational requirement.	98	3	37	138
III. Below physical standard	8	4		12
IV. Forbidden occupation	34	5	6	4.5
Forbidden hours	14		2	16
V. Miscellaneous	2	1		3
Total	369	25	125	519

# GRADE OF CHILDREN REFUSED PERMITS IN WESTERN MARYLAND IN 1916.

# ALLEGANY COUNTY.

	Grade		-10	10 Years	11 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	Total
1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th Not				1 2 1 1 1 1 4	1 3 1 6 1 1	1 3 5 22 9 2 1 	2 10 7 22 32 24 6 5 	6 9 33 36 15 6 4 1 2	2 5 17 13 3 8 1  3 52	4 21 30 97 96 44 22 10 1 22
	Total		1	-#	1.5	44	121	112	52	347*

### WASHINGTON COUNTY.

	Gra	.DE			1	10	1	:	10 Years	- 11 Years	- 12 Years		- 13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	Total
1at				 	١.,		 ١.			ļ			1	3	1	.5
2nd				 	١.,		 ١.			1	1 1		3	::	1	9
3rd				 	١.,		 ١.			1	1 1	2	8	7	1	19
4th				 	١.,		 ١.			1	:	;	10	7	- 8	29
5th	<b></b>			 	١.,		 i.			2	1		8	2	-2	15
6th				 	٠.		 ٠.							1		1
7th				 			 1			1	1 :	,				2
Not	given			 			 ١.			1	12	?	23	8	1	45
	Total		٠.	 			 1.			G	21	1	53	31	14	125

### FREDERICK COUNTY.

	GRA	DE		1	10		10 Van 12	4 IPO T 61		11 Years		19 V.00 v.		10 V 00 m		Î	1.4 Veges		15 Years		Total
1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th Not	given				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 i				 1  5					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	 1	 	1 1 2 2 1 18

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote to Table No. 4.

## AGE AND SEX OF CHILDREN REFUSED PERMITS IN \*WEST-ERN MARYLAND IN 1916.

	AL.	LEGA	NY	Fri	EDER	ск	W.	TON		To	ľAL	i i
AGE	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Grand Tota
Less than 10 years 10 years 11 years 12 years 13 years 14 years 15 years Vot stated	\$10 \$23 44 105 80	16 32	6 10 23 44 121 112 52	2 4 2 6 4	 2 1 1 	2 6 3 7 4 8	 6 19 40 18 8	 2 13 13 6	31	$65 \\ 151 \\ 102$	21 3 30 45	6 12 35 68 181 147 69
Total	307	62	369	21	4	25	91	34	125	419	100	519

<sup>\*</sup>See footnote to Table No. 4.

<sup>\*\* 22</sup> Oval Newsboys refused permits,—grade not stated.

<sup>†</sup>Newsboy badges. †Six newsboy badges. \$Ten newsboy badges.

TABLE SHOWING CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO GRADE COMPLETED BY APPLICANTS SECURING GENERAL AND NEWSBOYS PERMITS IN WESTERN MARYLAND DURING 1916.

	Au	LE GA	VΥ	FRED- CRICK	Wash- ington	7	OTAL PHREI OUNTI	Ξ
Grade	General	Newsboy	Total	General	General	General	Newshoy	Grand Total
1st	2 1 1 3 66 54 21 4 192	5 14 1  24 28 29  18 1 12  5 2	$   \begin{array}{c}     7 \\     14 \\     1 \\     25 \\     31 \\     95 \\     \dots \\     72 \\     1 \\     51 \\     1 \\     26 \\     6 \\     \end{bmatrix} $	3 1	30 10 8	2 1 1 3 99 1 64 48 1 21 5 246	5 14 1  24 28 29  18 1 12  5 2	7 14 1 1 25 31 128 1 82 1 60 1 26 7

In the table showing the classification of grade completed by applicants securing permits to work, it will be noticed that seven general permits were issued to children who had not completed the fifth grade. These are special cases of mentally retarded children the Bureau has taken care of after receiving from the school a teacher's statement clearly stating that the child is incapable of any further mental progress. If the examining physician recommends that the child be allowed to enter industry, a permit is issued.

In the table showing evidence of age accepted in the issuance of permits, it will be noticed that 92.6 per cent. presented some documentary evidence, 30.9 per cent. being State records and 36.4 per cent. being records of the church. In only 7.4 per cent. of the total number were affidavits accepted.

-		ALLE	ALLEGANY		-	FREDERICK	GK	WA	WASHINGTON	TOV		TOTAL	ا ا	l
	(4606131	Тасяфон	Zonspok	səssu,) IIV	ट्रह्मानम	понвыгу	səssel HA	(4011013)	Дясяцоп	səssu, jiy	[втоп9‡)	гаенды	Zouspok	Crand Total
:	:151	Σ.	:9-	:62	:-	: <del></del>	17 -	<u>- 12</u> :	: 34	-17:	- <u>5</u> 1		:= -	- 5
	: ::	1	- :	· <del>-</del>		- : :	•	١ :		١ :	- ::	: -	- :	<del>-</del> -
•	8	3 -	8-	197 ::	<del>-</del> : :	<u>5</u>	75	21 :	x			77	1 66	5::-
314-		- - -  :	χΞ	. 12 % x		22:-	231-	<b>.</b>	===	24	. 21 St -	장류 <sup>호</sup>	x 9	. 8 X c
176 92.0	1	67-1 51-12	126 90.6	Z 21	ı: 8	100	165 1165	£ 3.	S 5.	11.3	91.8 8.10	2.5.8 2.5.8	5.08 5.08 6.08	99 59 69 69
36	90	= 10 N	: 7°	913		÷ x	71-		10.5	1.0 9.6	85	뭐	## <del>#</del>	5.5
195	21	130	9::1	25	17	15	89	9	9	125	27	57:	55	13
	-		_	_	_									

PERMITS ISSUED IN WESTERN MARYLAND IN 1916, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH OF APPLICANTS.

		ALLEGANY	ANY		F	Frederick	¥	WA	WASHINGTON	ro.x	Torry	Toral in Thirle Counties	SHEE	
BIRCIDLACE OF APPLICANT	(न्छान्य्य]	Vacation	Zenspol	VII Classes	िस्मिस्य	Tacation	VII Classes	ल्लाहाज्ञ	roition	səssul) IIV	[मुखाला]	Vacation	Zonshoy	IntoT burrd
Local County Baltimore City.	55 ::	14s	110	302	: :	7. 7	X +	# T	%	31.51	支工	§ 13	5 :1	7
Maryland, exclusive of Local County and Baltimore City.	1-	+	:	Ξ	+	:5	9.	::	1-	2	=	1-	:	÷:
land	ž,-	34.1	33	ž.	-	<b>:</b>	10	=	=	21	9-	压)	9.1	11.5
Not stated	† :	:	-	D 01	: :	-	:-	† : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :			† :	: :1	:-	::
Total	197	136	133	521	17	=======================================	103	9	Ę	55	546	02:	2	13

	fisted Tetal			13
Priree	Zousboy Permits	97.00	#1010E8 :::5	65.1
TOTAL IN THREE COUNTHES	<i>Г</i> ясяцоп	98 25	E1282 E44001- 3	928
Tor	(+600.8]	11.7	nerggnudde : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	9+7
TON	All Classes	10g 81.6	HH312HH	155
WASHINGTON	Tacation	9 %	H   H   H   H   H   H   H   H   H   H	92
W	Сепета	40 81.6		9
CK	səssul IIV	86.8 8.93	1 12 2 2	100
FREDERICK	Taeation	93.4 89.4	F 12 21	10+
<u> </u>	[६१भाभर)	13.8		10
	Sossel) IIV	283 54.31	8 4 4 5 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	521
BANY	Zewsboy Strmits	97 69.7	4 m m L m : : : : : : : - H a	139
ALLEGANY	Vacation	11 <del>4</del> 60.0	0 4 8 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	130
	Сепета	37.55 37.55	3	<u>8</u> 1
	NATIONALITY OF RACE	American (White) Per Cent. American White	Hebrew English Griman Scotch American (Colored) Welsh Welsh Swedish Canadian Italian Italian Prussian	Total

PERMITS ISSUED IN WESTERN MARYLAND IN 1916, CLASSI-FIED ACCORDING TO REASONS FOR CHILDREN GOING TO WORK.

	Aı	LE GA	NY	FRED- ERICK	Wash- Ington	TI	AL IN IREE NTIES	
REASON	General	Newshoy	All Classes	General	General	General	Newshoy	Grand Total
I. Economic: Family needs help. To support self	114	40	154	26 6	3	143 14	40	183
To earn further education To help clothe self To save money For spend'g money		6 2 9	6 10 2 9	1		25	4 6 2 9	
H. Reasons Connected With School: Does not like school	19		19	1	1	21		21
Unsuccessful a t school	2 4		2 4 1			2 4 1		2 4 1
III. Wants to work Needed in parents'	30	34	64	10		40	34	7-1
business Good opportunity. Parent thinks child should work	1 1 2		1 1 2	1 3		1 2 5		1 2 5
To keep occupied. Wants to make money Miscellaneous	1	11 28 4	12 28 6	1	1	3 <sub>2</sub>	11 28 4	14 28 6
Not stated	192	139	331	4:)	5	$\frac{1}{246}$	139	$\frac{1}{385}$

PERMITS ISSUED IN WESTERN MARYLAND IN 1916, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES ENTERED BY CHILDREN WHO SECURED PERMITS.

11	chand Tota	131	11	7 7	==	:1	Ë	=1	127	61	9	-	<b>2</b> 1	_	21	-	- 21	υ	::	•••
TOTAL IN THESE COUNTIES	Лясатіоп	SS	t-		x	r.	E:	G.	55	::	po-	:	_	:	:1		-	+	:1	1
Tor.	(उत्तमकाश्र]	÷	<del></del>		£.	91	4	¢:	[]	:5 :1	ee .	<del>-</del>	-	-		-	-	:1	_	21
TON	Hoffi s9sssf')	S:	_	: :1	11	:	:	Η	9	S	:	:1	:	:	:	:	:1	ψ	a <b>c</b>	::
Washington	Laeation	뜅	_		÷	:	:	_	x.	<b>:</b> :	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	+	21	_
W.	(स्कारकात्र)	133		21	1.7	:	:	:	x :	<b>5</b> 7.	:	:1	:	:	:	:	П	21	-	ะเ
KTK	Both (Jasses	211	<del>-</del>	:	_		:	:	: ;	= '	_	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Раепричек	поізвэкУ	21 7	- :		_	:	:	:	:	κ,	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	तिसमानस्य	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	: :	rz	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	Both Classes	20,0	n :	21	<b>-</b> ;	51	3;	= ;	Ξ	; ; ;	c c	13	1 +	- :	21	_	:	:	:	
ALLEGANY	Taeation	2,	•		- 1		F :	χį	7 -	ς:	1	: -	-	:	: 1	:	:	:	:	:
	(स्टाम्ब्य)	30	7	21	. ;	9	¥ 2	9	<b>;</b>	Ξ:	• •	1 -		<b>-</b>	:	_	:	:	:	:
-	Industry	Mercantile	Transportation	Telephone and Telegraph	Clothing (Manufacturing)	Isrlek	rinass	Lumber and Alli Products	Monufactuation Hostony	Baltanian Hostery	Deinting and Dublishing	Lawling and Limitaling	Destant	Restaurant	Pottery	Barber Shop	Paper, efc	Furniture	Organs	Gloves

# PERMITS ISSUED IN WESTERN MARYLAND IN 1916, CLASSIFUED ACCORDING TO INPUSTRIES ENTERED BY CHILDREN WHO SECURED PERMITS—(Continued).

# 616\* 028 : :: 13 ξ - 21 **Ŧ** :: 0.0 ž Ż : 1.0 ..... ?! ?! 3. . . . . . . Shoes and Leggings..... 3 Total..... Brush ..... Carriages and Toys..... Miscellaneous ..... bootblack ..... ('anning ..... Amusements ..... Lanndry

\* Exchasive of 139 Newsboys licensed in Cumberland.

SUBSEQUENT PERMITS ISSUED IN WESTERN MARYLAND IN 1916.

		LE-	Fr ERI			SII- TON	То	TAL
Industry.	Left	Entered	Læft	Entered,	Left	Entered	Left	Entered
Mercantile Office Telegraph Manufacturing:	35 4 4	18 8 7	<u></u>	3	11	5 1	48 4 4	26 8 9
Lumber and Mill Products. Bakery Clothing Hosiery Glass Silk Brick Furniture Organs Shoes and Leggings.	10 3 1	1 1  15 13	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2  1 	2  2  4 2	1 2 10 4 1 	1 1 2 15 15 2 4 2
Printing and Publishing Canning and Packing			3		1	1	4	1
MECHANICAL: Amusements Contractor Barber Shop Laundry Miscellaneous	$\frac{2}{2}$	1 1 1			$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \dots \\ \frac{2}{2} \end{bmatrix}$	1 3	3 3 2 2 2	1 1 1 1 3
Total	66	66	6	6	21	21	93	93

The Bureau feels that the work of regulating the employment of children in Western Maryland is being successfully carried on by the Inspector in charge and her Assistant, and as the problems involving the enforcement of the Child Labor and School Attendance Laws are gradually worked out, more effective results will be obtained in child welfare work along these particular lines.

# REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE BUREAU IN COUNTIES OTHER THAN WESTERN MARYLAND.

Encouraged by the results achieved by the branch office established in Cumberland in 1914, the Bureau decided to establish a similar office on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in order to effect a better organization of the work in this section of the State. This plan was put into effect in August, 1916, when an office was established in Cambridge with an inspector assigned to carry on the work of the Bureau, assisted by a clerk.

The employment certificates in these counties are issued by physicians appointed by the Superintendents of Schools of their respective counties with the approval of the Chairman of the State Board of Labor and Statistics, instructions and forms for the issuance of these certificates being furnished by this Bureau.

Because of the extensive territory of this district, it was thought advisable for the Inspector to begin issuing permits within a limited territory at first and then gradually increase the field as organization could be effected. In accordance with this plan, the Inspector began the work of issuing permits in the district assigned Dr. E. E. Wolff, which included Cambridge and all of Dorchester County, south of Cambridge to Fishing Creek, Dr. Wolff making the physical examination of all applicants. In addition to the issuance of permits the inspector is required to visit all establishments in the nine counties of the Eastern Shore to enforce the provisions of the Child Labor Law, the Ten Hour Law for Women and the Factory Inspection Law, and to co-operate with the physicians issuing permits in order to effect more uniformity in the work.

The Bureau plans to have the Inspector in charge of this work eventually include Salisbury and Easton in his territory to issue the employment certificates, retaining the services of the physicians now in charge to make physical examinations of applicants.

As the bulk of the industries operating throughout the year are located in these three towns, effective work could be accomplished by carrying out this program.

The passage of the Compulsory School Attendance Law in 1916 affected this work in the counties materially, insomuch as the educational requirements were raised from the completion of the 5th grade to the 7th before a child can qualify to work during the entire year, i. e., to secure a general employment certificate. All children 13 years of age and over are required to enter school not later than Nov. 1st and to attend school 100 days as consecutively as possible. A new set of instructions was prepared and furnished all physicians issuing permits as well as new forms for the issuance of permits to meet the requirements of the law.

The instructions issued are as follows:

# STATE BOARD OF LABOR AND STATISTICS.

Instructions to Physicians Authorized to Issue Employment Certificates in the Counties.

The method of issuing employment certificates in the Counties was changed by an amendment to the Child Labor Law in 1916 (See Sec. 16), and under the present provisions, all permits are to be issued in duplicate. It is required that a record be made of each application for an employment certificate and preserved by the officer authorized to issue certificates.

Records of Applicants.

The forms provided for these records are of two kinds:

- (1)—Blue cards for female applicants.
- (2)—Yellow cards for måle applicants.

The only variation in these forms is on the reverse side for the physical examination of the applicant.

The form is filled out on occasion of the first application of a child and all subsequent applications are recorded from time to time in the spaces provided on the lower half of the form. You will, therefore, have only one form for each child

with records of all permits issued or refused. If these cards are arranged alphabetically and kept in the file to be provided for that purpose, this plan should greatly facilitate matters in the issuance of permits.

General Employment Certificates.

Qualifications: In accordance with the provisions of the Compulsory School Attendance Law, a child, in order to qualify for a general employment certificate which allows employment throughout the entire year, must be 1.1 years of age and over and have completed the 7th grade.

In the issuance of the general employment certificates, the following requisites are prescribed by law:

- 1.—An employment ticket (form 2) filled out by the employer stating *definitely* the nature of the employment.
- (Note.—This is absolutely essential because of forbidden occupations to children under 16.)
- 2.—A school record from the principal or chief executive of the school last attended stating the grade completed and a record of attendance.
- 3.—Evidence of age (Note change in law, Sec. 13, Par. 3):
  - (a) A duly attested transcript filed according to law with the Registrar of vital statistics or other officer charged with the duty of recording birth.
    - (b) Baptismal certificate or passport.
  - (c) In case none of these proofs can be secured the officer may accept as full proof of age, the affidavit of parent or guardian, requiring any other matter that may assist in determining the age of the child. This affidavit (Form 11 filled out), must be filed according to law for ten days. The officer may issue a temporary permit allowing the child to work during this time. If at the expiration of 10 days no facts have appeared contradicting any of the material statements, and the physical examination of applicant shows child to be of the age specified in affidavit, then a general employment certificate may be issued.

(*Note*.—In cases where affidavits are accepted, it is required by this Office that they be forwarded with duplicate forms of permits.)

Form to be used for General Employment Certificates.

Form No. 10, printed in duplicate and issued in bound form is to be given applicants who can qualify for general employment certificates. The original or blue form is given to the child to be filed with the employer, and the duplicate (stiff white form) is to be returned to this Office for the Bureau's files, as required by law.

Vacation Employment Certificates.

Vacation Employment Certificates allow minors to work until November 1st, when they are required to attend school 100 days in the year.

In order to qualify for vacation employment certificates, all applicants are required to read intelligently and write legibly simple sentences in the English language.

Children 12 years of age and over may work in canning or packing establishments; for all *other industries*, they must be 14 years of age or over.

If vacation employment certificates are issued after Nov-vember 1st, during the scholastic year, the applicant must produce a school record from the principal or chief executive of the school last attended, showing that he or she has fulfilled the requirements of the Compulsory School Attendance Law, i. e., has attended the required 100 days. A child may, however, work on a vacation permit out of school hours, Saturdays and holidays.

The following requisites for a vacation employment certificate are prescribed by law:

- 1.—Employment ticket same as for General Employment Certificate.
- 2.—Evidence of age same as for General Employment Certificate.

Form to be used for Vacation Employment Certificates.

Form No. 12 A, printed in duplicate and issued in bound form, is to be issued applicants qualifying for vacation employment certificates. The original (thin white form) is to be given the applicant to be filed with the employer, and the duplicate (stiff yellow form) is to be forwarded to this office.

Return of Employment Certificates.

On every employment certificate is a notice to the employer requesting the return of this certificate to the officer issuing same on the termination of the child's employment. These returned permits are to be preserved by you, until a subsequent, is issued when the permit previously issued may be destroyed.

It has been found in county inspection work that several permits issued for the same child were filed with different employers. Please eliminate this possibility by requiring the return of the previously issued permit before issuing a subsequent.

Refused Cases.

Make a record for your files on blue or yellow record forms of all applicants who are refused permits. On the lower half of form state date, kind of permit refused and reason for refusal. Fill out Form 14 in each case of refusal and forward to this Office with the duplicate forms of permits issued.

(Note.—I would request that you read the report on "Permits Refused," page 190 of the 24th Annual Report.)

The State Superintendent of Schools has ruled that all children who secured general employment certificates *prior* to June 1st, 1916, will not be affected by the provisions of the Compulsory School Attendance Law, but such general employment certificates are to be renewed from time to time on application of child when changing employment.

Forbidden Occupations—See Sec. 7-8-21 and 22.

Note particularly that no minors are allowed to operate or assist in the operation of power machinery that is operated by power other than hand or foot power.

Hours of Labor for Minors.

No child under 16 years of age can be employed or suffered to work at any occupation or in any establishment excepting canning or packing establishments for more than 8

hours in any one day, nor more than six days in any one week. nor beginning before 7 A. M. nor after 7 P. M.

# Medical Examination:

Minimum height 4 ft. 8 in.

Minimum weight 75 lbs. for any kind of factory work.

Boys under 75 lbs. and over 65 lbs. allowed to be office boys, errand boys or messengers.

Girls under 75 lbs. and over 65 lbs. allowed to be errand girls or messengers.

All, if poorly nourished, kept under observation.

All under 65 lbs. refused.

Defects of vision to be corrected before given permits.

For all minor physical defects, treatment to be advised, temporary permits given.

For all serious physical defects permit refused; treatment advised; child sent to family physician or Dispensary nearest its home.

# Mentally Retarded:

School statement required; thorough physical examination; all physical defects corrected or relieved. Mental examination. Kept under observation until 16 years of age.

I earnestly urge a strict conformity to these instructions and request that you co-operate with the School Attendance Officer in your County to accomplish better results in the Child Labor and School Attendance work.

# CHAS. J. FOX,

Chairman.

One of the greatest difficulties encountered in the work of this district is the issuance of employment certificates to children for cannery work. Each physician usually has a number of canneries in his district for which he issues permits. The canner usually waits until his "first run" before attempting to secure permits for the minors under 16 years of age employed. He then makes arrangements with the physician to visit his cannery at an appointed time to issue these

permits. As all the canneries begin operations about the same time, it is impossible for the physician to meet the demands promptly. The applicants are uninstructed as to the requirements and are on hand without the necessary documentary evidence or unaccompanied by parent or guardian to make application. This causes great confusion and dissatisfaction to all concerned. Applicants are usually examined at the canneries and no facilities are afforded to enable the physician to make a thorough physical examination. In consequence, these examinations are but superficial ones and, indeed, in some cases, no examination at all is made.

The Bureau hopes to overcome these loose methods and secure more satisfactory results through the co-operation of the Inspector in charge with the physicians and canners. He could secure from the canner the names and addresses of the possible applicants for permits, and issue instructions as to the requisites for permits, advise and assist applicants in securing the required credentials and arrange for the physicians to make thorough physical examinations of all children desiring to work. The permits could then be issued in advance of the opening of the canning season. It will, of course, require a great deal of time and energy to effect such an organization and probably some extra expense would be involved, but the results would certainly justify the effort and tend, in a great measure, to minimize the number of violations found in this class of establishments.

Eighty-two physicians were assigned in 1916 in these counties to issue employment certificates. Returns are made to this Bureau of all permits issued and no little difficulty is experienced in having these reports made promptly. To date, after repeated requests, the returns are still incomplete.

The following table shows the returns made by these physicians arranged according to counties:

County,	No. Making Full Report	No. Making Partial Rpts.	No. Reporting No Permits Issued	No. Not Reporting	Total
*Anne Arundel	<u>2</u>				<u>2</u>
*Calvert	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1			
Carroll	1	1 1	4 1		$\frac{13}{3}$
Charles	3			1	1 3
Harford	3 1	1	1	1	5 2
Kent* *Montgomery		1		1	
Prince GeorgeQueen Anne			3 4		3 G
St Mary's	2 1 5				1 7
Talbot	6				6
Wicomico	9 2		3	1	12 5
Total	53	5	18	6	82

<sup>\*</sup>Report no children working.

During 1916, a total of 2,976 employment certificates were issued in these counties, 2,857 of which were vacation permits, as shown in the following table. The counties showing the largest number of vacation permits issued are those leading in the canning industry.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND KIND OF PERMITS ISSUED IN EACH OF THE COUNTIES OTHER THAN \*WESTERN MARYLAND.

			Т	OTAL
County	General	†Vacation	Number	Per Cent.
Anne Arundel				
Baltimore	7	3	10	.33
Calvert				
Caroline Carroll	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 6 \end{vmatrix}$	$\frac{492}{364}$	493	$16.61 \\ 12.47$
Cecil	6	29	35	1.17
Charles		,		1.11
Dorchester	28	+666	694	23,39
Harford	$\frac{1}{2}$	158	160	5.39
Howard	13	6	19	.64
Kent		75	75	2.52
Montgomery				
Prince George's				
Queen Anne's		36	36	1.21
St. Mary's	8	$\frac{51}{278}$	$\frac{51}{286}$	$\frac{1.71}{9.63}$
Somerset	1	268 268	272	$9.65 \\ 9.15$
Falbot Wicomico	35	344	379	$\frac{3.1.}{12.86}$
Worcester	.,.,	87	87	$\frac{12.80}{2.92}$
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				
Total	110	2857	2967	100.00

<sup>\*</sup>Western Maryland includes Allegany, Washington and Frederick counties.

As shown in the following table, of the 2,967 or the total number of permits issued, 2,686 or 90.53 per cent, were for the canning industry; for the clothing industry were issued 2.63 per cent.; mercantile industries claim 2.08 per cent.; crate and basket making, which is carried on to quite some extent, claims 1.68 per cent, of the total number. The majority of the children securing general employment certificates, 35 of the total number, 110, entered the clothing industry, while 22 each were issued for the canning and textiles industries.

<sup>† 19</sup> of these were subsequent vacation permits.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED FOR THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN THE COUNTIES OTHER THAN \*WESTERN MARYLAND.

			Т	COTAL
Industry	General	†Vacation	Number	Per Cent.
Mercantile	5	56	61	2.08
Offices	1 1	$\frac{2}{2}$	3	.10
Telephone and Telegraph Service Manufacture:	2	6	8	.26
Clothing	35	48	78	2.63
Canning and Packing	22	2664	2686	90.53
Textiles	20	9	31	1.05
Bakery Products	1	3	4	. 1::
Lumber and Mill Products	1	4	5	.17
Basket and Crate Making	4	46	50	1.68
Box Making	2	4	6	.20
Gas and Electrical Supplies, etc	2 5	2	7	. 2:1
Printing	2	3	5	. 17
Ice		2	2	.07
Harness and Leather Goods	-4	2	G	.20
MECHANICAL:				
Amusements		3	3	.10
Barber Shop		2	2	.07
Laundry		$\frac{2}{2}$	2	.07
Restaurant		1	1	.0:
Livery			1	.03
Miscellaneous	3	3	6	. 20
Total	110	2857	2967	100.00

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote to table on page 133.

<sup>†</sup> Subsequent vacation permits also included under this heading.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED EACH MONTH IN THE COUNTIES OTHER THAN \*WESTERN MARYLAND.

			Γ	OTAL
Month	Géneral	+Vacation	Number	Per Cent.
January	6	17	23	. 77
February	-4	18	22	76
March	6	17	23	. 77
April	17	36	53	1.78
May	23	75	98	3.30
June	17	248	265	8,93
July	4	159	163	5.49
August	6	1795	1801	60.74
September	19	376	395	13.31
October	7	58	65	2.18
November	1	42	43	1.H
December		16	16	.53
Total	110	2857	2967	100.00

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote to table on page 133.

As shown in the foregoing table, by far the busiest month of the year for the physicians issuing permits is in August, when the majority of the tomato canneries in the State begin operations. During this month 1,801 permits or 60.74 per cent. of the total number were issued. Because of the shifting of the forces from one cannery to another towards the close of the season, as cannery after cannery completes the pack, the second largest number is issued in September, which, as shown by the table, was 395 or 13.31 per cent. Of course, on the closing of schools in June, the usual number secure permits to work in various establishments. A number of permits are issued for pea canneries during this month.

<sup>†</sup> Subsequent vacation permits also included under this heading.

TABLE SHOWING EVIDENCE OF AGE ACCEPTED IN THE ISSUANCE OF PERMITS IN ALL COUNTIES OTHER THAN \*WESTERN MARYLAND.

		~	Ί	'otal
Proof of Age .	General	Vacation	Number	Per Cent.
Official Birth Record	5	407	412	13.97
Baptismal Certificate	- 3	367	370	12.55
Physician's or Midwife's Certificate	2		2	.07
Bible or Other Family Record	71	1741	1812	61.47
Miscellaneous Records	6	11	17	.58
Total Documentary Proof	87	2526	2613	88.64
Affidavits	23	312	335	-11.36
Grand Total	110	2838	†2948	100.00

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote to table on page 133.

One of the greatest difficulties encountered in supervising the issuance of permits in the counties is in maintaining the standard set by the Baltimore office in requiring evidence of age, as designated by law. In the foregoing table one is forcibly impressed with the percentage of "Bible or Family Records," produced as evidence, 61.07 per cent. of the whole, as compared to 6.35 per cent, accepted at the Baltimore office. In checking the returns made by one physician in the issuance of 107 permits, "Bible Record" was the evidence designated in every instance and at least 90 per cent. of the applicants were colored. In case no documentary evidence is presented, the Bureau requires that an affidavit be duly filled out as prescribed by law. It is extremely difficult to get the physicians to comply with this provision. One physician, when requested to forward to the Bureau the affidavit forms, replied in part: "I have in each case secured sworn statements of the parent, but Form 11 (Affidavit) has not been filled out, and

<sup>†</sup> The 19 Subsequent Vacation Permits issued at Cambridge are not included in this total.

therefore I haven't them on file in my office. I know that it is customary for most of the physicians to enter "Bible Record" so as to save the trouble of an affidavit, but my experience has been that in nine-tenths of the cases Bible records are not obtainable and in that event, I have asked for sworn statements."

After carefully noting the results of the administration of the law in the counties and comparing them with those of the Baltimore office, the Bureau feels that this has been practised by some physicians. It is hoped that this laxity of method in the issuance of permits will be corrected through the efforts of the Inspector in charge of this district by cooperating with the physicians and assisting them in adhering strictly to the requirements of the law. We appreciate the fact that these physicians are very busy people and the remuneration of 50 cents for the issuance of each permit, involving the instructions to the applicant as to requirements, in some cases, assistance in securing same, examining such credentials when presented, making a physical examination and issuing the permit, is insufficient remuneration for the time and effort expended. The only way to have this work done more effectively is to have the fee so increased as to fully compensate the physician for his services.

TABLE SHOWING AGE AND SEX OF CHILDREN SECURING ORIGINAL, GENERAL AND VACATION PERMITS IN THE COUNTIES OTHER THAN \*WESTERN MARYLAND.

		ļ {	ļ	Г	OTAL
	Age and Sex	General	Vacation	Number	Per Cent.
MALE:			1		
12	Years	1	353	353	11.98
13	Years		342	342	11.60
14	Years	19	432	451	15.30
15	Years	18	278	296	10.04
	Total	37	1405	1442	48.92
FEMALI	s:	\	İ		
12	Years		371	371	12.58
13	Years		387	387	[-13.13]
14	Years	31	383	414	14.01
15	Years	42	292	334	11.33
	Total	75	1433	1506	51.08
**	Grand Total	110	2838	2948	100.00

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote to table on page---.

TABLE SHOWING THE GRADE COMPLETED BY CHILDREN SECURING GENERAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE COUNTIES OTHER THAN \*WESTERN MARYLAND.

Grade	GENERAL	PERMITS
	 Number	Per Cen
5th	 21	19.09
6th		37.30
7th	 27	24.54
8th	 11	10.60
)th	 6	5.45
1st Year High School	 $\frac{2}{2}$	1.81
Not Stated		1.81
Total	 110	100.00

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote to table on page 133.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The 19 subsequent permits issued at Cambridge are not included in this total.

TABLE SHOWING INDUSTRIES ENTERED AND LEFT BY APPLICANTS SECURING SUBSEQUENT PERMITS 188UED AT THE CAMBRIDGE OFFICE IN 1916.

Industry	Left	Entered
Mercantile	2	G
Clothing	1 3	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ \cdots \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$
MECHANICAL: Canning and Packing. Laundry. Dairying	8	2 2 1
Total	19	19

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote to table on page 133.

TABLE SHOWING REASON FOR REFUSING THE ISSUANCE OF PERMITS IN COUNTIES OTHER THAN \*WESTERN MARYLAND.

	REASON FOR REFUSAL	То	TAL
	MEASON FOR REPUSAL	Number	Per Cent
I.	Below Age	51	61.04
	Below Educational Requirements		9.06
	Below Physical Standard		21.00
Not	Stated	7	8.00
	Total	83	100.00

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote to table on page----

In the foreging table are shown the reasons for refusal of 83 permits refused applicants. Because of the amendment to the law requiring the applicant to read and write English, it was thought that there would be a marked increase over the number of permits refused in 1915, because of failure to qualify educationally. In 1915 seven permits were refused for this reason and in 1916 there were 8. On the whole, however, the results are indicative of a more complete report as a

total of only 21 permits were refused in 1915 as compared to 83 in 1916. Of this number 17 were disqualified because they were below physical standard as compared to 1 reported in 1915.

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF APPLICANTS REFUSED PERMITS
IN THE COUNTIES OTHER THAN IN
\*WESTERN MARYLAND.

AGE	Male	Female	Total	Per Cent
Less Than 10 Years.  10 Years.  11 Years.  12 Years.  13 Years.  14 Years.  15 Years.  Total.	2 3 12 9 18 4 5	$ \begin{array}{c}     1 \\     12 \\     6 \\     8 \\     1 \\     2 \\     \hline     30 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 4 \\ 24 \\ 15 \\ 26 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ 83 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 2.40 \\ 4.70 \\ 28.90 \\ 18.00 \\ 32.00 \\ 6.00 \\ 8.00 \\ \hline 100.00 \end{array} $

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote to table on page 133.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PERMITS REVOKED AND REASON FOR REVOKING.

REASON FOR REVOKING				
Over 16 years of age at time of application	15			
Under 12 years of age	14			
Under age and forbidden occupation	15			
Permits issued to Baltimore children	13			
Total	57			

As shown in the foregoing tables 57 permits were revoked in 1916 as compared to 38 in 1915. 14 of these were issued to children under 12 years of age to work in canneries, 10 of which were issued by one physician alone. A number of the permits revoked because of forbidden occupations, were issued to boys to work as "cover makers" in crate and basket fac-

tories—because, as two physicians claimed, "they are working in sheds, separate from the factory and remote from machinery of any kind." It was explained that such work is not permitted by law, consequently the permits were recalled and revoked.

It is hoped that through a careful adherence to instructions recently issued the representatives of the Bureau in the Counties, and profiting by several years' experience in the work, that a more successful administration of the law will be effected in 1917.

The Bureau feels that the enforcement of the Compulsory School Attendance Law has aided materially in effectively enforcing the provisions of the Child Labor Law throughout the State. We regret that the Mothers' Pension Bill is not operative. Its need is keenly felt in adjusting many poverty cases encountered, as there are no organizations in most of these counties to which they might be referred. It is hoped that in the near future Maryland will awaken to its responsibility in affording these fatherless boys and girls their opportunity of developing physically and mentally before entering the ranks of bread winners.

# TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND AT WORK IN COUNTIES OTHER THAN \*WESTERN MARYLAND BY THE BUREAU'S INSPECTORS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES,

		MALI	2		Ē		
Industry	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	Grand Tota
Retail Stores Telegraph and Telephone. MANUFACTURE:	23 3	4	27 3	2		2	29 3
Clothing	13 1073	5 353	18 1426	12 1009	442	12 1451	30 2877
iron Products Textiles	6		6	1		1	$\begin{array}{c c} & 6 \\ 1 \end{array}$
Printing	1 12	$\frac{\cdots}{2}$	1 14	1		1	$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\ 14 \end{vmatrix}$
Tile and Brick	$\begin{bmatrix} & 1 \\ & 6 \end{bmatrix}$		1 6				$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 6 \end{vmatrix}$
Bakery Products MECHANICAL:	1		1	 			1
Laundry Barber Shop	1	1	$\begin{vmatrix} \cdots \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	3		3	3 2
Amusements	1		1	1	····	1	2
Total	1141	365	1506	1029	442	1471	2977

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote to table on page 133.

# REPORT OF INSPECTIONS BY THE BUREAU IN 1916.

By an act of the Legislature in 1916, the Ten Hour Law Bureau was abolished and the enforcement of the provisions of the Ten Hour Law as well as the Child Labor and Factory Inspection Laws was assigned the inspection force of the State Board of Labor and Statistics. This, of course, means a material increase in the work of the inspectors.

Seven inspectors are appointed to enforce these laws throughout the state. One is assigned the Western Maryland district, including Garrett, Allegany, Washington and Frederick Counties; one the Eastern Shore district, including the nine Eastern Shore Counties and the remaining five are attached to the Baltimore office to cover all of Baltimore City and the remaining counties in the State. Because of the industrial growth of Baltimore City and the counties immediately surrounding, one can readily understand the inadequacy of such a small force of inspectors. Owing to a limited appropriation, however, this number cannot be increased under the present circumstances. Baltimore City has been divided into districts and each inspector is assigned certain territory. He is required to visit every establishment within that district, being held responsible for every violation occurring therein.

In 1916 the Child Labor Law was amended prohibiting the employment of minors under 16 years of age on any machine or machinery operated by power other than hand or foot power. Another important amendment was the establishment of an 8 hour working day for minors under 16, between the hours of 7 A. M. and 7 P. M., thus prohibiting all night work. Many employers, rather than have the 10-hour day schedule interfered with refused to employ minors under 16 years of age and advertised in the daily papers for labor "16 years of age or over." In consequence, there was a wholesale misrepresentation of age on the part of the applicants. The Bureau has appealed to the large industries in and around the city, asking their co-operation in verifying the statements of all minors whose ages they have cause to question. Forms are

supplied by the Bureau to secure the data necessary for verification of age, and as soon as satisfactory proof is received, the firm is notified. If the applicant is 16 years of age, or over, a statement is issued the firm to that effect. One large corporation in Baltimore County requires such a statement from every applicant under 21 years of age. Another firm requires such a statement or official proof of every girl taken into training for employment, and a list of applicants with address, date of birth and evidence of age, is mailed the Bureau at regular intervals, for approval.

We feel the need of strengthening the law on this point, and believe this difficulty could be easily overcome by enacting legislation making it necessary for every employer to have filed a statement of age issued by this office, to every employee over 16 years of age and under 21.

In order to weed out from industry children misrepresenting their ages, the inspectors are instructed to fill out the following form for all children apparently about 16 years of age, found at work:

•				
Mother living \\Father living \				
City or Town	State			
No. of Child				
Date				
	No. of Chil-			

In this way many violations have been discovered. These forms are also furnished firms for the purpose of verifying ages of applicants.

The school Attendance Law of Baltimore City has no fixed educational requirements to be complied with before excusing the child from further school attendance. If a boy or girl has reached the age of 14 years and the parent claims he needs the child's services at home or wishes the child to work in domestic service, which does not come within the jurisdiction of the Child Labor Law, the child is excused from further school attendance, regardless of educational qualifications. After remaining at home or in domestic service for a few weeks, they seek employment in factories, misrepresenting their ages to secure positions. When found illegally at work and dismissed by firm on request or prosecuted by the Bureau, as the case warrants, the child does not hestitate to make subsequent application under similar conditions. Many of these children, not having completed the fifth grade, cannot qualify for permits and they are a class giving the Bureau much concern. Many of this group are Polish children whose school attendance has been irregular because of going to the berry fields or canneries in the spring and not returning to school until late in the fall.

The work of the Bureau has been materially assisted by one of the city magistrates ordering all such children who could not qualify for legal employment to return to school, thus preventing subsequent violation on their part.

The County Compulsory School Attendance Law requires the completion of the 7th grade before a general permit can be issued; the Child Labor Law requires the 5th grade and the City School Attendance Law, as has been stated, has no fixed standard. If these inconsistencies were remedied and the requirements standardized, the provisions of the Child Labor Law could more effectively be enforced.

The School Attendance Officers of Baltimore City and Baltimore County have closely co-operated with the work of the Bureau by reporting cases of illegal employment. After the case has been investigated and an adjustment made, the results are reported back to the officer reporting.

Frequent reports are made to the Bureau by those inter-

ested in the law and all cases investigated as expediently as possible.

The administration of the Bureau was changed May I, 1916, and it was not until sometime afterward that the list of appointments was completed. This of a necessity caused a break in the work, although the Bureau has put forth every effort to enforce effectively all laws coming within the jurisdiction of this department and giving to those concerned their rightful protection.

In the following table the total number of violations found by the Bureau were 1,192 as compared to 1,463 in 1915. While those reported by the Licensing Department were 16 in excess of 1915, and the inspectors' reports in the city showed an increase of 63, the reports from the counties showed a decrease of 350.

# TABLE NO. 33—PERMITS ISSUED BY THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1916, NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND AT WORK BY INSPECTORS AND NUMBER OF PERMITS RETURNED BY CHILDREN WHO HAD LEFT JOBS, ARRANGED BY INDUSTRIES.

1831	fatoT bast)		1012 951	450	$\frac{218}{240}$	148 127 128	928 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 13	61.89
THEDREN HAVING LEFT PERMITS RETURNED neral Vacation Total	Female	စ္ကရ္ကရ <del>း :</del>	697 464	36	124 179	est-11	80,126	:63
	Male	333 413 117 127	315	114	2.2	222	52545	38
ING FUE H	Total	ខិត្តខ្ម	88	35	313	23: 6	ដ⊏ខេ⊗ខា	7 -
N HAVI FS REFU Vacation	Female	ี ลูล : : :	£ £	S	es 81	:::	1: 13	::
LEDREN HAVING LE PERMITS RETURNED ral   Vacation   Tot	Male	## co 81	20	92	ಣಣ	9 :81	का-लनव	4-
ERN FILDE	Total	3110 3110 3110 3110 3110 3110	6 <del>7</del> 6	366	212	151 106	88888	97
CINL PE General	Pemale	12 12 :	654 36	81	121 157	:: t-	201188	:61
Ť	Male	9188 8188 8188 8188	295	338	52	85 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 19	85En8	95
ofors.	Found at Work By Inspectors		972 391	481	330 118	210 52	88658	#8
	Total	22 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	2166 1625	960	308 444	378 190 166	82222	81 <u>8</u>
GENERAL AND VACATION PERMITS	Female	######################################	133	102	313	## :	139 141 25 25 25 26	619
GE	Male	15.53 14.83 14.63 14.63 15.63	8.5	3	315	888	48 E 2 E	813
1830	Grand Te	382284 282284	324	202	9.6	3 g	8 11 8 % x	11
rrs nt	Total	*######	187 187	11.	æ 14	글라	22 :	10.01
FERMITS bsequent	Female	011111	360	13	ाञ्च	T ::	E : 619 :	::
N PERMI	ગાયા	왕숙되다將	300	97	ਜ ਜ	3:15	Эхсн :	10.01
ž.	Total	85845	227 682	180	11	44.8L	SEEE	01 c
VACA/) Original	Female	<u> </u>	168 313	11	26.8	-	18222	: #
, o	ylale	245 245 245 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	369	169	10	# ×	1-55-1-	0.0
Isto	Grand Total		1842 159	899	% E	FEE E	#2558	125
Et II.S	1gtoT	88788	1062 128	85 <del>1</del>	187	15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1	23255	5.3
GENERAL PERMITS	ાંત્રહામાં	114 119 14 14	21.5 64 64	65	100	(C) :	35 - 8 25 - 8 35 - 8 36	ខាត្ត
L Pl	Male	855 855 855 855 855 855 855 855 855 855	36	391	23	무울림	12.745	36
A I I	Total	88 85 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86	750 31	045	101	នួនខ	និត្តខ្លួន	55
GENI	Еетале	167 34 13 9	556 17	9	55	r: c:	882.0	:# :#
Orio	Маје	812528 82528	214	201	5.5	1 <del>1</del> 8 14 18	51882-1-	22
CHARACTER OF	EMPLOYMENT	MERCANTILE. Dept. and 5 & He. Stores. Small Retail Stores. Wholesale Mercantile Bst., Offices. Teleg. & Telep. Service	Clothing Coyster Shuck's Conting & Oyster Shuck's	Products	Goods, Not and Twine. Confectionery Printing Publishing and	Fookbinding and Bottle Stoppers. Wooden Joxes. Passes and Passes.	mad Fancy).  Chasa & Glass Decorating. Brush, broom & Harb work Art. Plowers & Feethers. Manufecturing Chemists.	Straw Hats

ı	49	35	3	33	e E 21	17	22	38	823	នួមន	82282	51:55	106
r	10	-6		4	:35	Ξ :	:00		::-	· : ∞	15	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	20745
-	39	56	4	21	585	<del>5 [-</del>	1373	37	828	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	616315	3833 2
	4	9	13	91	H 01 51	: =	ಣಣ	Ç1	n : :	. :01	₽°:	103: 17	13463
$\mid$	ಣ	<del></del>	:	:	:01=	<del>:</del> :	::	:	:::		:::::	:::=:	533
r	-	<del>-</del> 9	10	21	<del></del>	<del></del>	60 61	<u>01</u>	es : :	: :01	Bull :	1- <u>+ :09</u>	193
r	45	59	37	83	သရှိဍ သရှိဍ	15 0	48	36	888	ន្ទងន	ងន្ទន <sub>ន</sub> ន	∞লভনুদ্র	192
r	1-	5	:	+	===	= :	:00	П	::=	- :x	:H- ::	: न : च	3930 3041 1520 4561
	ŝ	20	17	13	<u>e z x</u>	<del>ဖ ပ</del>	# 03 103	35	858	왕달등	531-x3	_∝ संख्याल	Ħ
	119	73	15	17	45:	- :	길 :	++	∞	# :81	€r.122	H : 112 H	1930
	5	33	53	#	ង្គ	2 2	48	95	828	888	92894	421.85	Ħ
r	21 SS	25	00	=======================================	កខ្លួន	Ξ ::	:13	က	0100 :	eı :81	†777 : F	::::==================================	55113463285[7498]4043[11541
-	9	28		î:	<u> </u>	9 %	# % - :	32	器井部	5.8.6	ลหลหล	<u> </u>	<del> </del>
	23	02	-91	<del>-</del>	# <u>1</u>	: 5	_ā e	15	X 2121	:: + =	23271	121-300	1585
	:0	+	:		<del></del>	-	[-::	-::	777	Heis	इ.स.च्य	::: e:::	3461
	÷1	ī	÷	- <u>:</u>	:71	:	<del>-</del> ::	:	G1 : :	:::	<del>+:</del>	<u> </u>	551
	П	ဢ	:	<del>-</del>	<del>-</del> : :	<del>:</del>	1- ::	:	21m :	FFD	IS HOS H	ान्छ 🔡	195
	6	16	16	ော	21 to 4	×	<u> ၈</u> ပ	17	4-31	01760	1- X 10 5 +	<u> </u>	188
	#	4		==	<u>क्</u>	: :	: =	:		- :-	:1-::	: :::0100	694 1939
-	10	12	12	C)	01931	: ∞	O10	14	<b>→</b> ⊢ €)	Henro	1015.7	<u> </u>	13.43
	82	8	109	9	3177	21 21	21.51	35	252	887	등부정도원	81-c 25	8256 1245
ĺ	32	34	9	ei Si	(-) (-)	<u>x</u> :	25	36	큐우리	818	걸음음음	8 8 8 11 12	1921
	1~	10	:	7.3	:==	× :	:	ÇI	: :	1 :01		H 470	1479
	25	61	3	27	15.1	= :	10	34	其20日	222	47448	Xxx1-3	989
	3	61	<b>\$</b>	14	530	8 8	120	<u>đ</u>		e 51 %	$a \pm 3 \times 8$	ग्रंड क्षेत्र ह	1316 3695 3082
	15	10	ะเ	13	100	<b>C1</b>	: 00	-	: 21	: :=	921 : :	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	1316
	22	19	7	<u>.</u>	± 2 m	: <u>s</u>	1717	41	E 1- 3	e 51 53	<u>e x &amp; x x x</u>	티오호트당	5379
	Buttons and Buckles	ery Products	Products	and Pindings	cas a Electric Machinery. & Apparatus, etc		Mattresses, Bed Springs, Screens and Wire Work. Pottery	Baskets, Rattan, Willow-ware, Games and Toys.	Water Marker Signs and Flated Water Signs and Adv. Novelties. Optical Goods.	Harness, Leather Goods, Trunks, etc. Pianos Pood Prep, & Packing.	Places of Amusement Laundry Restaurant Rarber Shop	# : # <del>2</del> # :	Total

<sup>1</sup> Issued prior June 1, 1916.

In comparing the figures in the foregoing table No. 33 of the number of permits issued, classified by industries, and the number of children found at work, we should take into consideration the fact that many of these children involved in the total number of permits issued, 11,541, secure a number of subsequent permits each year. The number of children found at work, a total of 3,930, show an increase of 703 over the total number found at work during 1915.

Moving picture theaters and other places of anusement, formerly allowed to employ minors under 16 years of age, have been kept under close observation to see that the legislation recently enacted forbidding the employment of minors is enforced. Nine children under 16 were found employed in connection with these establishments.

Several of the large theaters made a strong appeal to the Bureau to make exceptions in these provisions and in one case the Governor of the State was appealed to, but the Bureau held out for a strict enforcement of the law and is endeavoring in every way possible to give to the children of Maryland all the possible protection to which they are entitled under the laws of the State.

DREN FOUND AT WORK BY THE BUREAU INSPECTORS DURING 1916.

192   193   194   195		PERMU	N SPE	ED TO C	PERMITS ISSUED TO CHILDREN LIVING IN SPECIFIED COUNTIES		Children Found at Work	n Land 'ound K	CHILD LABOR INSPECTIONS ren Found Viola: Work	ections Violations	tions	PROS	PROSECU- TIONS	
192   190   139   521   92   855   370   172   173	('OUNTIES	Сепета	дясяцоп		[1310T]	IstoT	Оп Регинт		Хишbет Inspections	smri'i	СПіНФтеп	Zumber	Children Involved	Convictions
Hy   3685   1939   2167   7801   3900   3722   203   13   14   14   15   14   15   15   15   15	egany	192	190	139	521	37	13	::	51	12				
10.5     3695     1939     2167     7801     3909     1722     2088       11     492     493     552     533     17     17       1     492     370     309     278     31       1     492     370     309     278     31       2     364     370     361     48     48     48       2     164     109     1     1     1       3     6     160     361     345     16       4     268     36     130     128     2       5     16     109     11     1     1       6     16     361     345     16     2       8     16     36     36     130     128     2       8     278     16     17     11     2       8     16     16     16     11     2       8     16     16     16     11     2       8     16     16     17     11     2       8     16     16     17     11     2       8     16     16     17     11     11       8     16     16 <td< td=""><td>ne Arundel</td><td>:</td><td>:</td><td>:</td><td></td><td><u>\$</u>.</td><td>Ž.</td><td>10</td><td>¢.</td><td>+</td><td>10</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	ne Arundel	:	:	:		<u>\$</u> .	Ž.	10	¢.	+	10			
28	timore City	3692	1939	2167	1361	0000	31	S : 1	:	168	927	11	6 21	э. —
28	fillioro	l-	::	:	 	::3 t	<u> </u>	:: :-	10 7	t÷	07	ಣ	S	**
2	oline	: :	: 21 : 27		::67	- 51 100 100	- 15 15	: ;=	7 17	် :	1	:	:	:
8	roll	9	130		370	<u> </u>	7.1	:::	: 13	: 1.5	- 50			:
8		9	<del>?</del> i	:	13	6#	×.	1	( <del>-</del>	_	-			
28 *666 361 725 24 749 725 24	rles	:	:	:	:	21	r:	۳	22	21	ı t-			
104   109   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	chester	Z.	999*	:	+6:9	GF.L	13	ž	13	21	71			
100   345   160   361   345   160   361   345   160   361   345   160   361   345   160   361   345   361	derick	r:	T0T	:	109	:	:	:	:					
158   158   160   361   345   160   361   345   160   361   345   160   361   345   160   361   345   160   361   345	rett	:	:	:	:	<del></del>	:		21	-	-			
13   6   19   141   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2	ford	21	158	:	169	:: :::	<del>4</del> :	9	92	212	17			
8	vard	≘	ဗ	:	19	:								
8 278 36 130 128 278 15 10 14 15 15 16 15 16 15 16 15 16 15 16 15 16 16 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:	13	:	13	17:	1+1	71	:					
86	ntgomery	:	:	:	:	:			:	:				
2	nee George's	:	:	:		11	<b>5</b> .	21	7	,	П			
8     278     27     24     35       9     278     15     27     10       4     268     125     361     350     11       49     76     125     31     29     25       87     16     28     29     25     25       87     17     12     29     25       87     17     12     5     5	en Anne's	:	98	-	36	130	15. X	21	+	:1	:1		:	
10   10   10   10   10   10   10   10	Mary's	:	5	:	<u>5</u>	; l	77	::	+	,	::			
4   268   272   361   350   11	lerset	20	27.2 S1.2	:	582	7.5	10	12	σ.	φ	11			
35 344 379 105 82 23 83 84 87 105 87 105 82 23 87 105 87 105 87 105 82 83 84 87 105 87	ot	7		:	555	361	350	11	댝	ဗ	11			
35 344 379 105 82 23 87 105 82 23 87 105 87 1	shington	G#	9	:	125	1.5	ŝi	10	3	31	9			
	omico	35	344	:	379	105	ŝ.	÷i	£1	x	10 21	_	©1	-
	cester	:	iz.	:	82	17	11:	1.5	l-	00	io.		:	
	Total	4051	5166	2306	11523	7056	8099	S#	361	28.6	557	100	33	133

### CANNERIES INSPECTED BY THE BUREAU'S INSPECTORS DURING 1916.

		CA	NNEB	RIES V	VISIT:	ED		
	In	SPECT	ED	Not	Insp	ECTE		=
Location of Canneries	Number	Children at Work	Violations	Employing No Children	Not in Operation	Out of Business	Total	Listed, But Not Visited
Anne Arundel County Baltimore City Baltimore County Calvert County Caroline County Carroll County Cecil County Charles County Dorchester County Harford County Kent County Prince George's County St. Mary's County Somerset County Talbot County Wicomico County Worcester County Total	$ \begin{array}{c} 98 \\ 51 \\ 49 \\ 15 \\ 73 \\ 54 \\ 68 \\ 66 \\ 211 \\ 42 \\ 31 \\ 82 \\ \hline 295 \end{array} $	55 162 37 7 572 309 47 12 713 361 143 128 27 6 232 75 11	10 3 8  17 31 17 18 19  3  6 20 4	2 10  2 1 2  7  2  2  3  3  3  40 	4 1  5  4 31  1  2 4 2 2	1 6 1 1 4 2 4 1 1 20	$\begin{array}{c} 166\\ 199\\ 5\\ 1\\ 62\\ 177\\ 144\\ 3\\ 600\\ 1100\\ 166\\ 2\\ 2\\ 14\\ 4\\ 155\\ 399\\ 14\\ 5\\ \hline \end{array}$	4

#### TEN HOUR LAW

THE WORK OF ENFORCING "HOURS OF LABOR FOR FEMALES," ACTS 1916, CHAPTER 147.

At the last Session of the Legislature, efforts, on the part of those interested in the hours of labor for the working women of Maryland, were directed towards having repealed the clause providing that in Allegany County, employers in whose establishments the average working day for the entire year does not exceed nine hours; whose entire working force is employed on full time for the entire year; and who have for a period not less than four months established a working day of less than nine hours, may, for a period immediately thereafter, not exceeding six weeks, employ their female help not more than twelve hours in any one calendar day. A law containing such a provision was considered to be not only unfair to the women employed in said establishments, but was most difficult to enforce. These efforts were successful, and the law was so amended, but great was the surprise and disappointment when it was learned at the last moment, that a provision was made by which the women in any mercantile establishment in the Counties could be employed or permitted to work on Saturdays and the six days preceding Christmas, not more than twelve hours, if during each of said days, said females shall have at least two rest intervals of not less than one hour each. and this provision applies to those mercantile establishments having a working day of not more than nine hours, during the remainder of the year.

The work of enforcing the Ten Hour Law for Women, technically known as "Hours of Labor for Females," has to a certain extent, been handicapped owing to a change in the Administration. The Ten Hour Law Bureau, with a Chief Inspector and two Assistants, which was established in May, 1912, for the sole purpose of enforcing the law limiting the hours of labor for the working women of Maryland, was abolished June 1st, 1916, and its work was taken over by the

State Board of Labor and Statistics, which was created by the Acts of 1916.

Since new inspectors had to be appointed, instructed and sent into the field, there was, of course, a short space of time which little, if any, inspection of establishments coming under the Ten Hour Law were made. But records of the work brought in later, show that even during this short period, some employers had become lax,—and the time-worn argument that a law on the Statute Books if not enforced and kept constantly under observation is as bad, if not worse, than no law at all. This was emphasized by the fact that no less than 271 establishments were visited wherein the Printed Notice, stating the hours of beginning and stopping work was not posted. In the majority of places the Printed Notice had been lost, mislaid or destroyed, and because no one came to inquire about it, no effort was made by the employer to replace it. The requisite number of the Posters was thereupon mailed to each employer, and the Inspectors instructed to re-inspect said establishments: and since the failure to have said Printed Notice, and the hours of beginning and stopping work, posted in a conspicuous place, is a violation of Section 15 of "Hours of Labor for Females," Acts 1916, Chapter 147, there is only one course to pursue when a re-inspection finds conditions the same as before.

Another noticeable fact is, that those employers whose past records show that they were hostile to the law and unwilling to comply with its requirements in the beginning, are the ones who are still violating or evading it, and in cases of this kind, after all reasonable efforts on the part of the Bureau have failed, prosecution is the only procedure that brings results. Table No. 17 which follows, shows the number of violations reported by the Bureau, the reason for so reporting, and the result.

But to take a more optimistic view, the number of employers who have shown not only a disposition to comply with the letter of the law, but who appreciate its spirit are ever on the increase, and are realizing more and more that the

health and welfare of each employee is a prime asset. The live-up-to-date manufacturer is ever on the look-out for machinery that will do the best work, and he is constantly changing and repairing the slightest thing in its mechanism, with one object in view, the quality as well as the quantity of its output. And so we find, that all employers sooner or later come to realize that long hours mean tired and worn-out workers, whose labor falls far short in both quality and quantity of those who work but eight hours a day. And inquiries for advice as to just how certain schedules of hours can be worked out, also show a tendency that is encouraging.

The Bureau has received a number of complaints, all but a few of which have been anonymous. The name and address of the Informant, is always most helpful, as the Bureau can advise him of the investigation made and the result obtained, and in some cases enlighten him, for since Maryland has no fixed closing hour, it is legitimate for employers to employ their female force until late hours, if said employees have had the required number of rest periods.

A complaint was received by the Bureau over the telephone from one who said he was a stranger in the City, but wished to advise that he saw women coming out of a certain store at a certain hour, and was quite surprised when told that Baltimore had no fixed closing hour, and that the female employees of the particular store in question were working within the prescribed number of hours.

But the good that the work can do will always be limited as long as the law only extends its benefits to the wage-earning women in certain industries in the State. Especially with respect to Lunch Rooms, Restraurants and Hotels, does the Bureau constantly receive complaints regarding the twelve, thirteen and fourteen-hour day the women have to work, and it is most difficult for the employees in these establishments to understand why a law can limit the number of working hours for women in some industries, and can do nothing whatever to help them.

It is to be hoped that there will be passed, at the next session of the Legislature, a uniform law restricting the working hours of the women in all the Industries in Maryland, and bringing under its jurisdiction each and every employer of female labor.

#### TEN HOUR LAW WORK FOR 1916.

#### TABLE NO. 1.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PRINTED NOTICES, STATING THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW, DISTRIBUTED BY THE BUREAU FOR POSTING.

"Hours of Labor for Females," Acts 1912, Chapter 79, Amended by Acts 1916, Chapter 147.

"Section 15. Every Employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room of any manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile, printing, baking or laundering establishment in which any females are employed, a printed notice stating the provisions of this Law and the hours of beginning and stopping work."

1916	Firms UI	ces Furnished on the In- ' Request.	Printed Notices fur- nished Firms Upon Their Own Request
Month	City	Counties	City and Counties
January February March April May June July August September October November December	$\begin{bmatrix} & 65 \\ 9 & \end{bmatrix}$	8 15 18 3 31 2 1	225 23 88 121 119 90 49 53 53 132 137 96
Total	845	123	1186

Counties	Notices	. 123
Total		215.1

#### TABLE NO. 2.

# SHOWING NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED IN CERTAIN ESTABLISHMENTS ENUMERATED IN THE LAW, DURING NORMAL, BUSY AND DULL SEASONS (FROM DATA OBTAINED IN 1916).

	of ments 		ER OF FEM EMPLOYED	IALES
LOCATION BALTIMORE ·	Number of Establishments Inspected	Normal Season	Busy Season	Dull Season
Manufacturing Mechanical Mercantile Frating Baking Laundries and Branches	451 59 436 31 4 22	20930 736 4349 241 30 271	21108 747 4791 250 33 340	13651 630 3794 220 30 271
Total	1003	26557	27269	18590 
Manufacturing	36 11 58 7	1319 54 195 11	1333 55 200 11	462 48 149
Baking Laundries and Branches	7	77	78	42
Total	119	1656	1677	712
Location	SUMMAR	Υ.		
City Counties	1003 119	26557 1656	27269 1677	18596 712
Total	1122	28213	28946	19308

#### TABLE NO. 3.

#### SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED IN 451 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY, DURING NORMAL, BUSY AND DULL SEASONS.

	of ment		ER OF FEM	IALES
CHARACTER OF ESTABLISHMENT	Number of Establishment	Normal	Season Busy	Season
Men's Clothing	205	9937	9981	   5457
Nomen's & Children's Clthg.	67	2273	2298	335
Boxes (Paper and Faucy)	16	395	395	28
'igars and Tobaccoi	11	1030	1030	1030
'onfectionery	18	1096	1119	1096
rugs and Chemicals	11	523	524	523
'ood Preparation	4	98	98	98
fats and Caps	17	1576	1606	1230
lattresses and Bedding	G	24	24	24
Sheet Iron & Metal Goods	3	368	368	368
Boots and Shoes	5	61	61	61
in Specialties	6	598	598	598
Imbrellas	6	303	307	299
Pextiles	12	1324	1324	1324
Iiscellaneous	64	1324	1375	1180
Total	451	20930	21108	13651

#### TABLE NO. 4.

## SHOWING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED DURING NORMAL SEASON IN CERTAIN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY.

CHARACIFR OF Establishment	Employing only Cne Woman	From 2 to 5	From 5 to 10	From 10 to 25	From 25 to 100	From 100 to 500	From 500 to 1000	1000 and More	Total Number of Establishments
Men's Clothing	21	70	50	21	25	12	5	1	205
Women's and Children's Clothing	4	15	10	12	19	7			67
Boxes (Paper & Cigar).	î	$\frac{10}{2}$	2	4	7				16
Cigars and Tobacco	$\frac{1}{2}$	ī	2	1	$\dot{2}$	3			11
Confectionery	5	4		2	6	4			18
Drugs and Chemicals	$\frac{2}{2}$	4		$\bar{s}$	1	1	1		11
Food Preparation	1		1		$\frac{1}{2}$				-1
Hats and Caps	5	5	1	1	3	1	1		17
Mattresses and Bedding		-4	2						6
Sheet & Iron Products.		1	1			1			3
Shoes		1		4					5
Tin Specialties				3	1	2			- 6
Umbrellas	2			1	2	1			6
Textiles	2	1	2		2	5			12
Miscellaneous	10	23	12	12	4	2	1		64
Total	52	131	83	64	74	39	7	1	451

#### TABLE NO. 5.

### SHOWING EARLIEST HOUR WHEN WOMEN BEGIN WORK DAILY AND ON SATURDAY IN THE 451 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED DUR-ING 1916 (BASED ON NORMAL SEASON).

Hours of Beginning Work		BER OF ISHMENTS
	Daily	Saturdays
Before 7 A. M	4	5
7, 7.15, 7.30 to 8 A. M	190	171
A. M. to 9 A. M	201	186
O A. M. to 10 A. M	13	12
Establishments Closed	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	34
Total Number of Establishments Reporting	408	408
Not Stated	43	43
Grand Total	451	451

In 46% of the establishments reporting the women begin work daily between 7 A. M. and 8 A. M.
In 42% of the establishments reporting the women begin work Saturdays between 7 A. M. and 8 A. M.

#### TABLE NO. 6.

# SHOWING LATEST HOUR WOMEN STOP WORK DAILY AND ON SATURDAYS IN THE 451 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED DURING 1916.

Hours of Stopping Work		BER OF SHMENTS
	Daily	Saturday
From Noon to 1 P. M	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 261 \\ 141 \end{array}$	134 113 25 67 35
10 P. M. and After Establishments Closed		34
Total Number of Establishments Reporting Not Stated	408 43	408 43
Grand Total	451	451

In 35% of the establishments reporting the women stop work daily between 6 and 7 P. M.

In 8% of the establishments reporting the women stop work Saturdays between 6 and 7 P. M.

In 32.8% of the establishments reporting women stop work Saturdays between Noon and 1 P. M.

#### TABLE NO. 7.

### SHOWING LENGTH OF LUNCH PERIOD IN 451 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY (BASED ON NORMAL SEASON).

LENGTH OF LUNCH PERIOD	Office	Workroom
Less than One-half Hour		
One-half to One Hour	44	165
One Hour	115	240
One to Three Hours and More	9	2
Total Number of Establishments Report-		
ing Specified Time	168	407
Not Given; None Required	13	7
No Special Time Allowed, No Force	270	::7
Grand Total	451	451

68% of the 168 establishments reporting give their Office Force one hour for lunch.

58% of the 407 establishments reporting give their Workroom one hour for lunch.

# TABLE NO. 8. SHOWING NUMBER OF FEMALES EMPLOYED IN 436 MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS DURING NORMAL,

#### BUSY AND DULL SEASON.

Construction	of hments	NUMB	er of Fem	ALES
CHARACTER OF ESTABLISHMENT	Number of Establishments	Normal	Busy Season	Dull Season
Department Stores	G	1048	1208	903
Five & Ten Cent Stores	8	250	382	245
Millinery	21	204	216	190
Groceries, etc	16	-36	36	36
Confectionery	16	86	96	85
Ready-to-wear Clothing	39	777	789	561
Druggists	10	92	93	92
Shoes	17	129	130	128
Wholesale	98	721	749	567
Musical Instruments	44	209	218	197
Miscellaneous	161	797	874	790
Total	436	4349	4791	3794

#### TABLE NO. 9.

#### SHOWING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED DUR-ING NORMAL SEASON IN CERTAIN MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY.

CHARACTER OF Establishment	Employing only One Woman	From 2 to 5	From 5 to 10	From 10 to 25	From 25 to 100	From 100 to 500	From 500 to 1000	Total Number of Establishments
Five and Ten Cent Stores Department Stores Millinery Groceries, etc Confectionery Ready-to-wear Clothing Druggists Shoes	2:492343	1  7 4 7 8 2 6	3 3 5 7 1 3	$ \begin{array}{c}                                     $	3 2 2 6 2 3	2	2	8 6 21 16 16 39 10
Housefurnishings, including Musical Instruments Wholesale Miscellaneous Total	$   \begin{array}{r}     12 \\     50 \\     70 \\ \hline     159   \end{array} $	16 34 53 138	$ \begin{array}{c c} 11 & 6 \\ 23 & \\ \hline 62 & \\ \end{array} $	$\frac{3}{3}$ $\frac{11}{40}$	$\frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{3}{3}}$	$\frac{2}{1}$	2	$ \begin{array}{r} 44 \\ 98 \\ 161 \\ \hline 436 \end{array} $

#### TABLE NO. 10.

# TABLE SHOWING EARLIEST HOUR WOMEN BEGIN WORK DAILY AND ON SATURDAYS IN 436 MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY (BASED ON NORMAL SEASON).

Daily	Saturdays  1 16
17	
979	13/3/14
ندان	226
98	97
7	51
2	
	5
396	396
40	40
436	436
	7 2 396 40

In 68% of the establishments reporting the women begin work daily between 8 and 9 A. M.

In 57% of the establishments reporting the women begin work on Saturdays between S A, M, and 9 A, M.

#### TABLE NO. 11.

SHOWING LATEST HOUR WOMEN STOP WORK DAILY AND ON SATURDAYS IN 436 MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY (BASED ON NORMAL SEASON).

Hours of Stopping Work	NUMB Establis	
	Daily	Saturdays
From Noon to 1 P. M		8
From 1 P. M. to 4 P. M.	1	53
4 P. M. to 5 P. M	1	7
5 P. M. to 6 P. M	140	47
3 P. M. to 7 P. M	220	111
P. M. to 9 P. M	10	27
P. M. to 10 P. M	11	42
10 P. M. and After	11	96
Establishments Closed		š
No Women Employed	2	
ر  Potal Number of Establishments Reporting	396	396
Not Stated	40	40
Grand Total	436	436

In 55% of the establishments reporting, women stop work Daily between 6 P. M. and 7 P. M.

In 2.8% of the establishments reporting, women stop work daily at 10 P. M. and after.

In 28% of the establishments reporting, women stop work Saturdays between 6 and 7 P. M.

In 24% of the establishments reporting, women stop work saturdays at 10 P. M. and after,

In 2% of the establishments reporting, women stop work Saturdays from Noon to 1 P. M.

TABLE NO. 12.

## SHOWING LENGTH OF LUNCH PERIOD IN 436 MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY (BASED ON NORMAL SEASON).

		MBER (	
LUNCH PERIOD	Office	Salesroom	Workroom
Less than One-half Hour	İ		
One-half to One Hour	·····s	$\begin{array}{c c} & 20 \end{array}$	17
One Hour.	215	170	60
One to Three Hours and More	26	20	1
Total Number of Establishments Reporting	249	210	78
Not Given, None Required	40	6	4
No Special Time Allowed, No Force	147	220	354
Grand Total	436	436	436

86% of the 249 establishments reporting give the Office Force one hour for lunch.

80% of the 210 establishments reporting give the Salesroom one hour for lunch.

76% of the 78 establishments reporting give the Workrooms one hour for lunch.

#### TABLE NO. 13.

#### SHOWING NUMBER OF FEMALES EMPLOYED IN CERTAIN MECHANICAL, PRINTING, BAKING AND LAUNDERING ESTABLISHMENTS DURING NORMAL, BUSY AND DULL SEASON.

	of ments		er of Fil Employed	MALES
CHARACTER OF	Number	Normal	Busy	Dull
ESTABLISHMENTS	Establish	Season	Season	
Mechanical Printing Baking Laundries and Branches	59	736	747	630
	31	241	250	220
	4	30	33	30
	22	271	340	271
Total	116	1278	1370	1151

#### TABLE NO. 14.

SHOWING EARLIEST HOUR WOMEN BEGIN WORK, DAILY AND ON SATURDAYS, IN CERTAIN MECHANICAL, PRINTING BAKING AND LAUNDERING ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY (BASED ON NORMAL SEASON).

		NUM	IBER	оғ Е	STAB	usuz	IENTS	
		DA	1LY			SATU	EDAY	S
Hours of Beginning Work	Mechanical	Printing	Baking	Laundering	Mechanical	Printing	Baking	Laundering
Before 7 A. M	32 15	7 18 2		$\begin{array}{c} \frac{2}{7} \\ 10 \\ 1 \\ \dots \end{array}$	31 16	6 19 2	1	2 7 5 1 5
Total Number of Establishments Reporting Establishments Closed, Not Women Employed, Not Stated		27	2	20	51	27	2	20
Stated	59	31	4	22	$\frac{8}{59}$	31	4	22

In 7% of the 51 Mechanical Establishments, women begin work between 7 A. M. and S A. M. Daily and Saturdays.

In 25% of the 27 Printing Establishments, women begin work between 7 A. M. and 8 A. M. Daily.

In 35% of the 20 Laundering Establishments, women begin work between 7 A. M. and 8 A. M. Daily and Saturdays.

In 70% of the 27 Printing Establishments, women begin work between 7 A. M. and 8 A. M. on Saturdays.

#### TABLE NO. 15.

SHOWING LATEST HOUR WOMEN STOP WORK, DAILY AND ON SATURDAYS, IN CERTAIN MECHANICAL, PRINTING, BAKING, AND LAUNDERING ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY (BASED ON NORMAL SEASON).

		Nus	1 BER	оғ Е	STABI	asus	IENTS	
		DA	11.1			SATUI	DAYS	
Hours of Stopping Work	Mechanical	Printing	Baking	Laundering	Mechanical	Printing	Baking	Laundering
From Noon to 1 P. M.  i to 4 P. M.  4 to 5 P. M.  5 to 6 P. M.  6 to 7 P. M.  7 to 9 P. M.  9 to 10 P. M.  10 P. M. and After.	3 25 21 2	18 4 4 1	1 1	2 18	3 7 5 14 16 6 	10 13  3 1 	2	3 8 3 
Total Number of Establishments Reporting Establishments Closed, No Women Employed, Not	51	27	2	20	51	27	2	20
Stated	S	4	2	2	8	4	2	2
Grand Total	59	31	4	22	59	31	4	22

In 41% of the 51 Mechanical Establishments women stop work Daily between 6 and 7 P. M.

In 10% of the 37 Printing Establishments women stop work Daily between 6 and 7 P. M.

In 90% of the 20 Laundering Establishments women stop work Daily between 6 and 7 P. M.

In 31% of the 51 Mechanical Establishments women stop work saturdays between 6 and 7 P. M.

In 40% of the 20 Laundering Establishments women stop work Salurdays between 6 and 7 P. M.

In 13% of the 51 Mechanical Establishments women stop work Saturdays between 1 and 4 P. M.

In 48% of the 27 Printing Establishments women stop work Salurdays between 1 and 4 P. M.

#### TABLE NO. 16.

#### SHOWING LENGTH OF LUNCH PERIOD IN CERTAIN MECHAN-ICAL, PRINTING, BAKING AND LAUNDERING ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY (BASED ON NORMAL SEASON).

		NUM	1BER	of E	STABI	JSHI	JENTS	:
LENGTH OF LUNCH	MEC)		Prin	TING	BAF	ONG	LAU	NDER-
Period	ОЩсе	Workroom	Office	Workroom	Office	Workroom	Office	Workroom
½ to 1 Hour	4 24 1	 8 19	$\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 9 \\ 2 \end{array}$	13 6 2	 3	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 12	5 6
Number Establishments Reporting	29 30	27 32	16 15	21 10	3	3 1	15	11 11
Grand Total	59	59	31	31	4	4	22	22

82% of the 29 Mechanical Establishments give their Office Force 1 hour for lunch.

70% of the 27 Mechanical Establishments give their Workrooms 1 hour for lunch.

56% of the 16 Printing Establishments give their Office Force 1 hour for lunch.

28% of the 21 Printing Establishments give their Workroom 1 hour for lunch.

80% of the 15 Laundering Establishments give their Office Force 1 hour for luuch.

54% of the 11 Laundering Establishments give their Workroom 1 hour for lunch.

	WE	n,ju	tab.	CHA	CHARACTER OF ESTABLISHMENT	R OF MENT		10	Dis	SPOSITION CHARGES	Disposition of Charges		RESULT	ULT.
NATURE OF MOLATION CHARGES	Section of V Violated	No. of Women Yolved in Viola	No. of Women Empl'd in Est Dur. Busy Se	prantae- Manutae-	Мегеян- tile	Вакіпд	Total Number nəmikildirik	Total Number Charges	Tr'sm'ted to Gr'd Jury	Taken Before a Magistrate	Withd'n Upon State's Atty's Advice	Dismissed by Magistrate	Disposition Transmit fox	БэпіЧ
Printed Notice, stating the provisions of the Law, and the hours of beginning and stopping work, not posted	15th	16	16		ro		ro	າວ	:	:2	21	H	<u> </u>	(1) \$2.45 and Costs (1) \$1.00 and Costs
Supposement in excess of 10 hours per day	14th.	55	85.55	10		_	ဗ	ဗ		دئ	П	, <del>*</del>	C1	
Simployment in excess of S hours per day, part of work being done after 10 P. M	14th	ဗ	æ		60		ಣ	6.5	:	21	H	_		(1) \$1.00 and Costs
Supposment in excess of 60 hours per week	14th	13	868	ec	:		0.5	00	e1			T -	ç1 	
lunch period, given in establishments employing more than 3 women	14th	t-	66	-		:	H	-	-	:		:	-	
Interfering with Inspect- ors' duties	18th	9	t-		H		н		:					(1) \$2.45 and Costs
Total	14th, 15th	88	1486	6	6	,-	13	19	10.	10	<b>ਜ</b>	9	10	(2) \$1.00 and Costs (2) \$2.45 5 and Costs

#### FACTORY INSPECTION IN BALTIMORE CITY.

Under the provisions of the Factory Inspection Law, a license is required for "every loft, workshop or factory in any building whatsoever," in which are made "in whole or in part, any article of clothing, hats, gloves, furs, feathers, artificial flowers, purses, cigars or cigarettes," and "any room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house to be used for the manufacture in whole or in part, altering, repairing or finishing of any articles."

These establishments are grouped under two classes:

- I. Workshops—Those establishments that are separate from any living quarters and have separate street entrances. Outside labor may be employed.
- II. Homeworkers—Those establishments where the work is done in the living quarters. These may be used "by the immediate members of the family living therein, which shall be limited to a husband and wife, their children or the children of either."

All such establishment are required to have posted licenses, showing the name, address, location and dimensions of work room, and the maximum number of persons allowed to work in the room. These licenses are issued only after an inspector, connected with this Bureau, has made a thorough investigation of the premises, and in addition to securing the above data, must ascertain whether or not the employer has fulfilled all requirements of sanitation and safety. All cases where the shops or rooms are not in a sanitary condition or where adequate toilet facilities are not provided, are reported to the Health Department for investigation. All establishments not fulfilling the requirements of safety are reported to the Building Inspector. A notice is sent by the Bureau that action will be taken against the proprietor unless he complies within a definite time. Unless such provisions are made the applicant usually moves to other quarters, meeting the requirements.

During 1916, the records show only three adjustments made. In one case, a bed was found in a workshop employ-

ing outside labor; this was removed immediately. In a second case a rear stairway was replaced to provide a front and rear exit, and in a third case, only one toilet was provided for ten male and five female employees. Separate toilets were provided and a license was issued.

All employers contracting for the manufacture in whole or in part, altering, repairing or finishing of any articles of their own, are required to keep a register of all such names and addresses and furnish a copy of the same to this Bureau. The law further provides that no work shall be given out to be done in such workshops or room unless they have been duly licensed. In all cases where the work is done by homeworkers, the report filed by the Inspector of his investigation is forwarded to the Health Department. A subsequent investigation is made by a representative of this Department to ascertain if the premises are free from all contagious or infectious diseases. A report is then made, signed by the Health Warden and returned to this Bureau. If the report is satisfactory a license and card of identification are then issued the applicant, permitting him to do this work in the home.

During 1916, the establishments of 286 homeworkers were inspected and not a single report showed the presence of any contagious, infectious or communicable disease.

As shown by the following table, 702 workshops were inspected in addition to the 286 establishments of homeworkers, making a total of 988 inspections, involving 24,756 workers. According to the reports of the Inspector, only one female under sixteen was engaged in garment making in the home.

The table further shows that 9,605 or 38.7 per cent. of the total number were engaged in the making of men's and boys' woolen clothing; 7,516 or 30.3 per cent. in men's and boys' cotton clothing; 2,546 or 10.7 per cent. in women's and children's cotton clothing, and 2,110 or 8.5 per cent in the straw hat industry. The remaining 11.8 per cent. of its workers were distributed in all the other industries included under the Factory Inspection Law.

It is interesting to note further, that 15,346 of the total

24,756 workers were females and 9,410 were males. The minors under sixteen number 690 or 2.8 per cent, of the whole.

The amendment to the Child Labor Law in 1916, prohibiting the operation of power machinery by minors under 16 years of age, affected a number of workers in the clothing industry. The children must now confine their efforts to such occupations as trimmers, folders, examiners and errand or floor service.

Owing to a change in the administration, when the entire force of inspectors was changed, some time was lost in making the appointments and assignments, consequently there were fewer inspections made than in 1915, when the work was done by an Inspector assigned for this work only. Under the present arrangements, the inspectors are assigned to certain districts and in addition to factory inspection are charged with inspection under the provisions of the Child Labor Law and the Ten Hour Law for Women.

			-	YORK	WORKSHOPS	χ.		,		110	E	HOME WORKERS	Z Z Z			
INDUSTRIAL NATURE OF PLACES LISTED	NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS INSPECTED	Number of Workshops Inspected	:	NUMBE Over 16	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES OVER 16 Under 16	of Empli	1 16 r 16	EES	No. o	NO. OF ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED	TAB-	Ni Ban	NUMBER OF Employees	- X		
	Zew In- Spections Re-In-	snothoods	Total	Male	Lemale	Male	Kemale	IntoT	Zew Insanorious	Re-In- spections	Total	Male	Fenuale	Total	Total Zun Inspection	nuX IstoT golqmM to
Manufacturers of Men's and Boys' Woolen Clothing				9065	1700	35	X.	1483	19	. 5	<u></u>		51 51	197	619	
Women's Woolen Clothing		:1		- X	13.		:	511	1	_	21	딤	-	93	<u> </u>	S
Men's and Boys' Cotton Clothing	의 E		드 약 15	1001 	505 515 515 515	<u>x</u> +	<u> </u>	11.5	: 7	re e	יה ש	:-	ic 1-	က တ	۲ <u>۱</u>	919
Furs and Fur Garments	121	: :		63	66	:		92	:	:			• :		김	×
Coat Pads	?1		_	֓	:: ::1::	::	:1	157	:	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	:	çç	캶
Cloth Hats and Caps	: 20	:		1=	67	:	:	1+1	-	:	-	<u>.</u>	:	-	# 7	#
Felt Hats	: - =	:	<u>ا</u> ت	1 3	10001	: 2	: 5	: C	:	:	:	:	:	:	- :	91
Women's Velvet flats and Frames.	: : c	: :	= -		: C:	<u>c</u>	3	2 2	:	:			: :	: :	-	-
Artificial Flowers.	: :	: :	1	-	<u></u> \$1		21	3) X				· ·			21	21
Neckwenr		-:	+	97	8	:	:	163	:	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	:	7	10
Suspenders	-	:	_	-	21		:	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	Π.	
	<u>:</u>	_	— <u> </u>	in i	x ç	21	: *	13.5	:	:	. ;	: ;	:	: ;	<u>ا</u> ا	100
Cleaning and Repairing Establishments	3 7	= 7	3 8		1 2	:	-	110	= 2	: :	= =	<u> </u>	-61	_ ;	<u>.</u> 5	<u> </u>
	x.		X.	7	1-			E #E	v.	1 :	x	; <del>, ,</del>	: 1-	X	2	; 63 
Total	019	8	502	9179	14554	133	17.00	24122	215	E	586	8.	235	334	886	24756
	_		_	_							_	_				

#### STATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

During the year 1916, because of the great industrial activity through the country, there has been little difficulty for all those who were willing and able to work, to secure employment. The "Want Columns" of the daily papers have exceeded any previous record in their endeavor to secure help for nearly all kinds of positions, consequently there has been few applications made at the Bureau of Employment.

Between June 1st, when the present commission assumed charge of this Bureau, and December 31st, there were 17 applications made for employment and eleven for help. Of the 17 who applied for employment, 11 were males and 6 females. Two desired positions as chauffeurs, four as clerks, two as laborers, one as telephone operator, one cook, one nurse, one actuary, one inspector, one carpenter, one porter or elevator man, one farm hand, and one stenographer. Four of the applications were made during the month of June, three in July, two in August, five in September, one in October and two in December. Of the 17 positions applied for, four were secured, three of which were for laborers and one a clerical position. Of the 11 applications for help, two wanted female help and nine male help. Four applications were made in July, four in September, two in October and one in December. The kind of help desired were: Two domestic, four laborers, three farm hands, one office boy and one wanted statistical work done. Of those applying for help only one was supplied.

It is the duty of the Board to establish and conduct free employment agencies in such parts of the State as said Board many deem advisable for the free use of the citizens of the State, for the purpose of securing employment for unemployed persons, and for the purpose of securing help or labor for persons making application for the same.

In carrying out this mandate of the law a branch employment office was established at Cambridge, one at Cumberland, one at Hagerstown and one at Frederick with a supply of blank forms both for help and employment at each office, but because of the short time they have been in existence and the fact that they are not generally known, they have gotten no results.

This Bureau and The Federal Employment Bureau are cooperating with each other in an effort to secure employment for all unemployed and with this object in view the Federal Bureau is making use of the offices of the State Board of Labor Statistics Tuesday and Friday evenings between 5 and 7 P. M. for the benefit of those who may not be able to call on them at the Stewart Building before 4 P. M., when that office closes.

#### BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

The Bureau of Immigration was organized in 1896 and conducted by a Commission.

Since June the 1st, 1916, the time when that Bureau was abolished, this Bureau has endeavored to supply certain information formerly furnished by that Bureau.

There was considerable literature left by the Immigration Bureau, such as the booklet "Maryland," list of farms for sale, and maps of the State, which were taken over by this Department, and furnished to those desiring the same. There were 42 applications made for information during the seven months, an average of six a month, nine being made during the month of June, six in July, four in August, three in September, nine in October, four in November and seven in December.

Fourteen of these inquiries were addressed to the Immigration Bureau and referred to this Bureau; 23 were addressed to the Bureau of Statistics; two referred to this Bureau by the Secretary of State; one by the Department of Agriculture; one by the B. & O. R. R., and one by the Federal Employment Bureau.

Eight of the inquiries care from the State of New York; six from Pennsylvania; eight from Maryland; three from Indiana; two from Illinois; two from Michigan; one from Washington, D. C.; one from the State of Washington; one from Florida; one from Virginia; one from Texas; one from Utah; one from Massachusetts; one from New Jersey; one from Kansas; one from Mexico, and one from France.

Thirty-eight desired a list of farms for sale, maps; the Booklet "Maryland," and other information about the State. One desired a list of Real Estate agents in Cecil County; one desired the monthly list of prospective buyers; one was in search of Tale, and one wanted a list of suburban residences, with a view of supplying them with nursery products.

It is the desire and purpose of this Bureau to have a revised list of farms for sale in Maryland, printed, with a new supply of maps and the booklet "Maryland," with a view of continuing to furnish the information desired, which may assist in attracting immigration to our State.

#### STATE STEAM BOILER INSPECTION.

Chapter 207. Acts of 1916, repealed and re-enacted with amendments those sections relating to the inspection of steam boilers in the City of Baltimore, and re-enacted satid sections with amendments, so as to place such inspection under the State Board of Labor and Statistics, to take effect from and after June 1st, 1916.

In pursuance of this Act, the office of the Steam Boiler Inspectors was moved to 307 Equitable Building, adjoining the offices of the State Board of Labor and Statistics, and the commission assumed the responsibility of the enforcement of the law.

Two inspectors were appointed, one being assigned to the eastern section of the City and one to the western.

The total number of inspections made by the two inspectors from July 1st to December 31st were twenty-six. Of these 26 inspections, 5 were made during the month of July, 5 in August, 5 in September, 4 in October, 2 in November and 5 in December.

From the inspectors' report there were 47 more boilers in use in the City of Baltimore during the year 1915 than in 1916; most of these boilers were owned and being used by contractors in the erection of new buildings, who have since finished their work and removed the boilers from the City.

There were four arrests made by the boiler inspectors for violations of the law during the past six months, two of which were made during the month of September, one in October and one in November. A conviction was secured in each case.

The following tables show the amount of money collected by this Bureau under the State Steam Boiler Inspection Law. Table No. 1 shows the amount paid by the several insurance companies to this Bureau, and the months in which they were paid, amounting to \$448.00.

Table No. 2 gives the names of the owners of the boilers inspected, and the fees charged for the inspections by months, which amounts to \$132.50.

The amount received from the insurance companies and for inspections during the month of June was \$130.59, which was shown in a statement sent direct to the State Comptroller by the former boiler inspections, for which items are not given.

Because of the fact that there are a great many steam boilers throughout the State, and particularly just beyond the limits of the City of Baltimore, I recommend that the present Steam Boiler Inspection Law be so amended as to cover the entire State, which could be done by the present force with ver vlittle, if any, additional expense.

TABLE NO. 1—STATE BOILER INSPECTORS.
REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Haford Insurance Co	 \$53.00	\$39.00	\$25.00	\$42.00	\$39.00	\$66.00	\$264.00
Fidelity Casualty Co	   12.00	10.00	8.00	13.00	11.00	7.00	61.00
Maryland Casualty Co	 [19.00]	4.00	[-7.00]	1	[14.00]	( )	44.00
Royal Indemnity Co							
Ocean Accident Co						1.00	
Globe Indemnity Co						2.00	
Travelers Indemnity Co	 	3.00			14.00		
	\$91.00	\$74.00	\$52.00	\$70.00	4878.00	\$83.00	\$448.00

TABLE NO. 2.
STATE BOILER INSPECTIONS.

July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
11.25	5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00	\$5.00 10.00 5.00 5.00	\$5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00	\$5.00 5,00	\$5.00 5.00 5.00 10.00	\$11.25 11.25 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5
	\$11.25 11.25 5.00	\$11.25 \$11.25 \$5.00 \$5.00 \$5.00 \$5.00 \$5.00	. \$11.25 . 11.25 . 5.00 . 5.00 . 5.00 . 5.00 . 5.00 . 5.00 . 5.00 . 5.00 . 5.00	\$11.25 \$11.25 \$5.00	. \$11.25 . 11.25 . 5.00 . 5.00	. \$11.25 . 11.25 . 5.00 . 5.00

#### STATE MINE INSPECTION.

The following is taken from the State Mine Inspector's report for the year ending April 30, 1915.

The total number of men employed during the year in the various coal mining operations in the State of Maryland (which are confined to Allegany and Garrett Counties) were 5,482, being a decrease of 110 from the previous year. This does not include the superintendents, clerks, foremen, assistant foremen and engineering corps, which would increase the number 300.

The production of coal for the year was 3,688,710 tons, or 551,033 tons less than in 1913.

The number of men employed in the production of fireclay in Allegany County was 108, or 22 less than in 1913 and the total output was 56.832 tons, or 21.536 tons less than in 1913. During the fiscal year beginning May 1, 1914, and ending April 30, 1915, there were 204 accidents reported. Of this number 16 were fatal, showing a decrease of one fatal and an increase of 42 non-fatal accidents; of the 16 fatal accidents, 13 were caused by falls of top rock and coal, two by cars and one by explosion of powder. Fifteen of the fatal accidents occurred in coal mines and one in fire-clay mine.

The cause of the increase in the number of the non-fatal accidents being reported in 1914 over 1913 is due to the State Compensation Act, requiring that compensation be paid to employes for loss of time caused by injury received while discharging their duty.

There were no strikes or labor disturbances during the vear in the coal industries in the State.

There were improvements made in a majority of the mines during the year and only two mines were reported idle during the year 1014.

The Federal Report shows there were 251,548 tons of pig iron produced in Maryland during the year 1915.

By an Act of the Legislature of Maryland in 1916, the State Board of Labor and Statistics was created, and one of the requirements was to take control over the work of the Mine Inspector for Allegany and Garrett Counties.

The law requires that the "said Mine Inspector shall make a record of all examinations of mines showing the condition in which he finds them, especially with reference to ventilation and drainage, the number of persons employed in each mine, the extent to which the law is obeyed and progress made in the improvements of mines; the number of serious accidents and the nature thereof; the number of deaths resulting from injuries received in or about the mines, with cause of such accident or death; which record completed to the first day of May of each and every year shall be filed with the State Board of Labor and Statistics."

As it is not possible for the Mine Inspector to make a complete report by the time the report of the State Board of

Labor and Statistics is printed, the following is a partial report for the year ending May 1, 1917:

The total number of men employed in and about the coal mines was 5.452, of this number 4.443 were working underground, 809 were working on the surface and 200 were employed as foremen and clerks.

The number of fatal accidents was 31, and the causes were as follows: Dust explosion, 16; handling explosives, 2; fall of rock, 8; fall of drawn slate, 1; fall of bone coal, 1; fall of rashings, 1; fall of breast coal, 1; kicked by mule, 1.

The various seams of coal worked were: Pittsburg or Big Vein, Sewickley or Tyson, Lower Kittanning or Davis 6-Foot, Bikertown or Burton 4-Foot, Upper Freeport or Thomas 3-Foot, Clarion or Parker, Brookville or Bluebaugh, Little Pittsburg and Waynesburg.

Five new companies were organized and commenced shipping coal during the year.

There are 31 companies in Allegany County operating 70 mines, and 10 companies in Garrett County operating 15 mines.

The estimated tonnage of these 41 mines for the year 1916 is 4,930,000.

#### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

There were no records to be found in the office of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics of any strikes occurring between January 1 and May 1, 1916, when a change in the heads of the Bureau was made, but from the best information obtainable there were three, one of which was successful and two unsuccessful, viz: Isaac Hamburger and Sons, Wertheimer Bros. and Greif Bros.

The strike at Hamburger and Sons clothing plant, Baltimore and Hanover Streets, was caused by about 300 girls going out the first part of January, 1916, because of a disagreement with the foreman about working on Saturdays. The strike lasted about three weeks when they returned to work

under the same conditions that existed prior to their going out.

The strike at the Wertheimer Bros. Cigar Factory, 1807-1827 E. Preston Street, started February 10, and involved about 125 hands, most of whom were women and girls.

This strike was caused by a demand for an increase in pay, and better shop conditions.

The loss to the firm was about \$10,000 and about \$75 to each of the strikers.

The strike terminated about April 4, when most of them returned to work under the old conditions.

The strike at the clothing factory of Messrs. Greif Bros., Milton and Ashland Avenues, where 675 hands were employed, occurred on the 21st of February, 1916, and was mostly a fight between the members of the different Labor Unions. The employes of this plant formed an organization with the United Garment Workers of America. After the formation of this organization, a committee was appointed from the workers, who proceeded to negotiate an agreement with the firm covering hours, wages and working conditions for one year. When the agreement was presented to the workers in the plant about 75 hands, who had become associated with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, went on a strike. These 75 hands enlisted the support of other Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Baltimore, and with the assistance of those employed in other factories, they began a system of picketing the plant. Much disorder occurred, and many arrests were made. The American Federation of Labor endeavored to protect the members of their organization who were employed in the factory and with the aid of the police department, assisted in conveying the employees to and from their homes to the plant. These conditions extended over a period of sixteen weeks, when the pickets were withdrawn without further trouble, and the strike was apparently called off.

About the latter part of the year 1916 the firm of L. Greif and Bros. moved their Cutting Department to Philadelphia and

nearly all of those employed in that department went with them.

They are now operating a plant in Philadelphia, and cooperate with the local union affiliated with the United Garment Workers of America.

Between May I and December 31, 1916, there were 12 strikes, of which eight were successful, one partly so and three were unsuccessful, and occurred in the order named.

# THE STRIKE OF THE BOILERMAKERS AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of June 5, about 500 boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders, employed at the Baltimore Dry Docks and Ship Building Company, laid down their tools.

The men demanded an eight-hour day at the prevailing nine-hour pay.

Most of the men were affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers' Union and efforts were made to get the rest to join.

The men first became dissatisfied several months previous and requested an eight-hour day, which the officials had promised to grant, provided the men would continue to work nine hours a day until certain ships they were building under contract were finished. Dissatisfaction arose among the men again later and rumors of a strike were rife. This was followed by 200 heaters and helpers going on a strike.

On June 7, an agreement was reached whereby the men were to return to work the following day upon the company's statement that when two of the ships then being built were completed, or in any event, not later than September 30, that they would grant to all men in the mechanical department a four per cent. increase in wages, and it was further agreed by the company that when the four ships, which were being built were completed, and in any event, not later than January 1, 1917, the company would go on a fifty-hour-a-week schedule and grant 4 per cent. additional increase in pay to the employees

of the mechanical department over the schedule prevailing on September 1, and further that all the men formerly employed by the Dry Dock Company who suspended work on or before June 2, should be returned to their former positions. These conditions were agreed to by the men, who returned to work.

Approximate loss in wages was \$15,000.

### STRIKE OF THE B. & O. CARMEN.

Practically the entire force of the B. & O. carmen employed at Cumberland went on a strike on Monday, June 12, 1916.

About 100 repairers employed in the open yard went out, and the men working on the repair tracks and in the erecting shops, joined them, making about 500 men who had thrown down their tools. The payroll of the men on strike ran from \$1,000 to \$1,400 per day, and individual wages from \$60 to \$120 per month. The trouble arose by the men being dissatisfied with their foreman, who was not a member of the Union, and after being out for two weeks, the foreman was removed and they returned to work.

## STROUSE BROS.' STRIKE.

The strike of Messrs Strouse and Bros., clothing manufacturers, Lombard and Paca Streets, occurred on Tuesday, June 27, 1916, and was occasioned about ten days prior thereto, when twenty-four men and women, members of the Industrial Workers of the World and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of the World, who were working on pockets, demanding an increase from 13 and one-quarter cents to 15 cents per garment, which was refused.

Their places were partly filled by members of the "Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America," which caused about 96 clothing cutters and trimmers and 13 examiners, who were members of the American Federation of Labor, to go out.

Also about 500 tailors, who were members of the Industrial Workers of the World, and mostly Lithuanians, joined the strike.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America claimed that 14 cents per garment for pockets was sufficient pay and that they would furnish members of their Union at that price to take the places of those who went out. This was done to some extent. As the relations between the members of the two organizations were anything but friendly, and the fact that those who were taking the places of the strikers were being brought from other cities, added fuel to the fire and much disorder and rioting on the streets of Baltimore, with the firing of pistols, causing several casualties, was the result.

On July 10, 1916, Mr. Fox, the chairman of the State Board of Labor and Statistics (after previously endeavoring to arrange for an interview with the parties interested), accompanied by Mack Herzog, also connected with the Bureau, called on Messrs. Strouse and Bros. to learn the facts in connection with the trouble and offer the services of the Bureau as mediator. They afterwards called at the headquarters of the strikers in the Emerson Building and heard their side from Messrs. G. A. Ott and Abraham Cohen, who represented them. From what they could learn, after hearing both sides to the controversy, they came to the conclusion that the trouble was not confined to the demand for increase in pay from 13 and one-quarter cents to 15 cents by the pocket makers, but that there were a number of other questions which entered into the disagreement.

The strikers were under the impression that one of the foremen for Messrs. Strouse Bros. was and had been for some time favorable to the Association of Amalgamated Workers of the World, and was endeavoring to instal members of that association in the places of the American Federation of Labor.

The Cutters of the American Federation and Tailors of the Industrial Workers of the World, which had previously been unfriendly, had recently united and the fact that they went out in sympathy with the strikers, was objectionable to the firm, who refused to receive a committee of these two bodies.

Mr. Fox endeavored to see Messrs. Strouse & Bros. on July 13, in connection with the above, but was unable to do so

as the member of the firm having charge of the men was out of the City and would not return until the end of the week.

The trouble seemed to be largely a fight of the Amalgamated Clothers Workers of America against the American Federation of Labor, who are rival Unions. The American Federation of Labor had 100 per cent. of the cutters, trimmers and examiners in the plant prior to the strike.

On July 31, Mr. Fox again called to see Messrs. Strouse & Bros. in reference to the trouble, and endeavored to get them to agree to meet a joint committee of the cutters who are members of the American Federation and the tailors who are members of the Industrial Workers of the World, without effect, as the firm positively refused to receive said committee. They also stated that the places of the pocket makers, who went out, had been filled and as far as they were concerned, the strike was at an end. In reference to the cutters, the firm stated that they would not be able to take them back in a body, as they had previously agreed, because several of the places had been filled by outside hands, but would take back all those whose places had not been filled. They further stated that the 300 tailors who left the Green Street Factory, which was closed down, could return to their old places.

After leaving Messrs. Strouse & Bros., Mr. Fox called on Messrs. Ott and Gordon, representatives of those on a strike and informed them of the result of the interview.

The conditions remained about the same until November 25, when the United Garment Workers made an agreement with Messrs. Strouse & Bros. whereby the firm agreed to take back 50 of the striking employes within 10 days from December 1, and on the 8th of December the last 10 of the 50 striking employees returned to work. The firm further agreed to take back the remainder of the men who were out from time to time as they were needed. In taking back the men, as above stated, they were to receive their former pay and the Boycott which had previously been placed upon the goods made by Messrs. Strouse & Bros. was lifted by agreement.

Loss in wages to the striking Garment Workers amounted to approximately \$35,000, and the loss to the striking pocket makers and tailors, who went out in sympathy with them, is approximated at \$75,000. The cutters and trimmers who were members of the Garment Workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, received strike benefits of \$8 to \$10 per week, or \$14,411.

### BOXMAKERS' STRIKE.

Five hundred boxmakers in seven box factories went on strike on the morning of August 17. The strike practically put an end to the box manufacturing in most of the factories, and seriously affected the canning business in Baltimore, which was at its height, this being their busiest season. The strikers demanded a 10 per cent. increase in wages, a 55-hour week and recognition of their union. The various employers, practically without an exception, offered to treat with the men on their individual merits with a view of increasing their salaries. and to consider the shorter week, but unqualifiedly refused to recognize the union. This last feature was the chief demand by the strikers. Until June 6, preceding the strike, there was no boxmaker's union in Baltimore. On that date the Baltimore Local Union, No. 31, of the United Order of Boxmakers and Sawyers of America was organized here, and later the demands enumerated above were fixed, and then presented to the manufacturers by committees of men within the respective factories. with a request for an answer, not later than August 16, the concessions to become effective on September 1, next. companies affected were the Canton Box Co., 2515 Boston Street; Southern Can Co., 717 S. Wolfe Street; H. D. Drever & Co., Aliceanna and Spring Streets; Acme Box Co., Eden and Fleet Streets: Charles Fortenbaugh, 636 W. Pratt Street: J. H. Duker Box Co., Aliceanna and Eden Streets, and Wni. Suchting & Sons, 604-06 Portland Street. In reply to the demand of the men the representative of the Canton Box Co.. who had 200 men out, told them that he very much regretted the strike, that he would be willing to do almost anything they

asked, but he would not tie up the company with such an agreement as they were asked to sign. The rest of the factories said practically the same thing. The next day the men employed by the Union Box Co., Inc., Aliceanna and President Streets, joined the men that were out, making the total number of men on a strike about 800.

Sawyers earn about \$12 per week under the present scale of wages and nailers and planers doing piece work, slightly more. Some of the pieceworkers make as much as \$18 per week and most of these have refused to walk out.

In addition to those already out, the boxmakers employed at Hy. D. Louis, Leadenhall and Ostend Streets; H. F. Radecke & Sons, Bush and Ridgely Streets, and the Ritler Box Co., 613-21 S. Caroline Street, besides the few men left at the Union Box Co., went out, making the total number about 1,200 men.

The strike was unsuccessful, most of the men returned to work at former wages, and the Baltimore branch of the Union, with headquarters in Philadelphia, went out of existence.

### STRIKE OF COOPER'S UNION. NO. 32.

On August 18, about 55 coopers employed by the John Epler Co., Liebowitz, F. Schlimme, W. Becker & Co., David Garrett and The G. B. S. Brewing Co., went on a strike. They demanded a 5 per cent. increase in wages and recognition of the Union.

The demands were granted by all the firms except one, who agreed to the increase in wages, but refused to recognize the Union, and the strike of the men of that firm is still on. The strike lasted but one day with the rest of the firms, when the men returned to work.

### STRIKE AT HENRY SONNEBORN & CO., INC.

On August 26, 1916, the Cutters and Trimmers working for Henry Sonneborn & Company, Inc., went out on strike. This labor trouble did not entirely cease until October 6, 1916.

There were two hundred and sixty-five men involved, and thirty-five women.

The immediate cause of the strike was the presence of two cutters and two fitters among the cutters and trimmers, who were affiliated with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the organization controlling the tailoring shops of the above mentioned firm. At that time all of the other cutters and trimmers were under the direct control of the American Federation of Labor. As soon as the cutters and trimmers became aware of the fact of the Union affiliations of the four men mentioned, they protested to the firm, demanding their removal at once. The firm sent for a committee of Amalgamated workers and laid before them the demands of the A. F. of L. The A. C. W. of A. refused to allow these four men to be discharged, and on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, August 26, the cutters and trimmers went on strike.

The wage loss to the employees on strike was about \$25,-000, and the benefits they received from the Union was \$4,526. The loss and inconvenience to the firm was trifling as the A. C. W. of A. immediately furnished cutters and trimmers to fill the places of the strikers.

Under threat of permanently losing their jobs, the men who were members of the A. F. of L. joined the A. C. W. of A. and returned to work on October 13, 1916.

On December 18, 1916, an agreement was entered into between the firm of Henry Sonneborn & Co., Inc., Paca and German Streets, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, through its national president, Sidney Hillman, and a committee representing the clothing concern, which is hoped will eliminate strikes. The agreement which went into effect on January 3, 1917, and will continue for two years, will affect 3,000 employes of the clothing plant, and was made by mutual concessions. The agreement states that a week's work in the cutting, trimming, coat, pants and vest shops of the company shall constitute 48 hours, overtime shall be dispensed with as far as possible, but the company reserves the right to place extra work outside of its shops in order that undue in-

jury through cancellation of orders may be prevented. All persons employed directly in the manufacture of clothing departments of the company shall be members of the Amalgamated Workers.

### STRIKE OF STAGE HANDS.

About September 1, 1916, 126 Stage Hands demanded a raise in wages of 30 per cent., to become effective at once. This affected all the theatres in the city. A like demand was made last year about the same time by the musicians.

The musicians were granted the increase, and the stage hands, feeling that the managers had been taxed enough for one year, decided not to press their demands until this year. All the stage managers, carpenters, property men, assistants and electricians were affected. The matter was adjusted by the managers, conceding to the demands of the men by increasing their pay from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week. No time lost. lost.

## STRIKE OF WHOLESALE UPHOLSTERERS' UNION, NO. 101.

On September 7, 1916, the wholesale upholsterers went on a strike, the men demanding an increase in wages of from 15 to 50 per cent., and a reduction in hours from 54 to 48 hours per week.

The increase in wages was granted after the men were out eight days, and a compromise of 52 hours per week was agreed upon. The men, before the strike, had to employ a boy helper for each man, to be paid out of his personal wages which was also abolished by the firm agreeing to employ one boy for each 10 men. Sub-contracts for couch making was also abolished. The strikers each received \$7 per week benefits from their Union for the time they were out. The loss of wages was \$15 per week, each.

The firms involved and were practically tied up during the strike were:

Goldstrom Bros., employing 23 men.

Levenson & Zenitz, employing 35 men.

Pimes & Co., employing 23 men.

George Spindler, employing 18 men.

Dumler & Horner, employing 15 men.

Chesapeake Mfg. Co., employing 10 men.

Heywood & Wakefield Co., employing 8 men.

### CUSTOM UPHOLSTERERS' STRIKE

The strike of the Custom Upholsterers' Union, No. 104, started September 15, 1916, when the men made a demand of 50 cents per day increase in wages.

The firms affected were:

C. J. Benson & Co., who employed 15 men.

J. G. Valiant & Co., who employed 8 men.

Hurlbutt & Hurlbutt, who employed 8 men.

Potthast Bros, who employed 5 men.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., who employed 5 men.

Frank J. Murphy, who employed 5 men.

Hecht Bros. & Co., who employed 10 men.

Goodwin & Irwin, who employed 3 men.

The demands were granted at once, without any loss of time.

### STRIKE OF MUNITION WORKERS.

At 11 o'clock at night on October 12, about 1,800 men, employed at the plant of the Poole Engineering and Machine Company, located at Woodberry, decided to strike and did strike the next day. There were about 3,000 men employed at the plant, most of whom were Union men. The strike followed the walkout of about 500 men employed at the plant

the day previous and was caused by dissatisfaction with the bonus system and they demanded a straight increase of 15 per cent. in wages.

The men were out 11 days when the trouble was adjusted by the firm granting an increase in pay of 5 per cent. and abolishing the bonus system.

The loss in wages was about \$4 per day per man, and loss to the firm being a delay in contracts.

### RIVETERS' STRIKE.

About 200 riveters, reamers and helpers, employed in the marine department of the Bethlehem Steel Co.'s plant at Sparrows Point, went on a strike on November 21, 1916.

They demanded an increase in pay in some cases of 33 per cent. The men were not members of any union when they struck, but afterwards many of them joined the Boilermakers and Helpers' Union.

After they were out about 10 days, their demands were granted. Loss in wages was approximately \$6,000.

## STRIKE OF AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.

A strike affecting about 1,800 pantsmakers, who were affiliated with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, occurred on November 29, 1916. The strike was for an eighthour day and an increase of 15 per cent. in wages.

This strike was directed against those who let out work by contract and affected practically all the pantsmakers in Baltimore with the exception of what is known as inside shops and Messrs. Sonneborn Co., and Strouse & Bros., with whom the Amalgamated had an agreement, which they would not ciolate.

The strike lasted only a few days when nearly all returned to work at the advanced wages and reduced hours asked for. The pantsmakers had been working 50 hours a week and averaged from \$15 to \$18.

Under the new terms, by which they returned to work, they will work two hours less per week and receive from \$16.50 to \$20 per week in wages.

### IN LABOR CIRCLES.

The year 1916 has been a year of great importance in Labor Circles, as a great many labor laws, of mutual benefit, have been passed by Congress and State Legislatures during that period.

According to a survey which was made public by the American Association of Labor Legislation, at a meeting held in New York, on the eve of Labor Day, 92 labor laws were passed during the last legislative year, which did not include the "Eight Hour Day" for railroads.

The three most important laws enacted were the Federal Child Labor Law, which prohibits the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of certain products into the preparation of which the labor of children has been employed; the Federal Workmen's Compensation Law, affecting more than 480,000 employees, and the Eight Hour Day law for railroads. After months of agitation and having exhausted the means provided by law for the mediation of the differences between the railway executives and the men, by reason of the men refusing to arbitrate, President Wilson went before Congress on August 20th, 1016, and forcibly recommended that the employees of the railroads engaged in freight train service, be granted an eight-hour working day, safeguarded by payment for an hour and a half for services for every hour of work beyond the eight. The 100,000 men affected had voted to strike if their demands were refused, and a strike was imminent and the time set was the following September 4th.

This would have affected the men who man the freight trains on practically every railway in the country.

President Wilson, in his address to Congress, stated "that the whole spirit of the time and the preponderant evidence of

recent economic experience spoke for the eight-hour day, and a thing upon which society is justified in insisting as to the increase of health, efficiency, contentment and a general increase in economic vigor. I therefore propose that the eighthour day be adopted by the railway managements and put into practice for the present as a substitute for the existing ten-hour basis of pay and service, that I should appoint with the permission of Congress, a small commission to observe the results of the change, carefully studying the figures of the altered operating cost, also the conditions of labor under which the men worked and the operation of their existing agreements with the railroads, with instructions to repor tthe facts as they found them to the Congress at the earliest possible day, but without recommendation; and that after the facts have been thus disclosed, an adjustment should in some orderly manner be sought of all the matters now left unadjusted between the railway managers and the men." He further stated, "I was seeking to compose the present in order to safeguard the future: for I wish an atmosphere of peace and friendly cooperation in which to take counsel with the representatives of the nation with regard to the best means for providing so far as it might prove possible to provide against the recurrence of such unhappy situations in the future."

### LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

"Having failed to bring the parties to this critical controversy to an accommodation, therefore, I turn to you, deeming it clearly our duty as public servants to leave nothing undone that we can do to safeguard the life an dinterests of the nation. In the spirit of such a purpose I earnestly recommend the following legislation:

"First--Immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission along the lines embodied in the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives and now awaiting action by the Senate, in order that the commission may be enabled to deal with the many great and various duties now devolving upon it

with a promptness and thoroughness which are with its present constitution and means of action practically impossible.

"Second—The establishment of an eight-hour day as the legal basis alike of work and of wages in the employment of all railway employes who are actually engaged in the work of operatin gtrains in interstate transportation.

"Third—The authorization of the appointment by the President of a small body of men to observe the actual results in experience of the adoption of the eight-hour day in railway transportation alike for the men and for the railroads; ist effects in the matter of operating costs, in the application of the existing practices and agreement to the new conditions and in all other principal practical aspects, with the provision that the investigators shall report their conclusions to Congress at the earliest possible date, but without recommendation as to legislative action; and in order that the public may learn from an unprejudiced source just what actual developments have ensued

"Fourth—Explicit approval by the Congress of the consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission of an nicrease of freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by the railroads as may have been rendered necessary by the adoption of the eight-hour day and which have not been offset by administrative readjustments and economies, should the facts disclosed justify the increase.

"Fifth—An amendment of the existing Federal statute which provides for the mediation, conciliation and arbitration of such controversies as the present by adding to it a provision that in case the methods of accommodation now provided for should fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted.

"Sixth—The lodgement in the hands of the Executive the power, in case of military necessity, to take control of such portions and such rolling stock of the railways of the country as may be required for military use and to operate them for military purposes, with authority to draft into the military service

of the United States such train crews and administrative officials as the circumstances require for their safe and efficient use."

Congress, in accordance with the President's recommendation, enacted the Adamson Eight-Hour Law, which, however, is not intended as a permanent settlement. It was signed by the President September 3rd, 1916, and went in effect January 1st, 1917.

### THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The most important event in Labor Circles to occur in Baltimore during the year 1916 was the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which was held at the Garden Theater November 13th to 25th, incluLsive. The convention was called to order by Mr. John H. Ferguson, president of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor and the Baltimore Federation of Labor.

Robert E. Lee, secretary to His Honor Mayor Preston, was temporary chairman. The invocation was pronounced by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. Addresses were made by Governor Harrington, Hon. William B. Wilson, secretary of the Department of Labor, and by Mr. A. S. Goldsborough. Nearly 400 delegates were present, representing 93 Industrial and National Unions, 26 State Branches, 63 Central Bodies, 38 Local Trade and Federal Unions and 7 Fraternal Delegates.

Over 150 resolutions were offered, local labor being very much interested in Resolution 136 in reference to the Bill of the Hon. J. Charles Linthicum, in the House of Representatives at Washington, to investigate Dairies and Dairy Products, also in Resolution No. 157, boycotting the products of the clothing firms of Messrs. Strouse Bros and Henry Sonneborn & Co., because of labor troubles existing between them and their employees. Many entertainments were held in honor of the delegates by local organizations.

Other matters in labor circles occasioned some comment, notably theremoval of a part of the clothing plant of Messrs. L. Greif & Bro., to Philadelphia, because of recent labor trouble

and the unseating of the delegation from Typographical Union No. 12 to the Galtimore Federation of Labor by the president of the Typographical Union.

The increase in membership of the various unions, it is stated, has been very satisfactory and the central organization has never been in better shape than it is at the present time.

During the year the local body has moved into new quarters at Carpenter's Hall, Eutaw and Franklin streets, and a movement is being discussed having for its object the erection of a Labor Temple in Baltimore, where every union can have its own meeting place and the offices of its business agents and other officers. The plan has been most successful in many other cities much smaller in population than Baltimore, and has proved both economical and progressive. The coming year is full of promise for the Federation of Maryland, Baltimore and the District of Columbia, as it is indeed, for every organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The following is a list of the local labor unions in Baltimore, with the names and addresses of the secretaries and the prevailing rate of wages paid by the different crafts, with the exception of some from whom we have not been able to secure the information.

## OFFICIAL ROSTER AND SECRETARIES—BALTIMORE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

- Amalgamated Lady Garment Workers, Local No. 4—A. Brightstein, 1123 E. Baltimore Street.
- American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, No. 14—R. Lavender (Secretary), 127 N. Milton Avenue. Bay harbar masters average \$137.50, first pilots average \$85.00, second average \$72.50; coastwise and ocean, masters average \$300.00, first mate, \$137.50, second \$120.00.
- Baker Union, No. 209—II. Hurwitz (Secretary), 914 E. Lombard Street. Foremen or oven workers, \$24.00 per week; second hand or dough mixers, \$21.00; third hand or dough mixer, \$17.
- Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Local No. 67—Q. J. Peecher (Secretary), 809 N. Streeper Street. Minimum wage, \$13.00 per week; maximum wage, \$18.00 to \$20.00; 12 to 14 hours. The baking trade in Baltimore is not well organized, consequently the low wages and long hours.

- Barbers Union, Local No. 241—George W. Sanders (Secretary), 800 East Forty-first Street.
- Bartenders, Local No. 32-J. R. Chenowith (Secretary), 216 North Milton Avenue.
- Bill Posters and Billers, Local No. 36—S. Raysinger (Secretary), 1619 Warwick Avenue.
- Beer Bottlers, Local No. 258—John Dailey (President), 1122 Harford Avenue. Bottling houses: Floor men, \$13,00 per week; machine hands, \$14.50 per week; tin foilers, \$9.00 per week; packers, \$14.00 per week; feller hands, \$15.00; 8-hour day; overtime, 35 cents per hour.
- Beer Drivers, Local No. 173—L. Scheuerman (President), 1122 Harford Avenue. Route drivers, chauffeurs, stable bosses and feedmen, \$19.00 per week; shipping drivers and extra drivers, \$17.00 per week; stablemen, \$16.00; watchman, yardman and bottle drivers, \$15.00 per week.
- Bindery Women of Baltimore, Local No. 123—Miss Anna Neary, 25 Franklin Building.
- Boiler Makers, Lodge No.  $2_E$ —I. F. Krause, 372 East Lombard Street (Returned, not at this address).
- Boiler Makers, No. 193-William Maher, 518 Conway Street.
- Book Binders, Local No. 44—C. M. Kinker (Secretary), 2807 Frederick Avenue. Rulers, finishers get \$20.00 per week; stampers, \$17.00; sheer straighteners, \$14.00 per week; after June 1, 1917, \$21.00, \$18.00 and \$14.00. Machine hands, \$9.00 per week; folders and feeders, \$8.50 per week; apprentices start at \$5.00, 50 cents increase every six months. Foreladies get \$11.00 per week; after June 1, 1917, \$1.00 per week increase. (See printed schedule.)
- Bottle Cap, Cork and Stopper Workers, Local No. 10875—G. Roche (Secretary), 1719 North Bethel Street. 2814 cents per hour.
- Brew Workers, No. 8—John Reigger, 228 South Third Street, Highlandtown. Kettlemen, \$19.00 per week; fermenting cellermen, \$19.00 per week; lager and filling-off cellermen. \$19.00; workmen in wash-houses, \$19.00; apprentices, \$13.00. These wages shall not affect breweries where higher wages are paid.
- Brewery Engineers and Firemen, No. 177—O. H. Smith, 1724 North Collington Avenue. Chief engineer, \$24.00 per week; assistant, \$24.00 per week; firemen, \$17.50 per week; helpers, \$2.50 per day; 8 hours.
- Bricklayers and Masons Union, No. 1—James H. Wilson (Secretary), 500 East Fayette Street. Bricklayers, 70 cents per hour; after April 1, 1917, 75 cents per hour; marble masons, 68¾ cents per hour; steel masons, 62½ cents per hour.
- Butchers, Local No. 90—Kasper Pretiger, 3500 Old Frederick Road. (Unclaimed, letter returned.)

- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 16—W. Seeberger (President), 704 West Fayette Strete. Minimum wage, 62½ cents per hour; apprentices, 37½ cents per hour; 8-hour day, 1½ cents for overtime.
- Carpenters, No. 101—Carpenter's Hall, Franklin and Eutaw Streets. \$3.50 per day of 8 hours.
- Cigar Makers, No. 1—G. Mechau (Secretary), 6 South Paca Street. Average wage, \$11.00 per week.
- Coat Makers, No. 36-Abe Cohen, 1705 East Madison Street.
- Clothing Cutters and Trimmers, Local No. 15—Joseph Gillis (Secretary), 527 South Paca Street.
- Crown Cork and Seal Operatives, No. 14204—F. Clark (Secretary), 804 Munsey Building.
- Commercial Telegraphers, No. 25—R. E. L. Russell, 706 East Forty-first Street. Press telegraphers, \$26.50 to \$32.00 per week, 8-hour day; press telegraphers, \$30.00 to \$37.00 per week, 8-hour night; press telegraphers (day), 60 cents per hour, nights, 60 to 70 cents per hour. Broken teles., \$25.00 to \$40.00 extra; 60 to 70 cents per hour. Com. Tel., Western Union, \$40.00 to \$125.00 per month; extra, 60 to 70 cents per hour; 9-hour day, 7½-hour night.
- Coppersmiths, Local No. 80—H. Neiberding, 530 N. Decker Avenue.
- Coopers, Local No. 32—J. Reiser, Jr., 1140 Carroll Street. \$3.00 per day for 9 hours work.
- Chauffers, Local No. 439—B. F. Robinson (Secretary), 316 South Chapel Street.
- Dock Builders and Pile Drivers, Local No. 1908—J. Flaherty (Secretary), 601 East Avenue. 35 cents per hour for dock builders and 30 cents per hour for pile drivers; 10-hour day.
- Elevator Constructors, No. 7-502 East Fayette Street.
- Eastern Gulf Sailors' Association—W. Leasch, 804 South Broadway. Seamen's Union—Sailors, \$45.00 per month; master machinists. \$50.00; boatswains, carpenters, \$55.00 per month; firemen, \$50.00 per month; oilers, \$55.00 per month; coal passers, \$45.00 per month; cooks, \$65.00 per month; stewards, \$85.00 per month.
- Electrical Workers, Local No. 28—Thomas Gosnell (Secretary), 1616

  East Lanvale Street. \$4.00 per day of 8 hours, time and onehalf for overtime and double pay for holidays.
- Federal Labor Union, No. 14503-804 Munsey Building.
- Garment Workers, No. 7-Mrs. C. Garrett, 2727 Eastern Avenue.
- Glass Bottle Blowers, Branch No. 9—Paul Newkirk (Secretary), Westport, Baltimore County.

- Flint Glass Workers, No. 90—Roland Bennett (Secretary), 1215 North Bradford Street. Cutters, \$20.00 per week; pressers, \$30.00 per week; mold makers, \$25.00 per week. The above are average wages.
- Granite Cutters—F. J. Hayden (Secretary), 35 West West Street \$4.00 per day in yard when they are protected from elements, or 50 cents per hour; outside work, \$4.50 per day, or 561/4 cents per hour.
- Hair Spinners Union, 12353-J. H. Weiber, 3704 Old Frederick Road.
- Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbestos Workers, No. 11—Edward J. McGann, 1475 Homestead Street. \$4.25 per day of 8
- Horseshoers, Local No. 2—H. F. Broening, 109 West Lee Street. \$3.50 per day of 9 hours; 8 hours on Saturdays, except between first Saturday in June and last in August, 5 hours.
- Iron Moulders, No. 19—Charles Dipple, 2501 McElderry Street. \$4.00 to \$5.00 per day of 8 hours.
- Iron Moulders, No. 24-Edward Zabel, 1303 North Washington Street.
- International Brotherhood Maintenance of Ways Employees, No. 296— J. N. Keene (Secretary), 3370 Hickory Avenue.
- Lithographers, No. 18—H. W. Pomerius (Secretary), 709 Balgain Avenue.
- Lingshoremen, No. 858-T. Barborka (Secretary), 1134 Cooksie Street.
- Longshoremen, No. 876—Henry Demby (Secretary), 114 South Bethel Street.
- Longshoremen, Nos. 828-829—A. C. Muller, 1441 William Street. Winchmen, deckmen and leaders, 32½ cents per hour; holdmen, 30 cents per hour; truckmen, 27½ cents per hour. Night rates, 37½, 36 and 32½ cents per hour.
- Longshoremen, No. 922-J. Filipowitz, 2137 Cambridge Street.
- Local No. 7, United Garment Workers—Mrs. S. Arnold, Orleans and Castle Streets.
- Machinists, Lodge No. 186—I. E. Latham (Secretary), 3604 Chestnut Ayenue.
- Machinists, Lodge No. 486—Pearl and Baltimore Streets. Charles Hayes, Royal Areanum Building.
- Metal Polishers, Brass and Silver Workers—A. Reid (Secretary), 1022 Aisquith Street. Pieceworkers, \$4.50 to \$5.00, 10 hours, stove shops, other pieceworkers, \$3.00 to \$4.00, 10 hours. Day hands, 27½ to 30 cents per hour, closed or union shops, 36 to 41 cents per hour, 8-hour day.
- Moving Picture Operators, No. 181—G. K. Howard (President), Gavety Theatre Building.

- Musicians Union, No. 40—R. M. Packard (Secretary), 1608 East Chase Street. Because of the intermittent character, unable to state wages.
- Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders Union—A. Leasch, 804 South Broadway.
- Painters and Decorators, No. 1—F. H. Smith (Secretary), 3 Marshall Court, Highlandtown. Painters and glaziers, \$3.20 per day; non-union, \$2.00 to \$2.75; decorators, grainers, sign painters, \$3.50 per day; non-union, \$2.50 to \$3.00.
- Pants Makers, No. 114—Miss Jennie Fortsch (Secretary), 2820 O'Donnell Street.
- Paper Bag Workers, No. 11757—Miss Grace Clemens (Secretary), 1523 North Washington Street.
- Paperhangers, No. 295-William H. Bayer, 1806 East Monument Street.
- Patternmakers—J. C. Ilgenfritz, 34 South Potomac Street. 45 cents per hour.
- Photo Engravers, No. 2—J. Singerhoff, care Ad. Eng. Co., Greenmount Avenue and Preston Streets.
- Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers, No. 155-G. O. Barnes, 1925 Jefferson Street.
- Plumbers and Gas Fitters, No. 48—500 East Fayette Street. 53¼ cents per hour, 44 hours per week, Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays double time and other overtime is charged time and one-half.
- Potters, No. 11-Frank Weber, 3224 East Fairmount Avenue.
- Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 16—J. Evan (Secretary), 530 North Potomac Street. Cylinder feeders, first year \$10.00, 2nd \$11.00, 3rd \$12.00, 4th \$14.00; job and platen feeders, 1st year \$7.00, 2nd \$8.00, 3rd \$9.00, 4th \$10.00; 48 hours a week; night work \$1.00 more per man. Assistants receive, 1st year 15.00, 2nd \$16.00, 3rd \$17.00, 4th \$18.00, and 44 hours per week, same conditions as above.
- Rammers, Local No. 30—S. Causley (Secretary), 1012 Forrest Street. For City work, \$3.0 per day; contractors, \$4.00 per day.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 37—W. L. Hammock (Secretary), 1019 Arlington Avenue.
- International Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 272—George Vaupel (Secretary), 2000 McKean Avenue.
- Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 438—II. Leonard (Secretary), 1632 E. Preston Street. \$4.50 per day; \$2.50 for helpers.
- Stereotypers, No. 10—W. B. Waltz, 1531 N. Patterson Park Avenue. \$22.50 per week, \$3.75 per 8-hour day.
- Stone Pavers, No. 20—Harry Witmeyer (President), 2511 Francis Street. Pavers, flag layers and curb setters, \$4.50 per day.

- Slate and Tile Roofers-William F. Zacker, 6 South East Avenue.
- Sprinkler Fitters, No. 669—Philip Eagar, 600 South Payson Street. Receive \$4.50 per day of 8 hours; helpers at \$2.50 per day.
- Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 19—M. Fitzgerald (Secretary), 1019
  McCulloh Street.
- Typographical Union, No. 11—Ad. Richter, 631 South Paca Street. \$21.60, night work of 8 hours; day work of 8 hours, \$17.00; overtime, 60 cents and 45 cents per hour, respectively.
- Typographical Union, No. 12—A. Rutherford, 210 E. Lexington Street. Wages of foremen, \$25.00 per week—others \$21.00; 8-hour day; overtime, 1½ pay.
- Textile Workers, No. 977-J. Aleshire (Secretary), 337 Cedar Avenue.
- Upholsterers, No. 102-G. Walter Brooks, Pikesville, Md.
- Upholsterers, No. 104-Louis Walzl (Secretary), 902 E. Chase Street.
- Wall Preparers, No. 953-
- Waiters' Union, No. 717—J. J. Glenn, 116 North Paca Street. Steady employment averages \$25.00 per month; noon hours only, 75 cents per day; evening, 50 cents. 10 per cent. extra at balls; banquets, \$2.50 per evening; lunchrooms, steady, \$7.00 per week.
- Women's Trade Union League—Mary Kaplin (Secretary), 515 Munsey Building.

#### CENSUS OF BIRTH IN BALTIMORE CITY.

Through the effort of Dr. Frederic V. Beitler, Chief of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Department of Health, arrangements were made with the Police Commissioners of the City of Baltimore whereby a census was taken of all children born in the City between January 1st, 1916, and the time the census was taken in November, or a period of something over ten months.

The object of taking the census is to provide a means of checking against the reports of births, which physicians and midwives are required by law to make to the Health Department, and which, in a number of cases, they have failed to do. As the penalty for failing to report births is from \$5.00 to \$50.00, a comparison between the births reported and those taken by the Police Department will show the number not reported and by whom, so that the Health Department will be in a position to enforce this law and obtain an accurate report of all births, which is most essential to the proper conduct of the State Health Work. Moreover, the birth record frequently is of great value to the individual, as well as to this Bureau, which comes in contact with the children of the poorer classes, seeking employment, who are unable to get permits to work until they prove their age by records of birth.

The following table gives the number of births, white and colored, by districts, the total of which is 8,603.

CENSUS OF BIRTHS FROM JANUARY 1, 1916, TAKEN DURING NOVEMBER, 1916.

District	White	Colored	Total
Eastern	1652	14	1666
Northeastern	$\frac{1981}{601}$	$\frac{196}{29}$	$\frac{2177}{630}$
Northern Central	$\frac{601}{259}$	37	$\frac{0.00}{296}$
Western	407	70	477
Northwestern Southern	$\frac{1172}{847}$	226 51	1398 898
Southwestern	1050	101	1151
Totals	7969	724	8693

## CENSUS OF THE CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 6 AND 18 YEARS IN BALTIMORE CITY.

Chapter 90, Acts of 1914, requires that a special annual census of children between the ages of 6 and 18 years, inclusive, be taken in Baltimore City.

The law requires that the name, address, age, color, sex and place of birth of each child be recorded, together with the place of birth of each parent and the school attended by the children, or if not at school, the place of employment, or the fact that they are not employed. This census is taken under the direction of the Police Commissioners and furnished to the School Commissioners.

The following table furnished by the Police Commissioners shows the number of children at school, by sex, color and police districts, to be 90,430.

Also the number not at school, by sex, color and police districts, to be 10,040, making the total number of children in the City of Baltimore between the ages of 6 and 18 years, inclusive, to be 100,470. Of those not at school 7,242 were found to be employed and are shown by sex, color and districts, and 2,798 were found to be unemployed and are shown by sex, color and district. A further analysis of the tables show that of the 100,470 children in the City of Baltimore, between the ages of 6 and 18 years, inclusive, 90 per cent. were at school and 10 per cent. were not at school. Of the 10 per cent. not at school over 70 per cent. were employed and less than 30 per cent. were unemployed.

CENSUS OF CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 6 AND 18 YEARS, TAKEN NOVEMBER 10 TO 30, 1916, PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 90, ACTS 1914.

	A	SCHOO	L.		
	Wh	ite.	Colo	red.	Total
Police District.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Ē
Eastern	6,509	6,342	89	89	13,029
Northeastern	10,884	11,134	912	1,045	23,975
Northern	3,613	3,862	$217  \cdot$	274	7,966
Central	1,571	1,471	$251 \pm$	393	3,686
Western	2,039	1,881	546	591	5,057
Northwestern	5,564	5,867	2,248	2,826	16,505
Southern	4,045	3,935	389	426	8,795
Southwestern	5,281	5,267	428	441	11,417
Totals	00'=00	39,759	5,080	6,085	90,430

	NOT	AT SCH	OOL.			ੁ ਦੂ <u>ਦ</u>
	White. Colored.		red.	Total	ra io.	
Police District.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	E	9F
Eastern	648	714	12	7	1,381	14,410
Northeastern	1,254	1,108	97	69	2,528	26,503
Northern	326	324	15	11	676	8,624
Central	120	110	31	21	282	3,968
Western	291	308	76	75	750	5,807
Northwestern	487	421	278	234	1,420	17,925
Sonthern	676	610	51	62	1,399	10,194
Southwestern	693	726	70	115	1,604	13,021
Totals	4,495	4,321	630	594	10,040	100,470

1	OF THO	OSE NOT	AT SC	HOOL.	
	EMPLO	OYED.			Total.
Police District.	Wh	ite.	Colore	ed.	$T_0$
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Eastern	500	508	8	4	1,020
Northeastern	964	757	51	26	1,798
Northern	264	215	10	4	493
lentral	83	76	8	3	170
Western	257	277	41	34	609
Northwestern	377	226	157	103	863
Southern	539	451	31	34	1,055
Southwestern	566	534	50	84	1,234
Totals	3,550	3,044	356	292	7,242

			NOT I	EMPLOY	ED.	
-	White.		Colored.		-:	T -:
Police District.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total	Gran Tota
Eastern	148	206	4	3	361	1,381
Northeastern	290	351	46	43	730	2,528
Northern	68	103	5	7	183	676
Central	37	34	23	18	112	282
Western	34	31	35	41	141	750
Northwestern	110	195	121	131	557	1,420
Southern	138	158	23	25	344	1,399
Southwestern	127	192	20	31	370	1,604
Totals	952	1,270	277	299	2,798	10,040

## NEW INCORPORATIONS IN MARYLAND DURING THE YEAR 1916.

The following is a complete list of New Incorporations in the State of Maryland, by counties and Baltimore City, with location and capital stock, between January 1st and December 31st, 1916.

The number of new incorporations as taken from the records in the City of Baltimore, for the year 1916, was 414, which includes 33 building and loan associations, with a total capital stock amounting to \$58,146,000. The total capitalization of the 381 new incorporations, not including building and loan associations, was \$50,543,060, and the capital stock of the other 33 building and loan associations amounted to \$7,603,000.

The number of new incorporations in the counties during the year 1916 was 171, with capital stock amounting to \$11,994,200.

The total number of new incorporations in the entire State, including building and loan associations, in 1916, was 585, with capital stock amounting to \$70,140,260. Of the 736 charters reported in Baltimore City during the year 1916, 381 were new enterprises, with capital stock, 141 were without capital stock, 33 were building and loan associations, 137 were miscellaneous records, 35 increased capital stock \$5,356,500 and 9 decreased capital stock \$1,581,600.60—showing a net increase of \$3,768,899.40, as shown by the following brief recapitulation.

### RECAPITULATION FOR BALTIMORE CITY.

Total number of Records
New Enterprises in Baltimore City, with capital stock
New Enterprises in Baltimore City, without capital stock
Building and Loan Associations
Miscellaneous Records
Increased Capital Stock
Decreased Capital Stock
New Incorporations in the Counties

Total Capitalization of New Incorporations  Total Capitalization of New Building and Loan Associations	\$50,543,060.00 7,603,000.00
Net Increase of Capital Stock of Old Corporations	3,768,899.40
Total Increase in Capital Stock during year in Baltimore City	
Total for the State	73,909,159.40

Of the new incorporations, with capital stock exceeding a million dollars, one was incorporated for \$11,000,000, one for \$7,000,000, two for \$5,000,000 each, one for \$2,500,000 and two for \$1,000,000 each. There were 11 with capital stock between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000, 69 between \$100,000 and \$500,000 and the balance with capital stock for less than \$100,000 each, as is shown by the following list of all new incorporations.

Name   <sup>1</sup>	Date of Incorpora		Capital Stock
J. J. Scoggins Gen'l Mdse. Co., Inc	January	3	\$5,000
Whiteford Manufacturing Co., Inc	January	3	1,000
struction Co	January	3	20,000
The Joseph S. Stein Co	January	4	4,000
The Longevity Medical Company of Balti-	_	_	30.000
. ,	January	7	20,000
William A. Tottle & Co., Inc	January	8	350,000
The Private Loan Co., Inc		10	10,000
American Artificial Limb Co	January	10	25,000
The William A. Norton Co	January	10	5,000
The Estate of Minnie M. Lehnert, Inc	January	13	10,000
The Becker Baking Co	January	13	10,000
The Federal Cocoa & Chocolate Co., Inc	January	14	250,000
	January	15	25,000
	January	15	100
	January	15	5,000
=	January	15	2,000
	January	15	50,000
	January	15	1,000
The Caf-Fee-No Chemical Co	January	18	250,000
	January		100,000
	January		5,000

No.		
3.7	Date of	Capital
Name	Incorporation	Stock
	incorporación	
The Dule Cole, Co. Inc.	Townson 20	30,000
The Hylo Sales Co., Inc		
The Hilton Chemical Co	January 25	1,000
Core Joint-Concrete Pipe Co., Inc	January 26	650,000
The Southern Brokerage & Sales Co	January 26	10,000
The Heineken Reduction Co	January 26	15,000
The Blue Mountain Hotel Co	January 27	300,000
		50,000
F. M. Mackin, Inc.	January 27	100,000
The Chesapeake Carpet Cleaning & Storage	_	- 0
Co	January 29	5,000
The Baltimore Wholesale Florist & Supply		
Co	January 29.	10,000
The Universal Smoke Consumers Service Co.		100,000
Turbo-Gear Co., Inc	February 1.	300,000
		5,000
The Red Wing Amusement Co	February 1.	
The Ford Talking Machine Co	February 2.	5,000
The Southern Cast Stone Co	February 2.	10,000
The Farmers Supply Co	February 2.	25,000
The A. B. R. Agency, Inc	February 3.	1,000
The Maryland Pie Co	February 4.	12,000
		10,000
The Wonder Clothes Co		
The Perfect Garment Co	February 5.	10,000
('. Foos, Inc	February 5.	50,000
The Crescent Concert Orchestra of Balti-		
more City, Inc	February 8.	500
The Baltimore Sheet & Tin Plate Co	February 16.	5,000,000
The Chesapeake Engineering Co	February 16.	100,000
	•	3,000
The Rosmar Product Co		
Maryland Coca-Cola Bottling Co	February 17.	50,000
The Maryland Aeroplane Company of Balti-	1	
more City	February 17.	10,000
The Vacation Coupon Co	February 18.	5,000
The Baltimore Rubber Tire Mfg. Co	February 19.	200,000
The Westphal Hat Co	February 19.	5,000
	February 21.	50,000
The Realty Improvement Co		10,000
Nichols Bros., Inc		
The United Auto Sales Co	February 23.	25,000
The Chesapeake Cattle Co	February 24.	20,000
The Investment Corporation	February 29.	5,000
The George C. Schimpf Co	March 2	10,000
The Carroll Company	March 2	5,000
The Standard Oil Gas Burner Co		100,000
		25,000
Baltimore Concrete Works, Inc		20,000
The Community Mortgage & Realty Com-		10.000
pany of Baltimore City		10,000
B. W. Edwards & Sons, Inc		30,000
The New Idea Auto Supply Co	March 6	10,000
The Severn River Land Co	March 6	40,000
The Baltimore Base Ball & Exhibition Co		125,000
Liberty Bell Mine, Inc		10,000
The Charles Street Avenue Corporation	March S	40,000
The Charles Street Avenue Corporation	march	40,000

	Date	e of	Capital
Name			Stock
	Incorpo	mation	Stock
		1	
Duelter Ormane Duete Con According	31	0	1.000
Realty Owners Protection Assn, Inc	March	9	1,000
The Bob Manchester Burlesque Corporation.	March	9	25,000
The Fremont Meat Market Co	March	9	10,000
United States Paper Mills	March	10	10,000
The Merritt Car Door Co	March	10	50,000
The Baltimore Journal of Commerce	March	13	1,000
National Extract & Chemical Co., Inc	March	13	50,000
The DeFaskos Pharmacal Co., Inc	March	13	$-25{,}000$
Standard Acid Works, Inc	March	13	200,000
The Valley Oil Co	March	13	5,000
The Poehlman Automobile Co	March	14	100,000
The C. E. Jackson Co., Inc	March	14	10,000
The Commercial Cooperage Co	March	14	2,000
The Marni Furnishing Co	March	14	500
The David E. Foote Co	March	16	10,000
The Young's System of Physical Culture,	zater on	10	10,000
	Monch	1.6	5.000
Inc	March	16	5,000
M. Moses & Son, Inc	March	17	100,000
Rittenhouse Machine Co., Inc	March	18	20,000
The University Apartment Co	March	20	100,000
The Wellmer Carey Co	March	20!	6,000
The Ornamental Novelty Sign Co	March	21	50,000
The Insurance Building Co	March	21	16,000
The Patuxent Land Co	March	22	15,000
Middleborough Land Corporation	March	20	40,000
			,
The Handy Auto Service Co	March	23	1,000
The Purcell Oil & Gas Co	March	24	100,000
The Severna Co	March	25	25,000
The Tiona Oil Co. of Maryland	March	25	10,000
The Motorists Protection Assn, Inc	March	25	10,000
The Adler Plumbing Co	March	28	500
The Frank M. Wernig Transfer Co., Inc., of			
Baltimore City	March	28	5,000
The Continental Company	March	29	600,000
Oliver Deeden & Sen Tre	March	29	125,000
Oliver Reeder & Son, Inc			
Gibson Island Co., Inc	March	31	100
The East Baltimore Garage, Inc	March	31	5,000
The Woolford Packing Co., Inc	March	31	50,000
Bonwit, Lennon & Co., Inc	March	31	25,000
Tide Water & Old Dominion Distributing		İ	
Co., Inc	April	1	10,000
The Federal Realty Co	April	1	50,000
Charles H. Ross Company	April	1	250,000
		1	15,000
The Monumental Printing Co	April		/
The Baltimore Machine & Decorating Co	April	1	50,000
The Eidson Air Product Co	April	5	200,000
Schlutter-Estrow Machine Co., Inc	April	6	10,000
The Roxbury Distributing Co	April	6	$25,\!000$
The Calvert Securities & Realty Co. of Bal-	-	İ	
timore City	April	7	25,000
	1		,

Name	Date of Incorporation	Capital Stock
The National Paper Products Corporation	April 10	100,000
The State Development Co	April 10	15,000
The Boulevard Realty Co	April 11	50,000
The Noah Wilson Mfg. Co	April 11	50,000
The Milo Pictures Corporation	April 13	50,000
	April 13	15,000
	April 14	300,000
H Goldsmith, Inc	April 14	1,000
	April 15	1,500
	April 15	2,000
The Enterprise Auto Repair Co	April 18	5,000
	April 18	60,000
	April 19	100,000
	April 22	250,000
	April 22	100,000
ent Title Ti	April 22	193,160
	April 22	1,500
	April 25   April 26	7,000,00 <del>0</del> 20,000
	April 26  April 26	25,000
min 14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	April 28	50,000
	April 29	10,000
	April 29	25,000
	May 1	100,000
	May 3	5,000
	April 29	50,000
	May 4	2,000
The Film Advertising Co	May 5	100,000
The Eastern Forwarding Co	May 5	50,000
	May 5	50,000
	May S	50,000
	May 8	35,000
	May 9	1,000
	May 9	100,000
	May 10	100,000
Rensington Apartment Co	May 10	85,000
The J. Newton Seitz Shoe Co	May 10	25,000
	May 11	5,000
	May 11	10,000
	May 15	50 <b>0</b>
	May 15  May 16	10,000 $500$
FF 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	May 16  May 16	50,900
	May 18	1,000
	May 19	10,000
eres 13 3 1 1	May 19	10,000
	May 22	200,000
ema (3) ( ) The color of the co	May 23	100,000
Advertisers Service Co., Inc	May 23	5,000

Name	Date of Incorporation	Capital Stock
The Para States Calca Ca	Man. 21	10.000
The Four States Sales Co	May 31	10,000
The Kellog Chocolate Co	June 1	50,000
The Harris Suit & Skirt Co	June 2	5,000 100,000
The Laxiton Mfg. Co	June 2 June 2	50,000
Cummings & Duffy, Inc.		100,000
Maryland Products Co	June S	20,000
John Waters Building Co	June 8	10,000
Hendricks Stock Co.		10,000
The Welding Works, Inc.		2,500
The Lenrose Apartment House Corporation.		20,000
The Legum Distilling Co		10,000
Harris Wine & Liquor Co		10,000
The United Sales Corporation		20,000
I nion Color & Chemical Co		150,000
The Liberty Real Estate Co	June 12	2,000
Maryland Typewriter & Supply Co., Inc	June 13	1,000
The P. Bradley & Son Co		7,000
The Cannon-Wiley Co		5,000
The Mutual Manifold Co	June 19	100,000
The Industrial Guano Co. of Baltimore City.		1,000
The J. W. Parlett Co		10,000
L. Lazarus & Sons, Inc		100,000
Home Loan Co		5,000
The Royal Realty Corporation		50,000
The Liberty Realty Co		50,000
The Southern Home Improvement Co		100,000
The Oriole Boxing Club of Baltimore City	June 26	5,000
The Susquehanna Ice Co	June 26	130,000
The Mutual Improvement Co	June 29	5,000
Buff Cap & Seal Co., Inc		50,000
Elliot, Ottenheimer & Elliot, Inc		50,000
Italian Products Packing Co		15,000
John Hubert Coppersmith & Plumbing Co	July 5	15,000
The Thomsen, Bryan, Ellis Co	July 5	110,000
The Kitchin-Phillips Co	July   7	25,000
Baltimore Peach Bottom Slate Corporation	July 11	300,000
King Motor Sales Co., Inc	July 11	50,000
Fineman & Goldsmith Co		10,000
P. J. (The) Motz Realty Co		5,000
The A. H. Kuhlemann Co		50,000
The Pridemark Service Corporation	July 14	500
The Brooklyn Curtis Bay Land Co		50,000
The Broring Building Co	:July 19	20,000
Cans Brothers, Inc	July 19	200,000
Patapseo Park Corporation		15,000
Turner Brothers, Inc		25,000
Wilson Motor Co., Inc		
Victoria Theater Co		
W. & P. Katz, Inc	July 19	10,000

	Date of	Capital
Name	Incorporation	Stock
Krystal Kando Ko., Inc	July 19	1,000
St. Martins Oil & Gas Co	July 20	1,000,000
Charles Zies & Sons Co		50,000
M. & S. Shoe Co	July 24	50,000
Foundation Company of Baltimore City, Inc.		1,000
The Presto Lunch Room & Restaurant Co	July 24	10,000
A W. Harrison & Sons of Baltimore City,	7 )	5.500
lne	July 24	7,500
The Chateau Hotel & Restaurant Co	July 27	150,000
The Neely & Ensor Auto Co	July 27	50,000
The Crivello Engineering & Construction		3=
Company of Baltimore City		25,000
The Townsend, Grace Co	August 1	750,000
The International Products Co	August 3	5,000,000
Jefferson Liquor Co. of America, Inc		10,000
The Nash Motors Co	August 3	250,000
The Sanitary Products Corporation	August 3	32,000
The Joseph A. Coyle Co	August 9	25,000
Goodman & Vanderhoef, Inc	August 9	50,000
Maryland Advertising & Addressing Co	August 9	5,000
Hammond & Company, Inc	August 11	50,000
Washington Wholesale Grocery Co., Inc	August 11	50,000
J. N. Schwander Shoe Co	August 17	10,000
Park Improvement Company	August 17	100,000
Clarence Cottman Co	August 18	200,000
The Paramount Company Charter	August 18	280,000
Surface Grip Corporation	August 18	150,000.
Garrison-Walbrook Garage, Inc	August 22	40,000
Maryland Culvert & Metal Co	August 22	10,000
Southern Realty Corporation	August 22	10,000
Engleman, Incorporated	August 22	10,000
The Estates Development Co	August 22	100,000
Friedberg-Graff Distilling Co	August 22	15,000
Tweedale & Walker, Inc	August 22	1,000
Woodrow Realty Co	August 24	5,000
Brooklyn Highlands, Inc	August 25	5,000
Forrester Building Co., Inc	August 25	5.000
The Realex Realty Corporation of Balti-		
more City	August 25	$12,\!500$
West End Service Station, Inc	August 25	5,000
D. B. Banks Co	August 30	25,000
Enterprise Realty & Investment Co., Inc	August 30	10,000
Maryland Tie & Timber Co	August 30	50,000
B. J. Frederick & Bro., Inc	September 1	5,000
Colonial Construction Co	September 1	10,000
G. E. Steffer Company	September 1	10.000
Hub Tailoring Co., Inc	September 1:	10,000
II. F. Duckett Company	September 1	15,000
The L. Kieive Company	September 1	100,000
Melora Company	September 1	2,000

Name	Date of Incorporation	Capital Stock
Thomas A. Strohm & Co., Inc	September 6	7,500
Sterling Film Mfg. Corporation, Inc	September 9	100,000
Asbestos Roofing Company of Baltimore, Inc.	1	10,000
Big Run Coal Company	September 13	200,000
Eastern Land Company	September 13	10,000
Maryland Buckle Co., Inc	September 13	10,000
Nixon's Victoria Theater Co., Inc	September 13	50,000
Southern Amusement Company	September 13	100,000
Triangle Realty Company, Inc	September 13	3,000
Auto Sales & Service Corporation	September 18	6,000
'ndian Creek Company	September 18	35,000
R. L. Christian & Co., Inc	September 18	50,000
Delcher Harper & Co., Inc	September 25	10,000
Coilford Building Company	September 25	40,000
Jones & McComas Box Company	September 25	25,000
Retail Merchants Exchange, Inc	September 25	1,000
Standard Welding & Cutting Co., Inc	September 25	<b>45,</b> 000
United Furnace Corporation of Maryland	September 25	20,000
William F. Zeller Co., Inc	September 25	50,000
II C. Jones & Co., Inc	October 4	25,000
Harrison Specialty Co., Inc	October 4	50,000
Laporte-Heinekamp Motor Co	October 4	10,000
Baltimore Auto Service, Inc	October 4	75,000
Finance & Trading Corporation of Maryland	October 4	50,000
Rex Sales Co., Inc	October 4	15,000
Curtis Bay Realty Co		32,500
Printing Corporation		1,000
West Brooklyn Land & Improvement Co		5,000
Chesapeake Electric Co., Inc	October 4	25,000
Southern Petroleum Co., Inc		10,000
Druid Realty Co	October 18	25,000
Frick & Company, Inc	October 18	2,500
Nev-er Slip Fastener Mfg. Co	October 18	40,000
Patrick J. Drury Co., Inc		8,500
Bosse-Ford Company		10,000 $5,000$
The Knickerbocker Building Co		250,000
The Alcomo Button Co	October 24	1,000
Fort Dressmaking Co	October 24	10,000
J. H. Wagner & Co., Inc	October 24	75,000
The Nolley Mail Order Co	October 24    October 24	10,000
Park (The) Circle Realty Co		100,000
Reo Maryland Co., Inc		15,000
Novak Development Co		24,000
Hardin & Hammarstrom, Inc	October 27	5,000
The Seaboard Packing Co., Inc	October 27	800,000
Utilities Investment Corporation		10,000
The Bosse-Ford Engineering Co		10,000
The Edwin W. White Co		10,000

### OF LABOR AND STATISTICS.

Name	Date of Incorporat	ion	Capital Stock
The Lace & Novelty Shop, Inc	October 27 October 27		15,000 10,000
Co	October 30		5,000
Chapmann & McCann, Inc	October 30		5,000
National Grocery Company of Baltimore City	October 30		100,000
Maryland Tube Corporation	November	1	500,000
The Whittier Apartments, Inc	November	1	100,000
Realty Development Corporation	November	6	25,000
The Seaford Journal Publishing Co	November	6	10,000
Samler Brothers, Inc	November	6	10,000
Francis Institute of N. Y., Inc	November	9	1,200
Jas. Gorman, Inc	November November	15 15	25,000 $100,000$
The Ker-Mar Picture Producing Corporation The Norris Grain Company of Maryland	November	15	5,000
	November	15	5,000
Walker-Demeritt Company  Lemmert-Mullin Electric Co	November	15	10,000
Baltimore Investment Co	November	22	64,500
Graham Tonley & Co., Inc	November	22	5,000
The Loveme Gum Co	November	22	50,000
National Finance Corporation	November	22	2,500,000
The Pierce Company	November	22	5,000
Wilcox Hardware & Iron Co., Inc	November	22	50,000
Eastern Development Co	November	28	25,000
McCawley Company, Inc	November	28	500,000
Seaboard Electric Supply Co	November	28	50,000
Herman Schmidt-Rowan Distilling Co., Inc.,	November	28	10,000
Venado Plantations Co	December	6.	100,000
The Commonwealth Light & Power Co	December	-6.	11,000,000
Hamilton Apartment Co	December	6.	10,000
The Incorporation & Agency Company of			
Maryland	December	6.	100,000
The Charles J. Spielman Co	December	6.	2,500
Automatic Lighting Co	December	7.	200,000
Co	December	7.	150,000
Goldman & Frennan Bottling Co., Inc	December	7.	40,000
James C. Rowe Co	December	7.	5,000
Modern City Publishing Co	December	7.	1,000
The Baltimore-Sparrows Point Realty Co	December	8.	100,000
Harford Tale Company	December	.8.	2,500
Broadway Storage Co., Inc		13.	25,000
Homewood Motor Car Co		13.	25,000
University School for Boys, Inc The Visible Non Refillable Bottle Stopper		13. 	25,000
Co		13.	80,000
Wayne Safe & Lock Co		13.	25,000
Adelphia Coal Co		14.	5,000
The Harriett Company		14.	12,000
Savage & Allers, Inc	December	18.	5,000

Name	Date of Incorporation	on	Capital Stock
		1	
Spring Garden Warehouse Corporation	December	18.	100,000
Richard B. C. Clark Co., Inc	December	18.	100,000
The University Homes Co		20.	200,000
The Park Shore Building Co		20.	100,000
Sight-Seeing Auto Co., Inc	December	21.	30,000
Wm. Deiches & Co., Inc		21.	500,000
The Dearholt Motor Sales Co		22.	10,000
W. F. Keen & Co		23.	$25,\bar{0}00$
Schwartzman, Inc		23.	25,000
The Auto Sales Co., Inc		23.	50,000
The A. & H. Garage Co., Inc		23.	5,000
Kraus & Co., Inc		26.	1,000,000
The Fidelity Securities Co		27.	100,000
The Electric Smelting Corporation		28.	100,000
Southern Label & Box Corporation		28.	10,000
The Accommodating Building & Loan Assn.		28.	20,000
The McLean Wharf & Warehouse Corpora-		- 1	- ,
tion	December	29.	20,000
James Kong & Sons, Inc	1	30.	25,000
Street Ginger Ale Co	December	30.	50,000
General Investment Co		30.	100,000
Auto Electric Corporation		30.	5,000
J. Allen Fledderman Co		30.	30,000
Kaiser Cafe Co		30.	25,000
The United Meat & Provision Stores, Inc		30.	25,000
Union Credit Co		30.	55,000
Warner Stamey Co., Inc		30.	25,000
manufacture of the state of the			
Total		*	50,543,060

## NEW BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS AND LAND COMPANIES OF BALTIMORE CITY.

Name	Date of Incorporation	Capital Stock
The Maryland Progressive Bldg., Loan &		
Savings Ass'n, Inc	January 5	\$300,000
The Cornell Bldg. & Loan Ass'n	January 13	260,000
The Welfare Bldg. & Loan Ass'n, Inc	February 3.	100,000
Venable Bldg. & Savings Ass'n, Inc	February 4.	390,000
The Dreyfus Bldg., Loan & Savings Ass'n,		
Inc	February 18.	25,000
Regal Savings & Loan Ass'n, Inc	February 18.	650,000
The Central Building & Loan Corporation	February 21.	100,000
The Franklin Square Permanent Bldg. &		
Loan Ass'n, Inc	February 23.	520,000
Aisquith Street Bldg., Savings & Loan Ass'n		
of Baltimore City, Inc	February 25.	25,000
South High Street Savings & Loan Ass'n of		
Baltimore City, Inc	February 25.	25,000
The Homewood Permanent Bldg. & Loan	3.4	
Ass'n of Baltimore	March 13	520,000
The Commonwealth Loan, Investment &	36 3 30	
Realty ('o	March 13	100,000
The Ellsworth Bldg. & Loan Ass'n	March 18	10,000
Universal Building, Loan & Savings Ass'n	31 1 20	
of Baltimore City, Inc	March 20	50,000
The Jackson Building, Loan & Savings Ass'n	March 27	50,000
The Workmens Building, Loan & Savings	4 12 10	350
Ass'u of Baltimore City	April 18	150,000
The Kemp Building & Loan Co	April 20	100,000
The Citizens Bldg., Loan & Savings Ass'n,	3.F	~
The Observable Delibert Lead & St.	May 5	50,000
The Chesapeake Building, Loan & Savings	M 0	100.000
Ass'n, Inc		100,000
	May 12	260,000
The Madison Bldg. & Loan Ass'n, Inc	July 14	200,000
The Star Loan Co	July 27	50,000
Newfield Bldg. & Loan Corporation	July 24	100,000
Baltimore City, Inc	August 1	50,000
The First Russian American Bldg. & Loan	August 1	, , , , (N/)
Corporation	August 11	180,000
Downtown Bldg. & Loan Ass'n, Inc.	September 6	260,000
Dobmas Bldg., Loan & Savings Ass'n, Inc	October 4	650,000
Criterion Permanent Bldg. & Loan Ass'n	October 24	500,000
The North Bond Street Bohemia Building	Setoner 24	211117,17177
Ass'n No. 1, Inc.	November 6	250,000
Hillen Building Ass'n, Inc.	November 22	1,300,000
Milburn Bldg. & Loan Ass'n	December 6.	50,000
Courtland Bldg. & Loan Co	December 14.	100,000
Belvedere Bldg. & Loan Ass'n of Baltimore	JACCIMING 17.	1,,,,,,,,,,
City	December 30,	208,000
Total		\$7,603,000

### MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

Name	Date
Elder Harrison Company of Baltimore City, payment	
of stock	January 7
The Cram Engineering Co., payment of stock	January 13
Coggins Wood Publishing Co., Inc., payment of stock.	January 14
The Zell Motor Car Co., payment of stock	January 18
The Cola Co., payment of stock	January 18
The Baltimore Cold Storage Co., payment of stock	January 17
The Joseph S. Stern Co., payment of stock	January 29
The Henderson Rubber Co., payment of stock	January 25
The Bigelow Brush Co., payment of stock	January 18
The Slingluff Brown Co., payment of stock	February 4
The Picture Garden Co., payment of stock	February 5
	February 8
Wm. A. Tottle & Co., Inc., payment of stock The Private Loan Co., Inc., payment of stock	February 8
	February 9
American Artificial Limb Co., payment of stock  The H. D. Watts Co., payment of stock	February 14
The Core-Joint Concrete Pipe Co., Inc., payment of	repruary 14
	Fohmon: 17
stock	February 17
The Mileage Coupen Corporation, payment of stock	February 21 February 23
The Knapp Husker Co., payment of stock	rentuary 25
	February 23
name to the Bruckmann Electric Co	February 25
Wiley & Co., Inc., payment of stock	rebruary 25
The McGraw Tire Company of Baltimore City, Inc.,	February 28
amendment The Rosenheim Realty Co., payment of stock	March 2
	March 10
The Hilton Chemical Co., payment of stock	March 10
	March 13
of stock	Maten 10
ment of stock	March 18
McCormick & Co., payment of stock.	March 21
C. Foos, Inc., payment of stock	March 22
The Knickerbocker Ice Co., payment of stock	March 24
Auto Owners Service Association, Inc., payment of	MERCIA - C
stock	March 27
United States Paper Mills, Inc., payment of stock	March 28
Rosman Products Co., payment of stock	March 28
The Carroll Co., payment of stock	March 30
The Standard Oil Gas Burner Co., payment of stock.	March 30
The William A. Norton Co., payment of stock	April 3
M. Moses & Sons, Inc., payment of stock	April 5
The Century Realty Co., payment of stock	April 5
The Baltimore Base Ball & Exhibition Co., payment of	III o
stock	April 10
Baltimore Gas Appliance & Manufacturing Co., pay-	22[/121 2
ment of stock	April 11
The Wellner Corey Co., payment of stock	April 19
The Chesapeake Terra Cotta Co., payment of stock	April 27
The Carlton Apartment Co., payment of stock	May 1

#### MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS-Continued.

Name	Date
The Walbrook Amusement Co., payment of stock	May 2
The Maryland Coca-Cola Bottling Co., payment of	
stock	May 15
The William H. Anderson Co., payment of stock	May 6
stock	May 8
Oliver Reeder & Sons, Inc., payment of stock	May 8
The Parkway Theater Co., payment of stock	May 8
The Septoun Drug Co., payment of stock	May 9
The Patuxent Land Co., payment of stock	May 12
The Model Baking Co., payment of stock	May 20
The Gueiss Rock Water Co., payment of stock	May 20
The L. F. Milano Manufacturing Co., payment of stock	May 23
The Pritchard Company, payment of stock The Madison Amusement Co., payment of stock	May 25
The Bartlett Hayward Corporation, payment of stock	May 26 May 27
The King Hosbach Co., payment of stock	May 29
The Edison Air Products Co., payment of stock.	may 20
Auto Air Appliance Co	May 31
The Ornamental Novelty Sign Co., payment of stock.	June 10
Lerch Bros., Inc., payment of stock	June 14
Cannon-Wiley Co., issuance of stock	June 16
The Owosso Apartment Co., certificate of stock	June 12
Motor Cooling Systems Co., payment of stock	July 5
Coastwise Ship Building Co., payment of stock	July 7
Thomsen, Bryan, Ellis Co., payment of stock	July 7
Union Color & Chemical Corporation, payment of stock	July 10
Lenrose (The) Apartment House Corporation, pay-	
ment of stock	July 11
Royal (The) Realty Corporation, payment of stock	July 11
National Extract & Chemical Co., payment of stock	July 13
The Liberty Real Estate Co., payment of stock	July 13
The Maryland Products Co., payment of stock Elliott-Ottenheimer & Elliott, Inc., payment of stock.	July 14 July 14
Commercial Oxygen Co., payment of stock	July 20
The Brooklyn-Curtis Bay Land Co., payment of stock	July 24
The Multiple Offset Machine Co., Inc., payment of	oury 24
stock	July 27
St. Martin's Oil & Gas Co., payment of stock	July 27
Fibre Fabric Corporation, payment of stock	July 31
The M. & S. Shoe Co., payment of stock	August 1
The United Sales Corporation, payment of stock	August 7
Wilson Motor Co., Inc., payment of stock	August 7
Gans Bros., Inc., payment of stock	August 9
Neely & Ensor Auto Co., payment of stock	August 9
Goodman & Venderhoef, Inc., payment of stock	August 11
King Motor Sales Co., payment of stock	August 14
The Susquehanna Ice Co., payment of stock	August 14
St. Martin's Oil & Gas Co., payment of stock	August 17
Townsend Grace Co., payment of stock	- August 17

#### MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS—Continued.

Name	Date
Nash Motors Co., payment of stock	August 17 August 18 August 22 August 25
City, payment of stock. Automatic Scaling & Stamping Co., payment of stock Brooklyn Highlands, payment of stock. Charles Zies & Sons Co., payment of stock. Mutual Manifold Co., payment of stock. Maryland Tie & Timber Co., payment of stock. Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Inc., payment of stock. Big Rnn Coal Co., payment of stock. Sterling Film Manufacturing Corporation, payment of	August 30 August 30 September 1 September 1 September 13 September 13 September 13
stock	September 18 September 25
of stock.  Ocean Beach Development Co., payment of stock.  Pealty Improvement Co., payment of stock.  Multiple Offset Machine Co., Inc., payment of stock.  Southern Petroleum Co., Inc., payment of stock.  Enterprise Auto Repair Co., payment of stock.  Kitchin-Phillips Co., payment of stock.  Standard Welding & Cutting Co., Inc., payment of	September 25 October 4 October 4 October 4 October 18 October 18 October 18
stock.  J. N. Schwander Shoe Co., payment of stock. Philipsborn Co., payment of stock. Nolley Mail Order Co., payment of stock. Utilities Investment Corporation, payment of stock. J. H. Wagner & Co., Inc., payment of stock. Automatic Baseball Game Distributing Co., payment	October 24 October 24 October 27 October 27 October 27 November 1 November 1
of stock  Amberg & Jordan, Inc., agreement of consolidation.  Beo Maryland Co., Inc., pyament of stock.  Maryland Typewriter & Supply Co., payment of stock  The Rochester Apartment Co., payment of stock.  Edwin W. White Co., payment of stock.  Whittier Apartments, Inc., payment of stock.  The United Big Vein Coal Co., payment of stock.  The Antomatic Lighting Co., payment of stock.  Chapman & McCann, Inc., payment of stock.  Graham, Tinley & Co., Inc., payment of stock.  Alexander Milburn Co., payment of stock.	November 22 November 22 November 28 December 6 December 6 December 7 December 8 December 8 December 13 December 13
Ker Mar Picture Production Corporation, issue of stock.  Homewood Motor Car Co., payment of stock.  Charles J. Spielman Co., payment of stock	December 13 December 13 December 14

#### OF LABOR AND STATISTICS.

#### MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS—Continued.

Name	Date	
Printing Corporation, issue of stock		18
payment of stock	December December	
stock	December	
International Products Co., payment of stock	December December	30 30

Name	Date of
rame	Incorporation
The Cathedral League of Maryland, Inc	Ionuour 9
The Regina Young Men's Sick & Relief Ass'n, Inc	January 3
The Northwestern Retail Grocers Protective Ass'n,	January 5
Ine	January 6
The United Assembly Social, Inc.	January 13
The Commonwealth Stag Club, Inc	January 18
Riverside Council No. 105, Jr. U. O. U. A. M., Inc	January 18
Antler Pleasure Club, Inc.	January 22
"Chevrah B'Nai Abraham," Inc	January 25
Maryland Shore Outing Club of Baltimore City	January 25
The Irish American Club of Baltimore City, Inc	February 7
Comet Pleasure Social, Inc	February 7
The Baltimore Semi-Professional Base Ball League,	
Inc	February 8
The Mothers Campaign Meeting, Inc	February 16
Wiessner Conclave Ladies' Auxiliary, Ind. Order of	·
Heptasophs, Inc	February 16
The James Lumber Company—amendment changing	
name from H. W. James Lumber Co. of Baltimore	
City	February 16
Federal Monument Building and Savings Association	T2 1 10
of Baltimore, Md. (amendment)	February 18
The Bruckman Electric Co. (amendment)	February 21 February 25
The McGraw Tire Company of Baltimore City, Inc.	rebruary 25
(amendment)	February 28
The Owl Club of Baltimore, Inc.	February 29
The Greek Social Club, Inc.	February 29
The Stony Run Country Club	February 29
The Alco Athletic Club	March İ
The Jolanda Pleasure Club, Inc	March 2
Pacific Loan and Savings Association of Balto, City	March 4
The Theaters Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation	March 7
Provident Savings Bank of Baltimore (amendment)	March 10
Sun Life nsurance Company of America (amendment)	
changing name from The Immediate Bene,t Life	37 3 40
Insurance Company of Baltimore City	March 13
The Jewish Big Brother League of Baltimore, Inc	March 16
The Abraham Lincoln Fraternal Order of Balto. City. The Postal Card Club of Baltimore City, Inc	March 16
The Fallsway Athletic Association, Inc.	March 17 March 17
The Ger. American Athletic Association, Inc.	March 18
The Music Dealers Association of Baltimore	March 20
The Doctors Coachmans Auxiliary	March 25
St. Benedict's Lyceum of Baltimore Md., Inc	March 27
The Citizens Club of Baltimore, Md., Inc	March 29
State Mutual Benefit Society of Baltimore City	
(amendment) changing name to State Life Ins. Co.	March 30
Southern Brokerage & Sales Co. (amendment) chang-	
ing name to the Southern By-Products Co	April 3

Name	Date of Incorporation
Globe Realty Co. (amendment) changing name to	
Lawn Realty Co	April 3
Lawn Realty Co	April 5
Carlisle Pleasure Club	April 6
Ladies' Co-operative Progressive Society of Balti-	•
more, Inc	April 7
The Thirteenth Ward Democratic Association	April 11
International Building Association of Baltimore City.  The Baltimore Furniture and Bedding Manufacturers	April 12
Association	April 12
The Hebrew Political Club of the 20th Ward, Inc Maryland Medical College of Baltimore City (amendment) changing name to the Hospital Association	April 17
of Baltimore City	April 20
name to eon Simon, Inc	April 24
The Star Realty Co. (amendment) changing name	
from The Union Realty	April 26
Mosher-Monroe Community Association, Inc	May 1
Society for the Educational Improvement of Colored People of Baltimore City (amendment) changing	
name to the Baltimore Society for the Educational	31 1
Improvement of Colored People	May 1
The Bartlett Hayward Co. (amendment)	May 1
The Private Garage Co. (amendment)	May 3
The McDonough Alumni Society, Inc	May 4 May 5
The Federal Democratic Club of the Twenty-fourth	May 5
Ward of Baltimore City, Inc	May 10
The Lowe Memorial M. P. Church	May 10
The Children's Hospital School, Inc. (amendment)	May 12
The All Friends Social, Inc	May 19
The Maclea umber Co. (amendment) changing name	
from Eisenhauer-Maclea Co. of Baltimore City	May 23
The Economy Garage & Regulator Co. (amendment)	
changing name to The Richmond Motor Co	May 27
The Tube Delivery & Dispatch Co. (amendment)	May 29
Baltimore Association of Jewish Women, Inc (amend-	
ment) changing name to Baltmiore Section Council	3.6 9.1
of Jewish Women, Inc.	May 31
The King-Hosbach Co. (amendment) changing name to the C. E. Hosbach Co.	Max. 21
The Ocean Beach Development Co	May 31 June 3
United Oyster Carriers Company of Baltimore (amend-	o une o
ment)	June 12
Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer	June 16
American Mutual Automobile Co., Inc	June 16
Howard Furniture Co. of Baltimore City	June 16
Trustees of East Baltimore Baptist Church	June 26

Name	Date of Incorporation
Atlantic Business Schools Corporation (amendment) changing name to The Washington Business & Civil Service School.  Peoples Benefit & Fraternal Society of Baltimore City (amendment) changing name to the Southern Life Insurance Company of Baltimore City.  Coastwise Ship Building Co. (amendment).  Union Color & Chemical Co. (amendment).  The Southern Electric Company of Baltimore City	June 27 June 26 July 7 July 12
(amendment) The Calvert Building & Construction Company of Baltimore City (amendment) Board of Managers of the Deaconess Home of the Methodist Protestant Church of Baltimore City, Inc.	July 13  July 17  July 19
The American Christian Army of Baltimore City, State of Maryland, Inc	July 20 July 24 July 24 July 24 July 31
St. Joseph's German Hospital of the City of Baltimore (amendment).  The Lawn Realty Co. (amendment).  The Young Men's Italian Pleasure Club of Baltimore City, Inc.	July 31 July 31 August 2
The West End Hebrew Congregation Knesseth Israel of Baltimore City (amendment)	August 2 August 2 August 5
United States Corporation Co	August 21 August 21 August 22
to the Motor Agency, Inc. Maryland Pipe Line Co. (amendment). Soda Water Dealers Protective Association, Inc. Southern Transfer & Express Co. of Baltimore City (amendment) changing name to The John II. Lee	August 25 August 25 August 31
Transfer Co., Inc	August 31 September 1 September 5
Ladies' War Sufferers Aid Society, Inc. Holping Hand Beneficial Aid Society, Inc. The Wernig Moving, Hauling & Storage Co. (amendment) changing name to Wernig Hauling, Moving & Storage Co., Inc.	September 13 September 13 September 28
contract the second sec	

1	
Name	Date of Incorporation
Entaw Pleasure Club, Inc	September 25 September 26
Hopkins Place Business Men's Association. Peoples Savings Bank of Baltimore, Inc. C. A. Gambrill Mfg. Co. of Balto. City (amendment). The Sharp Athletic Club. The John Garman Sons Co. Polish Progressive Club, Inc. (amendment). The Exeter Democratic Organization Club of Balti-	September 29 October 16 October 17 October 19 October 19 October 19
more City, Inc. Automobile Funeral Association. Columbia Mutual Fire Insurance Co. The Long Point Country Club, Inc. The Maryland Lights Social of Baltimore City, Inc. Lithuanian Democratic Club of Baltimore City. Merehants & Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. (amendment) changing its name to The German Commercial Mutual Fire Insurance Company of	October 24 October 24 October 30 October 31 October 31
Baltimore The Star Pleasure Social, Inc New Spar Products Co. (amendment) changing its	October 31 October 31
name to Maryland Chemical Co. Maryland Lights, Inc. Calvert Court Company (amendment). Homewood Apartment Co. (amendment), The. The Mutual Loan Company (amendment) changing	October 31 November 14 November 14 November 14
name to The Moris Plan Company	
City, Inc.  Duca Degli Abruzzi Pleasure Club, Inc.  Fountain Baptist Church of Baltimore City, Md., Inc.  The Merchant Democratic Association, Inc.  Turbo Gear Co. (amendment).  The Southern Amusement Co. (amendment).  The Mill Men's Club og Baltimore City, Inc.  The Lanasa & Goffe Steamship & Importing Co.	Novmeber 18 November 22 November 25 November 29 December 5 December 6
(amendment) changing name to The Lanasa Steamship & Importing Co	December 6
The Chesapeake Engineering Co	December 5 December 13
The Van-Wess Kennels, Inc	December 5
Yacht Club, Inc	December 5 December 9
Inc	December 9

Name	Date of Incorporation
Commonwealth Light & Power Co. (amendment) Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Co. (amend-	December 12
ment)	December 6
the Baugh & Sons Co	December 20
ment)	December 26
(amendment)	December 30

## INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK OF CORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY.

			-
Da	te .	Original	Increase
Name	ť	Capital	of Capital
Incre	ease	Stock	Stock
The Files Henrigen Co of Politi			
The Elder Harrison Co. of Balti- more CityJan.	7	\$19,450	\$13,000
The Dean Hat Co Jan.	10	3,000	12.000
The Zell Motor Car Co. of Baltimore		·	
CityJan.	17	10,000	15.000
Rainkote Felt Mfg. Co Jan.	17	30,000	10,000
The Linden Co Feb.	$\frac{2}{15}$	10,000	65,000
Oppenheim, Oberndorg & Co., Inc Feb.		2,000,000	750,000
Maryland Casualty Co Mar.	3	1,000,000	500,000
Sun Life Insurance Co. of America. Mar.	13	15.000	285,000
The Investment Corporation Mar. Eastern Permanent Bldg. & Loan	25	5,000	20,000
Society of Baltimore City Apr.	3	208,000	312,000
National Can Co. of Baltimore City. Apr.	7	10,000	15,000
Baltimore Paper Co., Inc Apr. The Baltimore Gas Appliance & Mfg.	11	15,000	5,000
Co Apr.	11	400,000	600,000
Miles & Co., Inc	18	10,000	30,000
The Mealy Mfg. Co Apr.	19	1,000	8,000
The Baltimore Dry Material Co Apr.	28	2.000	13,000
The Baltimore Stevedoring Co. of			1
Baltimore City May	11	3,000	2,000
Hutzler Bros. Co. of Baltimore City. May	23	1,000,000	500,000
The Mutual Loan Fund Association		1	
of Baltimore CityJune	5	- 1	13,000
West End Theater Co June	30		5,006
The Maryland Photo Stock Co July The Southern Electric Company of	12	5,000	15,000
Baltimore CityJuly	12	50,000	50,000
Drury, Lazenby & Co., Inc July	21	75,000	75,000
The Greater Baltimore Savings &			
Loan Ass'n of Baltimore City July	26	100,000	400,000
The Randall Mfg. Co July	26	25,000	25,000
The Schwander Shoe Co Ang.	5	10,000	10,000
J. E. Smith Co. of Baltimore City Aug.	11	30,000	70,000
The Central Loan Co Aug.	14	50,000	100,000
The Slingluff Brown Co Aug.	18	20,000	\$0,900
New York & Hagerstown Metal		,	
Stamping Co Aug.	31	300,000	75,000
United States Fidelity & Guaranty		, ,	1
CoOet.	27	2,500,000	500,000
The Eastwick Motor Co Dec.	5		20,000
The Alexander Milburn Co Dec.	6	200,000	27,500
The Southern Hotel Co Dec.	13	1,000,000	600,000
Baltimore Perpetual Bldg & Loan	1.0	- 15 1 17	.,
Ass'n of Baltimore City Dec.	23	520,000	130,000
Total Increase		•	
rotat inticase,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		\$9,682,450	L \$5,350,500

## DECREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK OF CORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY.

Name		te rase	Original Capital Stock	Decrease of Capital Stock
Maryland Jockey Club	∟ Lan.	14	\$50,000	\$4,600.00
The Baltimore Tube Co		25	1,200,000	1,175,000.00
The Lyric Realty Co		19	200,000	30,000,00
The Baltimore Cemetery Co		9	65,000	15,000,00
Garrison Lane Bldg. & Savings			,	,
Ass'n No. 1 of Balto. City		2.5	200,000	.60
The Atlantic Business Schools Cor-		-		
poration		27	10,000	7,000,00
Blumenthal & Bickert, Inc		29	250,000	
Annex Construction Company of				
Baltimore City		20	120,000	80,000,00
Zimmerman Realty Co		22	50,000	
Total Decrease	1700.		2707,000	1.0,000,000
Total Decrease			\$2,145,000	\$1,581,600.60

#### THE COUNTIES

#### ALLEGANY COUNTY.

•				
Name	Location	Date o Incorpo ation	)r-	Capital Stock
-		i	1	
(fr) 13 (7 13 11 m 13 13 m		!		
The E. Z. Washing Tablet Co.		7	_	hi) 1 11110
of Cumberland			5	\$21,000
The Mager Brick & Tile Co			17	50,000
The Footer Realty Corporation		Mar.	14	100,000
The Thumel, Mullin & Phares			- 1	
Co. (Amendment: Name		1		
changed to The Thumel	1 (1 2 2 2	3.5	. 1	
Phares Co.)			31 +	
The Deneen Little Ice Co., Inc.		Apr.	7	10,000
The Tome's and Alleganian,				
Inc		Apr.	22	25,000
The Western Maryland Seed				
Potato Growers Ass'n, Inc			15	None
The McKee Coal Co	Lord		24	25,000
Barton Supply Co	Barton		10	10,000
The Andrew Ramsay Co	Mt. Savage		31	150,000
The Cumberland Hotel Co	Cumberland		19	350,000
The Stever Coal Co	Cumberland	Sept. :	20	25,000
··· The Cumberland Develop-		'		
ment Co.''	Cumberland	Oct.	13	750,000
The Mt. Savage George's			-	
Creek Coal Co	Frostburg	Oct. :	23 '	200,000
The Piedmont Coal Corpora-				
tion	Westernport		$26^{+}$	5,000
The Maryland Candy Co	Cumberland	Nov.	81	25,000
E. L. Williamson, Inc	Cumberland	Nov.	11!	5,000
The Cumberland Taxicab Co.,			1	
Inc	Cumberland	Nov.	11:	5,000
· · The George's Creek Parker				
Coal Co. ;;,	Frostburg	Nov.	$20 \pm$	100,000
The King Realty Company of			1	
Allegany County	Allegany Co	X0V.	24	20,000
The Callahan-Reed Develop-				
ment Co	Cumberland	Dec.	11	25,000
"The Flintstone Magnesia				
Spring & Development Co.''	Cumberland	Dec.	16	10,000
Lonaconing Oil & Gas Co., Inc.	Lonaconing	Dec.	26	10,000
"The Kerns Ice Co."	Lonaconing	Dec.	30	15,000
			1-	
Total				\$1,936,000
		1		
	•			

#### ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Name	Location	Date Incorp atio	)O1'-	Capital Stock
The Crescent Film Corpora-			10	* town now
tion, Inc	West Annapolis	. Jan. . June	19	\$20,000 500
Order of Odd Fellows, Inc Herman A. Woodfield & Co.,	·	•		None
Inc	·	·	1	3,000
Co.''	·	.; Oct.	. ;	100,000
Revolution''	Millersville			
Total				\$623,500

#### BALTIMORE COUNTY.

H. Carlotte and the control of the c		
The Violetville Suburban Im-		
provement Association   Baltimore Co Jan.	6	
Cold Spring Pleasure Club Baltimore Co Jan.	7	
The Potomac Poultry Food Co.		
of Baltimore Co., Md Baltimore Co Jan.	25	50,000
The General Efficiency Co Baltimore Co Jan.	25	100,000
The Overlea Bank Overlea Feb.	29	20,000
"Isaac H. Moss, Inc." Govanstown Mar.	1	60,000
Towson Insurance Agency,		
Inc Towson Mar.	4	500
Kirchermer & Streb of Balti-	1	
more County, Inc Baltimore Co Mar.	4	5,000
Active Republican Club of	1	
Baltimore County, Inc   Baltimore Co Mar.	G	
The Baltimore County Volun-	-	
teer Firemen's Association,		
Inc Baltimore Co Mar.	9	
Overlea Country Club, Inc Overlea Mar.	13	5,000
Lutherville Volunteer Fire	1	
Company of Lutherville,		
Baltimore County, Md   Lutherville Mar.	581	
Lutherville Improvement As-		
sociation of Lutherville,		
Baltimore County, Md Lutherville Mar.	31	
Arlington Lodge No. 163, Ind.	_	
Order of Odd Fellows, Inc   Arlington Apr.	7	

#### BALTIMORE COUNTY-Continued

Name	Location	Date Incorp ation	or-	Capital Stock
The Arlington I. O. O. F. Temple Association, Inc The Morrell Park Improvement Association of Balti-	Arlington	Apr.	11	15,000
more County The Dreadnought Tire & Rub-	Baltimore Co	Apr.	20	
ber CoPutty Hill Permanent Build-	Orangeville	Apr.	28	700,000
ing Ass'n of Balto. Co	Baltimore Co	May	5	260,000
The Court Bldg. Ass'n, Inc	Towson		19	650,000
The Towson Development Cor-				,
poration	Towson		26	6,000
The Community Grocery Co	Baltimore Co	June	1	10,000
The Chemical Pigments Corporation	St. Helena	June	1	265,000
The Mount Washington Club	Mt. Washington	June	19	*10,000
The Kenilworth Improvement			13	, ,
Association, Inc Fibre Fabric Corporation	Govans White Hall		14	100,000
The Canton Corn Products Co.			15	250,000
The Mt. Winan's Benefit Association of Baltimore County, Inc	Mt. Winans		24	
The Lutherville Real Estate	Lutherville	July	31	50,000
The Rossiter Avenue Improve- ment Association, Inc	Govans	Aug.	9	
The Sparrows Point Building & Loan Corporation Knights of Columbus Build-	Sparrows Point	Aug.	9	1,001,000
ing Association, Inc		July	11	50,000
"The Lakeland Bus Co."	Lakeland		5	5,000
The Hamilton Corporation	Hamilton		25	5,000
The Suburban Auto Co	Towson		30	5,000
The American Piston Extend		10-4	11	10.000
ing Co	Highlandtown * Highlandtown		11	10,000 $350,000$
"The Tungsten Products Co." "The Baltimore & Woodstock Transportation Company"		Joet.	17	330,000
of Baltimore County The St. Denis Volunteer Fire	Roslyn	Nov.	8	5,000
Department, Inc	St. Denis	Nov.	24	None
ing Association of Govans		Dog	2	260,000
Inc			16	1,000,000
Day & Mininginian, the		. 1/((.	1.0	1,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

#### BALTIMORE COUNTY-Continued

Name	Location	Date of Incorpor ation		Capital Stock
The Woodensburg Community Hall Corporation The Thomas J. Kurdle Co Total	Woodensburg Highlandtown	Dec. 2	1	None 400,000 \$5,647,500

<sup>\*</sup> Increase.

CALV	ERT COUNTY.		
The Edmonds Beneficial and Burial Society Barstow General Hospital of Calvert County, Md	Calvert Co Jan.	- 1	None None
CARO	LINE COUNTY.		
The Mt. Airy Canning Co	Preston	14	\$30,000
CARR	OLL COUNTY.		
The Maryland Farm, Milling & Supply Co The Union Bridge Electric Manufacturing Co	Sykesville Jan.	3	\$50,000 *10,000
The Real Estate Company of Carroll County	Westminster Aug.	31	1,000
Company, No. 1, Inc The Mt. Airy Council No. 126	Taneytown Sept.	20	None
of the Junior Order of Unit- ed American Mechanics, Inc.		23	None
(D - 4 - 1			#£1 000

<sup>\*</sup> Increase.

#### CECIL COUNTY.

Name	Location	Date of Incorpor- ation	Capital Stock
Star Council No. 7, Order U. A. M	Cecil Co	Jan. 19	None
The Cum Lands Society, Inc The Port Deposit Quarry Co	Zeon Port Deposit	Mar. 16	None None \$5,000
The Baldwin Manufacturing Co The George W. Biles Co	Elk Mills Providence	Nov. 24	150,000 20,000
The Little Elk Tribe Building Committee, Inc		Dec. 20	None
Total			\$175,000
CHAR	TES COUNTY		

#### CHARLES COUNTY.

The Richards	Market	Co	Bryantown Oct.	26	\$10,000
				- 1	

#### DORCHESTER COUNTY.

The Cambridge Ice Company of Cambridge, Md Cambridge Mar. 13	*\$25,000
The Dorset Land & Shore Co. of Dorchester County Cambridge Mar. 18	10,000
Total	\$35,000

<sup>\*</sup> Increase.

#### FREDERICK COUNTY.

Name	Location Location	Date Incorp	por-	Capital Stock
The 49 Company, Inc	Frederick Frederick	Jan. Feb.	19 29	\$10,000 10,000
The Peoples Garage Company of Emmitsburg	Frederick Co	Mar.	9	10,000
The Enterprise Hardware Manufacturing Co The Braddock Heights Club,	Frederick	Apr.	13	75,000
The Brandock Heights Club,	Braddock Heights	May	22	*250,000
The P. L. Hargett Co., Inc	Frederick		23	10,000
The Frederick County Poul- try Association	Frederick	May	23	2,000
Co.''	Myersville	Sept.	15	5,200
The McAleer Lime Co	McAleers	Nov.	20	30,000
Glade Valley Bakery	Walkersville	Dec.	-28	10,000
Total				\$412,200

<sup>\*</sup> Increase.

#### GARRETT COUNTY.

The Inter-State N	Motor Co	Friendsville Mar.	31	\$10,000
	'			

#### HARFORD COUNTY.

The Bauer Manufacturing Co.		n. 22	†\$75,000
Union Chapel Lodge No. 2836,			
Grand United Order of Odd			
Fellows in Harford County.		eb. 3	None
The Harford County Game &			
Fish Protective Association		b. 25	None
The Havre de Grace & Perry-			
ville Bridge Co		ar. 23	*450,000
The Forest Hill Land Co	Forest Hill M:	av 18	50,000
The Maryland Motor Car Co	Belair Ju	ne 2	25,000
"The Fallston Hall Associa-			
tion, Inc.''		ıg. 22	None
tion, inc	ranston	1g	TOHE
Total			\$600,000
—			

<sup>\*</sup> Increase. + Decrease.

#### HOWARD COUNTY.

Name  Mountain View Cemetery Co. of Howard County	Location	Date of Incorp- ation	or-	Capital Stock \$10,000
KE	NT COUNTY.			
Chestertown & Elkton Bros., Lim., Inc	Galena	Mar.	22	\$5,000
The Whites Ferry Co., Inc The Locust Grove Building	Rockville	Feb.	16	\$1,000
County, Md	Rockville	Mar.	27	1,000
The Chevy Chase Amusement Co The Suburban Building and Homestead Association of Maryland The Potomac Country Club Joseph W. Shadle, Inc	Chevy Chase	June Oct.	19 2 31 15	1,000 15,000 None 25,000
Total			-	\$43,000
PRINCE G	EORGE'S COUNT	Υ.		
Hyattsville Grocery Co., Inc Star Hall Co The Laurel Building Corpora-	Hyattsville Mt. Rainier		3 10	$$2,000 \\ 2,500$
tion of Laurel, Md Delta Chapter, Inc., of the	Laurel		20	12,500
Sigma Phi Sigma Fraternity The Washington Suburban Realty Co The Boswell Grocery Co Seat Pleasant Volunteer Fire & Community Welfare Asso-	College Park Landover Mt. Rainier	June :	26   24   31	None 10,000 20,000
ciation	Seat Pleasant		14 24	None 5,000

#### PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY-Continued

Name	Location	Date of Incorpor ation	Capital Stock
The Washington City Mutual Fire Insurance Co	Hvattsville	Dec 15	None
The Beltsville Land Improve- ment Company of Prince	•	Dec. 10	l
George's County, Md The Federal Mutual Fire In-		Dec. 18	60,000
surance Co	Hyattsville	Dec. 30	None
Total			\$112,000

ST. MA	RY'S COUNTY.			
The Saint Mary's Ice Co	Leonardtown	Oct.	13	\$15,000
SOME	RSET COUNTY.			
The Marine Bank of Crisfield Phoebus Ricketts Co John W. Morris & Sons, Inc	Oriole	June	4 1 22	\$50,000 1,000 12,000
Total				\$63,000

#### TALBOT COUNTY.

The Farmers & Merchants			
Bank of Easton	Easton Jan.	11	\$25,000
The Easton Packing Company			
of Talbot County	Talbot Co Mar.	27	*17,000
Walker & Co., Inc	Easton Mar.	$^{29}$	10,000
The Tilghman Bank		10	10,000
The Cordova Creamery Co		5	2,000
"The St. Michaels Packing	1		
Company ''	St. Michaels Nov.	24	10,000
The Fisher Automobile Co	Easton Dec.	11	15,000
Total			\$89,000

<sup>\*</sup> Increase.

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Name	Location	Date Incor atic	por-	Capital Stock
The Hagerstown Tire Co	Hagerstown	Jan.	28	\$20,000
The Mountain View Country Club.	Hagerstown	Feb.	3 .	630,000
The Sharpsburg Bank of		13 1	10	15 000
Washington County	Sharpsburg		$\frac{16}{26}$	15,000 *10,000
Pangborn Corporation The Union Supply Co	Hagerstown   Hagerstown		29	20,000
Hagerstown Storage & Transfer Company of Washington	magerstown	г (т),	,   	_0,00
County, Md	Hagerstown		1	*10,000
Growers Association			14	500
The Southern Potash Co		Mar.	14	1,000
The Maryland Mansoleum Co.			7	150,000
The Pen-Mar Furnace Co	Hagerstown		13	35,000
Ridgefield Fruit Farms Co	Hancock		14	25,000
Washington County Water Co. Tanners Hide & Tallow Co.,			3	*550,000
Inc	Ilagerstowu		3	10,000
Alsatia Club, Inc Oriental Castle No. 14, Knights			15	None
of the Golden Eagle, Inc	Hagerstown		22	None
The Antietam Milling Co., Inc.			26	15,000
The Porter Chemical Co The Cumberland Valley Chem-		June	24	3,000
ical Co	Hagerstown		14	10,000
"The Best Company"			15	10,000
The Corona Orchard Co	Hancock	Nov.	29	50,000
Total				\$1,564,500
* Increase.	''			
WICO	MICO COUNTY.			
			]	
The E. & C. Parsons Flour & Feed Co	Salisbury	Jan.	4	\$15,000
Md	Salishney	Feb.	29	None ·
R. G. Evans & Son, Inc	Salisbury	Mar.	22	100,000
Joseph Tibbett & Co., Inc	Salisbury Salisbury	Mar.	24	2,500
The A. B. Burris Drug Co			19	10,000
Benjamin & Graham Co., Inc.	Salisbury	Apr. July	15	30,000
	Fruitland	əmy	1.,	., OO
The Salisbury Muses & Specialty Co	Salisbury	Aug.	31	5,000
Total				\$162,500

Name	Location Date of Incorporation		Capital Stock	
WORCE	ESTER COUNTY.			-
Kensey's Garage, Inc	Snow Hill	Jan.	10	\$5,000
Bank of Ocean City	Ocean City	Jan.	20	15,000
The Farms Co	Snow Hill	Mar.	3	20,000
The Isle of Wight Land Co The Pocomoke Fire Co., No.		Nov.	17	300,000
1, of Pocomoke City	Pocomoke City	Dec.	2	None
The Plimhimmon Hotel Co	Ocean City	Dec.	21	50,000

# Manufactures by Counties and Baltimore City

The following is a list of the manufactures of the State by Counties and Baltimore City, as furnished by the United States Census Bureau, giving the names, location or post office address of those engaged in the various manufacturing industries, with the exception of a few, who objected to their names being used.

### MARYLAND MANUFACTURES

Number of establishments	4,797
Average number of wage-earners	111,585
Value of products\$377,749	,000.00

# BALTIMORE CITY MANUFACTURES

Number	of	establisl	iments.		2,502
Average	nu	mber of	wage-ea	rners.	73,769
Value of	f p	roducts.		.\$215,	172,000.00

Maine of Tittles and Goods Made.	Street and 2 dimbers
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS-	
Ledvinka, Charles S	
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS-	
Reinhardt, H. D., Son	South Charles Street

262	REPORT OF THE STATE BURE	AU
N	ame of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
AUT	TOMOBILE BODIES AND PARTS-	
	A & A Auto Company	6 West North Avenue East Preston Street229 Dolphin Street est Mt. Royal AvenueGay and Fallsway 421 Maryland Avenue West Preston Street
AU'	TOMOBILE REPAIRS—	
	Autogenous Welding & Brazing Co	West Preston Street 2015 Lovegrove Alley North Holliday Street872 Park Avenue West North Avenue St Mt. Royal Avenue3832-36 Falls Road 535 Maryland Avenue and Mt. Royal Avenue1015-17 Hillen Street
AW	NINGS, TENTS AND SAILS-	
	Bush, Albert H.         Cromwell Bros.         Eareckson, Charles F. & Co.       36         Fisher, Wm. J.       5         Gardner, George M. & Co.       5         Lewis, J. W. & Co.       6         Loane Bros.       308         Maryland Awning & Tent Co.       728         Mitchell, Jno. R.       116         Murphy, A. D.       114         Nicholson, James A. & Son.       5         Sparkes & Company.         Stevenson-McGee Co.	.912 South Broadway 94-6 East Pratt Street 2122 Aliceanna Street 
BA	BBITT METAL AND SOLDER-	
	Brooks Solder & Metal Works, Inc.	05 South Wolfe Street 5 East Fayette Street
BA	GS (OTHER THAN PAPER)—	
	Burnett Bag & Burlap Co	21 South Wolfe Street

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
BAGS (PAPER)—	
Columbia Paper Bag Co	
BAKING POWDERS AND YEAST—	
Baltimore Mfg. Co	
BASKETS & RATTAN & WILLOW WARE—	
Acme Basket Mfg. Co.       738         Danmann, Andrew.       6         Gammer, Joseph.       6         Kesselring, Joseph.       6         Kesselring, Henry.       1         Lacy, Joseph F.       7         Loesch, Jacob.       7         Loesch, Margaret.       1         Lohrig, John.       2         Niemeyer, John H.       2         Reichwein, Nicholas.       815         Rentz, Francis P.       63         Seibert, Jacob W.       7         Wysham Co., The       7	544 East Fort Avenue 333 North Duncan Street
BEDDING—	1010 (I. III n.) Ammus
International Bedding Co	1016 Gulford Avenue
BELLS—	
McShane Bell Foundry Co., Inc	lliday and Centre Streets
BELTING & HOSE (WOVEN)—	
Chesapeake Belting Co., The	1620-26 Bank Street
BELTING (LEATHER)—	
Baltimore Belting Co	
BILLIARD TABLES & MATERIALS-	
Roth, Wm. A., Mfg. Co	1043 East Biddle Street
BLACKING (STAINS & DRESSINGS)—	
Burckard Blacking & Oil o	

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
BLUEING-	
Helwig & Leitch         .1           Knox Mfg Co         .41	529-33 Gorsuch Avenue 2 West Conway Street
BOOKBINDING & BLANK BOOK MAKING-	
Acme Ruling Co.         Albrecht Co., The       211         Amos, H. R., & Co.         Ault & Co., Inc.       301         Baer, A L.         Cammann, H. K., & Bro.         Henneman, Milton P.       309         Kurlein, John H.       19         Moore & Co.       19	I South Sharp Street200 Holliday Street North Holliday Street24 Light Street West Mulberry Street East Lombard Street
BOOKBINDING & BLANK BOOK MAKING-	
Ruperti, A.         Ruzicka, Joseph.         Sarbacher & Co.       118         Schmidt, W. R., & Son.       423         Thornton, Wm. W., Co.       128         Weisman, J. F.       28	106 Clay Street 5 Hollingsworth Street West Franklin Street 15 West German Street
BOOT & SHOE FINDINGS-	
Parel, Morris.	312 South High Street
BOOTS AND SHOES-	
Clement & Ball Shoe Mfg. Co.       301         Colmary, A. H., & Co.       307         Dixon-Bartlett Co.       110         Dreyer, J. H., Shoe Co.       Fairmount Avenues, N. & Bro.         Roth, A. Shoe Mfg. Co.       Mon         Stalfort, John A.       814	West Mulberry Street West German Street enue and Bethel Street17 Harrison Street roe and Eagle Streets
BOXES (CIGAR)—	
Bregenzer, Otto	4-16 West Barre Street 1 West Conway Street 1017-19 Plum Alley
BOXES (FANCY AND PAPER)—	
Adler, H. M., & Co.       .3         Baltimore Paper Box Co.       .1201         Bartgis Bros. Co., The.       .6         Franke, George, Sons Co., The.       .112-1         Gordon Paper Box Co.          Gordon, L., & Son.       .2	South Howard Street -8 South Greene Street 14 South Entaw Street 314 Hanover Street

Name of Firms and Goods Made. Street and Number.
Hartel, J. M
Schumann, Paul
BOXES (WOODEN PACKING)—
Acme Box Co
BRASS, BRONZE & COPPER PRODUCTS—
Baltimore Tube Co., The
BRICK AND TILE-
Baltimore Briek Co
BROOMS-

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	reet	and	Num	ber.
Baltimore Broom Mfg. Co.       Emge, Joseph.       2021 E.         Eetsch, Ferd & Co.       701 North C.         Kleissler Broom Works	ast Collin 1200 The Nort 06 I 152 C Vash Collin	Biddl ngton Dan Glove h Ga tidgel Orleau ington 30 Ga	e St Ave k St r St y St y St is St n St Ave y St	ireet enne treet treet treet treet treet enue
BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS-				
Alscher, William T	East Ass. Tth East Morth Country School Country Sch	villow rlean Prai Indiand Prai Prai Indiand Prai Indiand Prai Indiand Prai Indiand Prai Indiand Prai Indiand Prai Indiand Indi	Stit Sit Sitt Sitt Sitt Sitt Sitt Sitt	reets treet
Block, Henry.       .526 South         Boellner, George.       .€         Born, John W.       .435 8         Boschert, Andrew J.       .110	307 I Soutl	Forre 1 Pac	st S	treet treet

Name of Firms and Goods Made.		and N	
Bremsteller, Herman	2101 I	Hollins	Street
Buchal, Herman R	.1449 W	'illiam	Street
Buttner, Leonard2201	East F	ederal	Street
Canitz, Chas	7 South	Bond	Street
Canitz, Fred	South	Bond	Street
Canton Bakery	.2844 H	udson	Street
Carl, Emil G1217 W	est Bal	timore	Street
Chesapeake Baking Co			
Chicago Model Bakery	1602	Abbott	Street
Chilcoat, Theodore	2008 - 1	Barclay	Street
Chrobocinski, Joseph	724 Alic	eanna	Street
Chrusniak, Harry			
City Baking Co50			
Cierler, J			
Clifton Bakery (Wm. F. Zwicker)1544	North	Wolfe	Street
Cole, Louis			
Crosby, Peter			
Crystal, Samuel32			
Czajkowski, Bernard A8			
Czajkowski, Philip800	South L	uzerne	Street
Daley, Mary	1300	Andre	Street
Dankmeyer's, Henry C., Bakery205	0 East I	reston	Street
Deck, John II	863 11	oward	Street
Dederer, Christian	825 W	Varner	Street
Deltmar, Fred	Pennsyl	vania A	Avenue
Dennstaedt, F	3517 Che	stnut A	Avenue
Diering, John Frederick			
Dieterich, Christian			
Dittmar, William48 Sout	h Carro	llton A	venue
Doebereiner, Geo. M1407 E	ast Bal	timore	Street
Doebereiner, M. J1100			
Ebersberger, John	716	Ensor	Street
Albert, M			
Edelman, Frank A120			
Eiberle, Frank S			
Ellensberger, Henry			
Epstein, Louis			
Epstein, Samuel			
Faupel, Stephen			
Fedder, Moses			
Feldman, Rudolph			
Finkelstein, Philip			Street
Fischer, William II			
Fiske, F. S			
Fitzsimmons, James			
Forrester, W. B.			
Frank, Ernest			
Frederick, Henry			
French Bakery (Samoy, Henry)828 N			
Fried, Chas. M			
Fritz, John D., & Son			
Fuchs, Henry			
Gabel, Gustav			
	41E-711	·****	STEEP STEEP

Name of Firms and Goods Made,	Street and Number.
Galczynski, J	400 South Bond Street
Gallagher, Joseph J2	103 Greenmount Avenue
Gallagher, Joseph A	East Fairmount Avenue
Ganzmann, George	1370 Andre Street
Geiger, George	2402 Francis Street
Gerke, Charles271	9 East Monument Street
Gerstmyer, Henry	
Gerstung, Chas. A	2708 Orleans Street
Gibson & Frey, Inc	2900 West North Avenue
Glaser, A	915 West Lanvale Street
Goetz, Albert F	
Gold, Harry	
Goldberg, Meyer	
Goller, Nicholas	1731 Gough Street
Gramigna, Joseph	S08 Stiles Street
Grigalunas, J. and S	
Gruenner, Joseph	
Gugbrizza, Samuel	
Guise, Louis	
Gunter, James R	3400 Belair Road
Haber, Jacob	
Habicht, Rudolph2308	East Monument Street
Hahn, Henry	.2526 East Oliver Street
Hahn, John	
Handwerger, L	
Hausmann, Adam E249	
Harlem Bakery (Chas. E. Brehler)	
Havlik, Frank	
Hecker, John	
Hecker, Henry	162 West Cross Street
Heckmann, J	1622 Eastern Avenue
Hein, Sebastian Felix	1935 East Chase Street
Heinmiller, John	
Henneberger Bros	
Hergenroeder, John	
Heying, August	301 East West Street
Heying, Louis T1900 N	orth Washington Street
Hild, James A13	
Hirschman, Harris	
Hoffman, George	
Hofmeier, Conrad	
Home Made Bakery, The	1915 Laurens Street
Homestead Bakery	1721 Consuch Avenue
Horst, August	
Horst, Thomas W	North Collington Avenue
Horst, Thomas	
Hottendorf, S. & F	1928 North Eden Street
Hottendori, S. & F	
Hubin, Matthew, J. E	
Huether, John P	
Huether, Louis	
Huettner, Henry	
Immel, Henry	1435 North Broadway

Name of Firms and Goods Made.

Street and Number.

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
Irvin, Emily V. & Mary G	.1120 North Charles Street
Jaeger, John T	
Jockel, C. E	1012 Eastern Avenue
Kahl, John C	
Kamm, Charles	
Kander, Joseph	
Karcher, Henry F	
Kisselbach, Peter	
Kubin, Joseph.	
Klimes, Anton	
King, Anna	
Knieling, Christina	
Koch, Anton	
Koellner, Charles	
Koenig, E. H	
Koester, E. H	
Kofler, Siegfried	
Kosakowski, Leonard	
Kothe, Wm	
Kratz, Herman	2001 West Pratt Street
Kumlehn, H. C. W	1935 East Fayette Street
Kretzschmar, K. O	1201 Columbia Avenue
Kullick, G. H	S18 Hanover Street
Kuesterer, Frederick	301 Garrison Lane
Lang, Frederick	1410 Fairmount Avenue
Lang, John E	
Lattner. John1	
Lauer, John J.	
Lauterbach, John N	
Lehr, George	327 West 28th Street
Letchin, Adolph	
Leuschel, Louis	2400 Canton Avenue
Lockhart, Walter L	
Loeblein, Andrew	
Lohrmann, Adolph	
Lutz, John & Sons	
Mackenzie, The	
Marquardt, Eric E. R	1300 West James Street
Maryland Biscuit Co5	08-22 South Charles Street
Mattern, August	530 North Kenwood Avenue
Mead's Vienna Bakery	
Meiners' Henry C11	22 South Kenwood Avenue
Melcher, George	
Mencke, Matilda and Mary	.2049 East Lombard Street
Mentzel, Grant E	1615 Lorman Street
Mertel, Jacob	1920 Gough Street
Mesz, Frederick H. T	
Meyers, J. P	
Meyers, John J	
Michele, Marinelli	311 President Street
Miller, Ambrose	275 South East Street
Miller. Anton	1411 McHenry Street
Moersberger, C. W. H	1909 Aliceanna Street
Moersherger, Geo. H	2610 Fait Avenue
Mocisherger, den. 11	

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street	and N	umber.
Morgenstein, A	237 South	High	Street
Mueller, J. Fred	46 East La	nnvale	Street
Mueller's Jersey Cream Bakery	1716 East	Biddle	Street
Muhly, George E	9 South I	Ianover	Street
Muhly, John	22 South	Charles	Street
Muller, Conrad	1415 H	anover	Street
Nagell, William	.1273 Rive	rside .	Avenue
Nau, Charles7	5 North (	Chester	Street
Naumann, John	13 East L	anvale	Street
Neuhaus, John	1404 Ba	ttery .	Avenue
Nuehaus, W. F. H	2012	Fleet	Street
Neun. Adam		601 Lee	Street
New Baltimore Baking Co4			
New York Bakery & Lunch Room	.222 West	Pratt	Street
New York Pie Bakery	.417 North	High	Street
Nickerson, William E	939 North	ı Gay	Street
Norris, Arnold352	South Wo	odyear	Street
Norris, John C			
O'Hara, Mary Kate	1912 Fairr	nount .	Avenue
Otterbein, August A			
Ottenberg, Abraham21			
Ourednik, M	2310	Eager	Place
Palace Bakery14	17 East M	adison	Street
Pariser, Adolf	West Lo	mbard	Street
Parker, Sewell			
Patterson Park Bakery (Stehling, Wm.)	2201	Bank	Street
Peoples' Bakery, The			
Pesach, Sobel1	44 North	Exeter	Street
Peters, Julius F			
Petrick, Charles			
Pfitsch, Alfred			
Picker, K			
Pilsen Model Bakery911 No			
Progressive Bakery			
Pullman, Carrie D	2410 Fairn	iount .	Avenue
Puritan Bread Bakery5			
Puss, Ferdinand	North Cl	inton .	Avenue
Quinn. Wm. C	46 South	East .	Avenue
Rapp. Henry	West Lex	ington	Street
Rauser, Gustav			
Reardon, Thos. F			
Reinhardf, C. W		Scott	Street
Reusch, Philip	West Lex	ington	Street
Reynolds, Patrick	0 West F	avette	Street
Rezek, John J	2000 East	Eager	Street
Rheb, Albert2579	West Bal	timore	Street
Ridgley, Albert D	2300 P	arday	Street
Roeder, George	201 North	Castle	Street
Roes, C. Charles	1018 Sa	ratoga	Street
Rokos, Katie	. 1014-22	barnes	Street
Rosskoff, John	2022 II	nason	Street
Ruehl, John	001 C	on way	Street
Ruff, Joseph	.002 East	TOTE .	TAGHIG.
Ruff. Olto	150	э ишн	Strong

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
Rukert, Henry	207 South Fremont Street
Sanders, Herman J	413 South Payson Street
Sanitary Bakery, The	920 East Lombard Street
Seelsi, Salvatore	315 South High Street
Scheffel, H	2103 Frederick Avenue
Scherder, Theodore	18 East Heath Street
Schertle, Charles	740 Pennsylvania Avenue
Schiebel, Max H	105 North Curley Street
Schiffer, Joseph L., & Bro	707 North Mount Street
Schlee, John	
Schleisener, Henry	
Schmehl, Conrad	
Schmid, George L	2525 Fleet Street
Schmidt's Bakery	
Schmidt, Frederick	803 Druid Hill Avenue
Schmidt, Fritz	
Schmidt, John C	.1225 West Lombard Street
Schmidt, John J	
Schneider, Louis	1719 West Pratt Street
Schroeder, H	
Schrum, H	13 South Bond Street
Schreyer, John L	607 Hanover Street
Schultheis, Henry	
Schultze, Julius	610 North Carey Street
Scheere, Christian	3147 Frederick Avenue
Seheerer, Gottlieb	
Schwarz, Frank	
Seiderberg, Hyman	
Seiler. Albert	
Seim, John C	
Shilkroad, Joel	
Shub Bros	.1727 East Baitimore Street
Silber Bros	
Simon, Bernard	
Sinclair Bakery, The	
Smith, Katherine E	
Smith, Wm. F	anth Dattorson Bonk Avenue
Stallknecht Ice Cream Corporation	116 West Prott Street
Steinbach, Frederick J	
Steiner, Benjamin, & Son	1710 Politimore Street
Steiner, Kalman	112 North Evotor Street
Stern, Joel	
Stricker, Christopher	
Street, Christopher	
Swarz, James	
Thomas, Henry G. P.	
Thomas, II. R	
Thorne, John R	
Thorne, R. M	
Tobin, T. R	
Tormollen, Harry	2243 East North Avenue
Trantmann, Adam	
Traynor's Confertionery (Flynn, Wm. E.).	

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
Tripp, llenry	00 South Ellwood Avenue
Ubersox, Ernest	
Uhrig, Jacob	
Utz, Kasper	
Velten, John	
Velten, John H., Jr	
Vienna Steam Pretzel Bakery	
Viesenhon, Louis P	
Volker, Adam	
Voigt, Henry W. P	
Vogtmann, William	2134 McHenry Street
Volandt, Herman C	509 Laurens Street
Vollmerhauser, John A	.919 West Lombard Street
Von Dreele, J. H	909 West 36th Street
Wagner, Henry	
Walch, William T	
Waldman, George	
Walman, Samuel	
Wallow, Louis1	014 East Lombard Street
Walters, John	
Waskowitz, Teofil	
Weber, George D	
Weber, Henry	
Wedeman, Fred W	135 South Catherine Street
Weinberger, Frederick	543 Brunswick Street
Weinberger, John	
Wendel, Adolph	
Wendland, Herman	
Weniger, Barbara	
Weninger, Franz	
Werner, Jacob	1739 Eastern Avenue
Werner, M. J	222 East Cross Street
Wieller, Morris	
Wietman, E	
Wilke, Wilhelm	
Will, Henry	3203 Fairmount Avenue
Winterling, Geo. E	100 North Hare Street
Wohlmacher, Conrad T120	91 North Montford Avenue
Young, J. W	750 Columbia Avenue
Zellner, Geo	2036 Eastern Avenue
Zerowitz, S1	1153 East Lombard Street
Zerwitz, Abraham	
Zinger, John	ss wone street
BRUSHES-	
Beck, W., & Co	2102 East Oliver Street
Bigelow Brush Co	116 South Regester Street
Bromwell Brush & Wire Goods Co	Forrest and Eagle Streets
Carroll Bros. & Co	415 West Pratt Street
Hempel, William	723 North Gay Street
Rennous, Kleinle, & Co	3221 Frederick Avenue
Sheets, W. H., Jr., Co	121 South Chester Street
Tottle & Co., Wm. A	120 Hanover Street

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
BUTTER-	
Farmers' Creamery Co	,1317 Franklin Street
CARD CUTTING AND DESIGNING-	
Bond, B. F., Paper Co	South Hanover Street
CANNING AND PRESERVING (FISH)-	
Lighthouser, C. H	602 William Street
CANNING AND PRESERVING (FRUITS AND VEGE	TABLES)—
Applegarth, C. L., Co., The	and Streeper Streets Foot of Wolfe Street 15 South Wolfe Street 15 South Wolfe Street 15 South Wolfe Street 16 South Broadway 16 West Cross Street 17 South Street 18 Street 18 Street 18 Street 18 Street 18 Street 18 Street 18 Street 18 Street 18 Street 18 Street 18 Street 18 Street 18 Street 18 Street 18 Street 18 Homewood Avenue 18 Homewood Avenue 18 Homewood Avenue 18 South Street 18 South Street 18 South Street 19 Street 10 Street 10 Street 10 Street 10 Street 10 Street 10 Street 10 Street 10 Street 10 Street 10 Street 10 Street 10 Street 10 Street 10 Street 10 Street 10 Street 10 Street 10 Street 11 Street 12 Street 13 Street 14 Street 15 South Luzerne 16 Street 17 South Street 17 South Street 18 Street 19 Street 10 Street 10 Street 10 Street 10 Street 11 Street 12 Street 13 Street 14 Street 15 Street 16 Street 16 Street 16 Street 16 Street 17 Street 18 Street
CARPETS (RAGS)—	
Meinstell, Paul	1101 Cathedral Street
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS-	
Banning, R. A., Co.       .114         Born, Herman, & Sons          Betz & Sons	798 Waesche Street

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and N	umber.
Bezold, John A	923 Frederick 2	Avenue
Carriage and Toy Co737	West Lombard	Street
Carroll Park Wagon Works		
Dietrich, John II	1123 York	Road
Ditch-Bowers & Taylor4	113 West North A	venue
East Baltimore Carriage & Wagon Works2	2119 East Favette	Street
Eckenrode, C. E16 N	orth Carrollton A	Avenue
Federal Hill Wagon Works		
Fells Point Wagon Works		
Goldstein, L		
Gorsuch & Wilson	715 West 36th	Street
Gross, August, Son	orth Carrollton A	Avenue
Hefner, Peter		
Hesterberg, D	1210 Ridgley	Street
Holland, Richard R., & Son	.505 South Eden	Street
Howard, G. N Edmondson Avenue a	ınd Old Frederick	Road
Kirschenhofer, George		
Kunkel Wagon Co		
Lassahan, John II. C		
Lehrent, E., & Sons		
Leonhardt Wagon Mfg. Co4		
Ludwig, Theodore		
Lynch, Francis T33		
McCormick, M. L., & Bro		
McLaughlin Wagon Co1111		
Mann, John GHar		
Marr & Barggraf		
Merryman, Emory T.		
Merryman, John E		
Miller, John		
Neumann Bros.		
Nedmann Bros. Nocki, John.		
Potter, Wm., & Son.		
Raum, John C., & Son		
Remington Wagon Works		
Rhein Bros.		
Rich Bros		
Richwein, Louis, Sons		
Roeseke, August & Co	313 East Fayette	Street
Scharp's, John A., Son	Calverton	Road
Schroeder, Chas. A	North Fremont A	venue
Sefton, C. A., Sr1401	East Monument	Street
Shaffer, Frank		
Stevens, Wm. II., & Son		
Stiegler, L. G., & Son		
Stinson, Edward, Mfg. Co		
Thomas-White Co		
Toelle, Chas. F		
Vitus Dicke Wagon Works		
White & Albany		
White, Charles W		
Wilkens, George	1020 West Pratt	Street

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number,
CARRIAGES AND SLEDS-	
Bauer, Conrad, Son	North Port Street
CARS (CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS)—	
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.  Baileys' Car Dept Shops (B. & O. R. R.)	South Howard StreetSouth BaltimoreLocust PointEast Fort Avenue West North Avenue the and Pratt StreetRoyal TerraceRiversideColumbia Avenue
CHEMICALS—	
Eline Calcium Light Co	1348 Block Street
CHINA DECORATING-	
Trebert, August1	417 Lombard Street
CLEANSING AND POLISHING PREPARATIONS—	
Janitor Supply House	
CLOCKS	
Waterbury Automatic Co501 }	Cast Preston Stree
CLOTH (SPONGING AND REFINISHING)—	
Wachter, Frank C.       211 V         Hanson, John J., & Co.       .41         Rothholz Bros.       .515 W	3 West Pratt Street
CLOTHING (MEN'S)—	
Adelson, Charles       24 8         Adler, L., & D.       414 Wo         Altshul & Adelson       24 3         Ambrose, A. J.       11         American Coat Pad Co.       100         Applefeld, Louis.       41 80         Armstrong, Eugene       11         Askin & Levin.       6 No         Astrensky, Joseph       22         Baker, Ellis, & Co.       215 Wo	est Baltimore Street South Exeter Street 7 South Paca Street 07 East Pratt Street with Liberty Street 47 McElderry Street with Harrison Street 17 North Gay Street

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Stree	et and N	aumber.
Baker, Tobias, & Co	West B	Baltimore	Street
Bank, Charles, & Son	615	Hanover	Street
Bank, Morris			
Baltimore Bargain House			
Baltimore Clothing Co412			
Baltimore Pants Co			
Beekler Bros			
Bender, Charles			
Beresonky, Abraham			
Bernet, Frank8			
Berstein, David			
Betz, Frank20			
ıstlanski & Schniowski			
Blum Pants Co			
Blumenthal, Harry318			
Bocenstein, II			
Brasch, Alexander			
Brent, Hurst & Co			
Bressner, Hyman			
Bruff, Thomas E., Sr			
Businsky, Frank, & Sons			
Central Overcoat Co			
Cohen, A. M			
Cohen, Barnett			
Cohen Bros	West B	altimore	Street
Cohen, II.			
Cohen, H			
Cohen, Max12			Street
Cohen, Moses			Street
Cohen & Silverman217 V			
Cohn, S. E			
Danziger, Max			
Davis, C. U			
Delson, Joseph			
Dubovsky, Charles1			
Dorsey, Mrs. Robert L			
Dvorak, Frank2	29 Coll	ington .	Avenue
Edelson & Levy			
Edelstein, Morris1	147 Me	Elderry	Street
Edward Tailoring Co			
Elfort, Ruby J	North	Howard	Street
Eniche, Peter			
Erlanger Underwear Mfg. Co			
Excellent Knee Pants Co	6 1	Harrison	Street
Fuxman, Nathan	.914 N	orth Bro	adway
Feldman, W., & Co316	West B	altimore	Street
Feldstein, Max1221 F	east Mo	nument	Street
Fenzel, Henry, Mfg. CoRear 1536	Penns	ylvania .	Avenue
Fine, Israel, & Son			
Fineman & Goldsmith318 W	est Ba	altimore	Street
Fiorillo, Robert	East Le	exington	Street
Frank, E., & Bro			
Fried, B. S. L., & Co			
Fried, Jacob24	South	Exeter	Street

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and N	amber.
Friedlander, Joel	217 East	Street
Friedman, Morris		
Fuld, The Misses		
Gerber & Golden		
Ginsberg, Adolph, Tafforing Co333		
Ginsberg, Moritz511		
Ginsberg, S., & Co409		
Glass, Reswick & CaplanBaltimore		
Glassman, A		
Gleichman, John		
Gold, Joseph		
Goldberg, Samuel D., Pants Mfg. Co		
Goldheim, S., & Sons		
Goldiner, Harry318		
Goldman, Hyman		
Goldsmith, H14		
Goldstein, Hyman126		
Goldstein, Joseph61		
Goldstein, P		
Goldenbieski, Joseph62		
Goodman Bros		
Goren, David		
Greenburg, Hyman1		
Grief, L., & Bro		
Griebe, Mrs. Barbara		
Gross, Emil		
Haas Tailoring Co113	East Baltimore	Street
Haek, A214		
Hamburger Bros. & Co		
Hamburger, Isaae, & Son		
Hankoff & Gierach1		
Hartz & Banks921		
Higger, Davis		Street
Hirschmann, Joseph12		
Hoff, A., & Son655		
Hollander, S. C427		
Honick, Michael424		
Hopkins Tailoring Co	121 Hopkins	Place
Iron King Overall Co20	07 West Camden	Street
Jakowski, Anton		
Jelienk, Herman	2025 Orange	Street
Kahnn, Moses		
Kahn, Philip, & Co1		
Kairis, Christopher718		
Katz, K., & Sons211		
Katzenstein, B., & Bro		
Katzgen, J		
Kemmerzell, A		
Kippness, Hyman		
Klug, Edward V., Mfg. Co		
Koeur, John		
Kosnesky, Benjamin		
Kramer, Israel		
Krejci, Joseph		
reachest a succession of the second s		

Name of Firms and Goods Made.		and N	
Kuryansky, Charles618	8 West Lex	dington	Street
Lamm Bros			
Lapiasky, Adam			
Lazarovitz, B			
Le Bow Bros			
Lebowitch, J	111 South	Entow	Stroot
Leven Bros			
Levin, Louis			
Levine, I. A., & Co4			
Levy, Charles			
Levy, Jas			
Lurie, Solomon			
Machovec, Joseph			
Macewycz, John			
Manhattan Pants Co21			
Mark & Goirin	1	4 East	Street
Marner, Solomon	21	7 East	Street
Maryland Pants Mfg. Co			
Meyer, Chess	1120	Watson	Street
Michelson, Samuel	217	East	Street
Miller, Benjamin	241 Sout	h Eden	Street
Miller & Company71	8 West Ba	ltimore	Street
Miller, S. F. & A. F., & Co	307 West 6	derman	Street
Milnausky, M., & Co	117 Sont	h Paca	Street
Model Pants Co42	24 West Ba	ltimore	Street
Molofsky, Jos601 S	South Sma	Hwood	Street
Morowski, John41	5 South Ce	entral 2	lvenue
Morganstein & Reiser			
Morris, A712			
Moses, M., & Son			
Moss, Charles			
Mt. Vernon Pants Co4			
Nathanson, David704		-	
Nathanson, Sam			
New York Clothing Co10			
New York Pants Mfg. Co			
Patemken, II			
Paymer Bros			
Paymer, Wm., & Son			
Peerless Brand Trousers			
Petrick Bros			
Phoenix Mfg. Co			
Phoenix Pad Mfg. CoMonroe, E			
Poskinwig, Michael			
Primus, James			
Raunker, S. II			
Reinhard, Meyer & Co			
Ritter, Geo. W			
Rosen Co., N	7 West Pa	mont z Itimoro	Stroot
Rosenfeld, E., & Co	39 Santi	h Page	Street
Rosenthal, H., & Son	246 South		
Rosenthal & Meyer			
Rothman & Gribo			
Aucuman & Strout,	/1 130 oc 130	C.III.O.I.C	

ame of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
Rothstein, H. W	311 West Baltimore Street
Ruben, Harry	908 East Baltimore Street
Rndo, Bernard	
Rudo, Simon	14 East Baltimore Street
Rudolph & Hyman	1009 East Madison Street
Sapperstein, Nathan,	
Scharin, Julius	134 South High Street
Scherr, Louis	1151 East Lombard Street
Schindler, Max	702 East Lexington Street
Schirmer, George	2405 McElderry Street
Schloss Bros., & Co	500 West Baltimore Street
Schneider, Joel	1407 East Pratt Street
Schuydman, Abram	112 North Exeter Street
Schoeneman, J	412 West German Stree
Schwartzman, A	427 East Baltimore Stree
Seidler, Hyman	
Seigel, Harry, & Son	10 South Exeter Stree
Seloff, Meyer	910 East Fayette Stree
S. G. B. Mfg. Co	514 West Baltimore Stree
Shames, Joseph	126 North Exeter Stree
Shugar, Solomon	
Silverman, Louis	910 East Fayette Stree
Silverman & Sons	423 West Baltimore Stree
Singer & Schulake	
Skrabeck, Emil	800 North Madeira Stree
Slamovitz Bros	124 South High Stree
Slavinsky, J	
Slowik. Felix	
Slusky, I., & Sons	913 East Madison Stree
Snider, Israel M	816 East Lombard Stree
Sonneborn, Henry, & Co	Paca and Pratt Street
Sopha. Joseph	600 South Ann Stree
Southern Overall Co	
Spillman, Jacob	219 North Gay Stree
Spivak Solomon	14 East Stree
Standard Overall Co	S01 West Pratt Stree
Stein, Harry	North Eden Stree
Stein, M., & Co	
Steinburg, Morris, & Son	215 Forrest Stree
Stern Bros. Tailoring Co	37 South Hanover Stree
Stofberg, Nathan	1107 East Pratt Stree
Stovenko Harry	900 East Pratt Stree
Strause & Bro	Lombard and Paca Street
Strauss, A. J	$\dots$ 407 West Baltimore Stree
Strapss Mfg Co	15 South Howard Stree
Stuart, Keith & Co	515 West Lombard Stree
Summerfield M. Son & Co	
Sunik Frank F & Sous	632 North Chester Stree
Swiger L. & Sons	South Howard Stree
Thalheimer, Michael	927 Somerset Stree
Thomas A J	1114 East Monument Stree
Towles Wm. H., Mfg. Co	637 West Baltlmore Stree
Tropolsky Frank	
Tuszkiewicz, Jas	

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number,
U. S. Woolen Mills Co	28 South Paca Street
Uzmed, Albert A	
Vaskinch, Jas., & Co	
Voith, Anthony	
Walsky, Isaac	
Wear Well Pants Co	
Weinberg, J	
Weinberg, Jacob	
Weiner, Mendel	•
Weisberg, Ignatz	
Well Made Pants Co.	
Winakur Bros	
Witz, Moritz.	
Wolbarsht, Hyman	
Wonsovitch Bros	
Wynne, Isaac.	
Zalegiris, V. J.	
Zetlin, W. M.	
Zwingel, A., & Co	South Ediaw Street
CLOTHING (MEN'S, BUTTON HOLES)—	
Crach, Anton V	
Dolkin, Harris	
Feit, Isaac	
Hollander, Joseph	
Krause, Fischel	
Lovett Bros	
Ordakowski, Frank	
Paltieloff, Jacob	
Pollakoff, M	
Rubenstein, Max	
Rubinstein, Joseph	
Schwartz, Henry	
Tenianow, Nathan	
Wallman, Aaron	317 South Bond Street
GLOWING (WOMOWA)	
CLOTHING (WOMEN'S)—	
Adalman & Co., II	
Adelberg, Louis W	
Baer Bros	
Baltimore Cloak Co31	
Berger, H., & Co	
Biberman Bros416	East Baltimore Street
Bloom, M. L., & Co	
Blumenthal & LangfeldLib	erty and German Streets
Brave Bros	37 Hanover Street
Caplan, D., & Sons	
Carmel & Goodman	9 Hanover Street
Cohen, Sam1418	
Crippen & Reid	
Dannenberg Sons & Blumberg	
Eclipse Mfg. Co	
Fayette Mfg. Co	.21 North Liberty Street

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
Feingold & Co310	North Howard Street
Freedman, Louis J	
Friedman, P	
Fribush Bros74	
Goldberg, Jacob414	
Greenbaum-Shapiro Dress Co311	
Greenwald, N., & Co	
Grossman, L	
Grossman, S.	
Holzman, Michael10	7 West Eavette Street
Hurwitz & Co., L	
Ideal Waist Mfg. Co	
Imperial Cloak Co	
Jacobs Pros. & Levene1	
Kahn, Levi, & Co	
Katzenberg, W. S., & Bro	
Keystone Suit & Skirt Co	
Kirschenbaum & Bro., Morris M121	
Kitt, Morris.	
Klein-Moffett Co113 South Hanover Street and	
Kramer & Feldman	
Kramer & Sauber	
Kramer, M., & Co	
Kresser, Samuel.	
Land, Chas. D., & Co	
Lawler, A. J., & Co1439	
Levi, Max, & Abe	
Levy Sons Co.	
Liberty Mfg. Co	
Lowenstein & GreenbaumPac	
Mansbach, Daniel, & Co300	South Charles Street
Marco Waist Co	
Marcus, Louis	South Frederick Street
Markowitz, H	
Maryland Suit & Skirt Co	
Mayer, J. & Co	
Mendels Bros.	
Miller, Joseph	
Miller, Max308	
Miller, S	
Monumental Skirt Co515	East Baltimore Street
Morris & CoEutaw	
Ochs & Frank	
Paris Cloak Co31	
Paul & Berney	
Peerless Mfg. Co	
Pioneer Cloak Mfg. Co	South Eden Street
Posner, Samuel9	
Quality Skirt & Dress Mfg. Co4	·
Reliance Cloak & Snit Co	
Rose Cloak Co	
Rosenthal, Samuel, & Co	
Sachs & Co., Jacob	
Salzman Bros20	7 West German Street

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
Schiff & Miller         Schlichter, Louis         Schneider, Isaac         Shapiro & Co., Henry       1204         Siegel & Co., Max       31         Silbert, S. J.       27 V         Silverstein & Schlossberg         Solomon, A. M., & Co.       101 Y         Specialty Mfg. Co.       21         Stanley Waist Co.       200         Stein, Harry       31         Strause-Baer Co.       56         Thanhouser & Weiller       311 V         Tollin, D.       1219         Ullman Cloak & Suit Co.       121-12         Underselling Mfg. Co.       322 V         Weinberg Cloak Co., The       10	231 Park Avenue1625 Gough Street East Baltimore Street South Howard Street Vest Baltimore Street339 North Gay Street North Frederick Street North Liberty Street North Liberty Street204 Lloyd Street DI East Preston Street West Baltimore Street Pennsylvania Avenue 3 North Eutaw Street West Baltimore Street
COFFEE AND SPICES-	
Crawford, W. H., Co. 210 East Lombard Street and Enterprise Coffee Co	South Caroline Street110 Grant Street12 Commerce Street208 Frederick Street South Hanover Street East Lombard Street304 Exchange Place 15 Constitution Street South Fremont Street T47 West Pratt Street
COFFINS, ETC.—	
Kelly Chemical Co	
CONFECTIONERY—	
Baltimore Chewing Gum Co Bindseil, A., & Son	West Baltimore Street1118 Ward Street South Milton Avenue9 Lombard Street West Camden Street700 Hillen Street ist Montgomery Street .1216 Fremont Avenue North Gilmor Street 1206 North Gay Street West Baltimore Street1115 Light Street

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
Glauber, John H	1037 Hanovei Street
Guth Chocolate Co	
Hammerbacher Bros	
Headley Chocolate Co	610 Water Street
Josselyn, Elmer H	704 North Durham Street
Karangelen, Louis	
Kearney, Wm. T	
Koustand, Jas. A., & Bro6	28 West Lexington Street
Lauer & Suter Co	1431 Block Street
Lederer, Geo., & Son	105 South Broadway
Leidig Candy Mfg. Co	1207 Hyde Court
Lericos, George	517 Ensor Street
Lord Baltimore Candy Co	.332 North Howard Street
McDowell, Pyle & Co	
Manning, N., Co	216 West Pratt Street
Maron, Alfred C	
Meneke, A. C	2801 Fort Avenue
Meneke, John C	
Mohr, Henry	201 Calhoun Street
New York Confectionery Co	
Panos, Thomas	230 Pearl Street
Pessagno, D. J., Jr., Co	323 North High Street
Pheil Mfg. Co., Henry	
Pracht, Chas., & Co	406 Franklin Street
Trauty-Baquol Gnm Co	
Walbrook Dairy Co1	217 West Lexington Street
CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM—	
Albrecht, Harry C	1900 McHenry Street
Allen Son & Co	
Asinakes & Spanakos Co	
Baltimore Candy & Tobacca Co	
Barton, David	
Betsy Ross Candy Co	12 West Lexington Street
Birkmeyer, J. F., & Sons	870 West Baltimore Street
Blome, George, & Son Co	
Blue Ribbon Candy Co	
City Dairy Co	
Crisweel Mfg. Co	1708 West Pratt Street
Cromer, W. H	
Ditch Bros	
Dizes, Louis A	10 East Cross Street
Edgewood Farm (Geo. Breiterbach)	2200 Gough Street
Fledderman, J. Alan	
Hendler Creamery Co	
Hinder, Frank J	
Holt, A	
Huyler's20	West Lexington Street
League Candy Co	.752 West Saratoga Street
Lipps, Fred W., Co	n Road and Hollins Street

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and	Number,
Pure Food Ice Crean Co       .916 V         Russian Marmalade Mfg. Co       .233         Schaeffer, James E       .326 S         Schatz, Gabriel II       .185         Sorokos, Nicholas       .10         Union Candy Co       .12         Deck, Joseph T       .1         Valakos, Pete       .1         Werner, John       .4         Zeigler, Andrew II       .1838 E	3 North Hi South Hance 4 North G510 Force 30 West Pr. 100 East 22 1010 For 104 North 1	gh Street ver Street ay Street est Street att Street nd Street et Avenue Broadway
COOPERAGE-		
Albrecht, Frederick	I and Osten O South Sha South Fro and B. & 12 South A: 2 Frederick .1200 Ridge outh Regest and Sprin 1060 Gran 626 Portlai	d Streets rp Street nt Street O. R. R. nn Street c Avenue dy Street er Street g Streets by Street d Street
COPPER, TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORK-		
Andrews, Henry C	East Ropew Vest Sarato orth Calhot East Lomba	alk Lane ga Street in Street in Street ils Road k Avenue ell Street es Street es Street a Avenue rd Street l Avenue rd Street t Avenue or Street ey Street a Avenue in Street t Avenue in Street t Street t Street t Street tit Street tit Street er Street

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
Haubeck, Geo. F., & SonLexington Street	Near Fremont Avenue
Hetzell, John G., & Son	
Hicks, Chas. A	
Horn, Lewis.	
Hubert, John	
Ittner, J. F	
Kaiser, Geo. J	
Kavanaugh, Joseph Co	
Kintop, Carl J.	•
Klingel, John D	
Kohlhepp, A40	
Kolscher, John F740	
Linderking, Philip HLinwood A	
Lowery, J. Frank	
Lubbehusen, F. J	
Lyon-Conklin Co., Inc.	
Martin, W. R.	
Millar, Wm. J. S	
Miller, Frank G	
Miller, W. H., & Bro	
Neighoff, Sr., F. M	
Northwestern Cornice Works156	-
Parsons Co., C. E., Ltd	
Pierpont, Benj. F900	West Lombard Street
Plumhoff, H. J., & Co3	40 North Calvert Street
Pruitt, E. R	1737 West Pratt Street
Sehmidt, Geo. J249	North Schroeder Street
Sehultz, E. W., & Sons	46 St. Matthews Street
Sellman, John H22	10 Greenmount Avenue
Shipley, Daniel	1021 West 36th Street
Shipley, Wm	3551 Chestnut Avenue
Snyder, Frank B	
Steel & Tin Products Co., Inc., The	
Thaler, Geo. J	
Topping, D. L1814	
Vaile & Young	
Walker, Wm. E	
Warfield, H. A Rosedale a	
Watson, E. A	
Whitney, Richard A	•
Wiegel, Geo. W. C.	
Wiesner, H. J., & Co	
Youse & Back	
Zeller, W. F., & Co	,1119 Denver Street
COTTON GOODS—	
Alberton Cotton Mills	722 Equitable Building
Hooper & Sons Co., Wm. E	
Warren Mfg. Co117	
Gandy Belting Co. of Baltimore City	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	

Name of Firms and Goods Made. Street and N	umber
CUTLERY AND EDGE TOOLS-	
Heus, A., & Son.       1916 Fleet         Kesmodel, M.       116 Park	
DRUG GRINDING-	
McCormick & Co	
DRUGGISTS' PREPARATIONS—	
Burroughs Bros, Mfg. Co.         509 West Lombard           Carr, Owens & Co.         .27 South Howard           Gelatine Products Co. Inc.         .217 East Baltimore           Hancock, J. F., & Son.         .4 South Howard           Kahn, M. S., & Co.         .201 North Liberty           Kent Drug Company.         .504 Hanover           Lemon Seidlitz Co., The.         .7 South Gay           Loewy Drug Co., Inc.         .18 South Howard           Osban & Osban Chemical Co.         .1023 West Baltimore           Sharp & Dohme         .301 West Pratt           Walter, W. A. & Co.         .428 West Conway	Street Street Street Street Street Street Street Street Street
DYEING AND FINISHING TEXTILES—	
International Water-Shrinking & Drying Co., 651 West Lombard Maryland Bleach & Dye Works	
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY (APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES)-	
Chloride of Silver Dry Cell Battery Co	Street Street Street
ELECTROPLATING-	
Baltimore Brass & Plating Works	Street Street Street
ENAMELING—	
Baltimore Enamel & Novelty Co., The	
ENGINES (STEAM, GAS AND WATER)—	
Harms Bros	Street

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
Page Engineering Co	1916 Light Street
ENGRAVING (STEEL AND COPPER PLATE)-	
Baltimore Steel Engraving & Printing Co. Blumenauer, R. E. Lee. Boling, John G. Clarkson Photo Engraving Co., Inc., The. Downs, James H. Franke, Chas. J. Gall, Franz. Glenn, G. H., Co., Goldbeck, Christopher J. Hacker, W. A. Hall, Gerald G. Hunt, Wm. J. Immler, John A. Jaeger, John Kirby, Samuel H. Leasure, Harvey L. Linthicum, Wm. H., & Son Lycett, E. Allen. Merriken, Francis M., Jr. Mittendorf, J. H., Jr. Moffitt, Thos. B. Murray, J. B., & Son Pridham, Herbert A. Shapos-Kaplan Co. Shaw. T. G. Steinback, Geo. P. Wellstood, A. B.	.28 East Baltimore Street
ENGRAVING (WOOD)	
Barnes, Jesse R	.321 West German Street
FANCY ARTICLES—	
Art Needle Works & Novelty Shop	Paca and Cross Streets1810 Thames Street
FEATHERS AND PLUMES-	
Baltimore Plume & Duster Co., The	1005 McCulloh Street
FERTILIZERS—	
Armour Fertilizer Works, Inc	5-9 South Gay Street

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
Hubbard Fertilizer Co  Hubbard, M. P., & CoS. E. Cor. Balti Miller Fertilizer Co., The  Ober & Sons Co., G  Piedmont-Mt. Alry Gnano Co  Royster, F. S., Guano Co15  Standard Guano Co15  Superior Guano Co	more and Light Streets .5-7-9 South Gay Street Foot of Hull Street Foot of Woodall Street 604-11 Munsey Building 1425 Munsey Building
FIREWORKS-	
Pearl Pyrotechnical Co	218 North Greene Street
FLAVORING EXTRACTS—	
Alderson, W. W	
FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS—	
Timanus, Mrs. F. AFalls	Road and Cedar Avenue
FOOD PREPARATION—	
Alliker, Chas. H. Armen Co. Baltimore City Saratoga Chips. Baltimore Pearl Hominy Co. Bloede, Victor G. Co. Brunier, Chas. H. Eagle Mfg. Co. Filbert, J. H. Calverton Road a Fruit Puddine Co. Germania Mills. Goetze, Albert C. High Grade Lard & Compound Co. Hohenberger, Wm. E. Hambur	

Name of Firms and Goods Made. Street and Number.
Kerr, David
Klein, John A
Knapp, Walter H
Lang, C. C., & Son
Leber, J. H., & Co
Lorenzo, N., & Son
Mangels-Herold Co
Marco Co
Myers & Hicks Co
National Cocoanut CoSharp and West Streets
Peerless Oyster Co. (P. O. Box 73)Lawrence and Clement Streets
Read, C., & Co
Ricci Bros
Russo Macaroni Co
Schaefer, George N
Shaw, Chas. W., Co
Stewart-Knatz Co
Trinicria Bakery
Woods Mince Meat Mfg. Co
Zschunke Bros2010 Harford Avenue
No. of the second secon

# FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-SHOP PRODUCTS-

Adams & Co
Adt, John B., Co
Autogenous Welding & Equipment Co
Baltimore Car Wheel CoFulton Station
Baltimore Machine Works
Bartlett-Hayward CoScott and McHenry Streets
Bates Elevator Co
Black & Decker Mfg. Co
Boehm, H. E., & Co
Brown Machine Co., F. S. and G. L
Brusowarkin, S
Burt Machine Co
Calverton Machine Co
Caroline Foundry Co
Carr, Stuart R., & Co Essex Street and Montford Avenue
Cassard, Hamilton342 North Holliday Street
Cathell Bros., & Co
Cigar Machine Corporation
Collins Bros
Crook, Kries & Co28 Light Street
Dufur, Baggon & Co
Eisenbrandt, F. BFoot of Light Street
Ellicott Machine CorporationBush and Severn Streets
Fadum, Frederick, Machine Shop408 West German Street
Federal Electric Welding Co
Fluskey, John BPier 4, Pratt Street
Flynn & Emrich Co
Frank, Ernest T., & Son
Gosnell, W. D
Greenmount Iron & Mfg. Co
Greif, Chas. FFoot of Hanover Street

Street and Number.

Name of Firms and Goods Made.

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
Hollingsworth, Wm	227 Holliday Street
Huber & Huber111	
Hutcheson, Wm212	
Jones, John F., Co	
Kennedy Foundry Co. & Baltimore Casting Co	
Lacy, James J., Co	
Lazenby, F. A., & Co	
McClenahan, H. J., & Co	615 Water Street
Marquette, John N. Sons	509 South Eden Street
Marsh Corporation21	6 North Holliday Street
Mattheiss, Wm	2112 Frederick Avenue
Mitchell, John R., Co	South Washington Street
Moore Machinery Co	913 Guilford Avenue
Murrill & Keizer Co	
Myer-Moran Co	
Neely & Ensor	
Novelty Steam Boiler Works9	
Novelty Steam Boller Works	9620 Poston Street
Osenburg, Chas. E	1519 Orleans Street
Poole, E. II., & Co	Woodborry
Poole Engineering & Macuine Co	had Dayard Stroots
Pruden, C. D., Co1	OCK and Dayard Streets
Renneberry, Edward & Sons Co	16 North Halliday Street
Rittenhouse-Flewry Co	116 Monket Plane
Robins, A. K., & Co	115 Hallingarienth Street
Ruhe, Wm. J., Co	115 Hollingsworth Street
Sharpman & Co	801 East Pratt Street
Sinclair-Scott Co	Its and Patapseo Streets
Southern Autogen & Welding Co	1425 Maryland Avenue
Starr, B. F., & Co	450 Guinord Avenue
Stebbins, Wallace, & Sons	100 South Charles Street
Stevenson & Co	of North Hallidge Street
Stockwell, Chas. A., Co	21 North Holliday Street
Tarman, G. R., Co4	18 South Charles Street
Universal Machine Co	.506 East Preston Street
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co	I West Baltimore Street
Zastrow, George W	1404 Thames Street
Zies, Charles, & Sons	16 South Fremont Street
FUR GOODS—	
American Fur Mfg. Co	17 East Baltimore Street
Aumann & Werkmeister10	3 West Lexington Street
Baltimore Fur Mfg. Co	312 North Howard Street
Brown & Creeger	21 North Howard Street
Feiken, Bernard	124 North Eutaw Street
Feikin, G., & Son	21 West Baltimore Street
Gordon Fur Mfg. Co6	00 East Baltimore Street
Kronss, L	230 North Entaw Street
Sawitz & Simon	232 North Howard Street
Schaun, F. Wm	05 North Howard Street
Schmidt, George	212 North Page Street
Schmidt, George	1991 North Harm Street
Sigmund, Simon	101 West Construct Street
Swartz, Mayo1	iui west Saratoga Street

## Name of Firms and Goods Made.

#### Street and Number.

#### FURNISHING GOODS (MEN'S)-

Artistic Neckwear Mfg. Co	21 West Fayette Street
Bernstein, M. M., & Co	113 S. Hanover Street
Coplan, Ekias & Co	12 South Exeter Street
Eitel, Gustav A	
Hamburger, Wolf & Weiler	Bayard and Carroll Streets
Hirschman & Kahn	37 South Hanover Street
I. X. L. Mfg. Co	39 South Gay Street
Labor Glove Co	1642 East Pratt Street
	113 Hanover Street
Mayers Bros	
	120 West Baltimore Street
Miller, J., & Co	529 West Baltimore Street
Schapiro, M., & Son	24 South Hanover Street
Silberman, H. J	106 West Baltimore Street
Versity Underweer Co	2405 Eastern Avenue

#### FURNITURE—

Baltimore Chair & Furniture Co404 Orchard Street
Bagby Furniture CoExeter Street and Eastern Avenue
Chesapeake Mfg. Co1024 Light Street
Collins, John L
Dumler & Horner805 East Fayette Street
Ganter, F. X., CoLeadenhall and Ostend Streets
Gimbel, Henry
Goldstrom Bros
Grote, Herman
Harting & Kemper316 West Pratt Street
Hermans, Augusta764 Vine Street
Gassinger, Gerard920 Clifford Street
Himmel, M. L., & Son
Hoffman, Henry P
Hughes Furniture Mfg. Co
Jones Woodwork Co
Knipp, John C., & Son
Levenson & Zenitz
Levenson & Zenitz
Levenson & Zenitz3 North Gay StreetLudwig. Martin1102 Maryland AvenueMcDonough, James, & Co632 West Pratt Street
Levenson & Zenitz
Levenson & Zenitz. 3 North Gay Street Ludwig, Martin. 1102 Maryland Avenue McDonough, James, & Co. 632 West Pratt Street Maryland Furniture Mfg. Co. 860 North Howard Street O'Keefe Bros. Frederick Road and Gwynns Falls
Levenson & Zenitz. 3 North Gay Street Ludwig. Martin. 1102 Maryland Avenue McDonough, James. & Co. 632 West Pratt Street Maryland Furniture Mfg. Co. 860 North Howard Street O'Keefe Bros. Frederick Road and Gwynns Falls Pimes, Morris, & Co. 300 North Front Street
Levenson & Zenitz
Levenson & Zenitz. 3 North Gay Street Ludwig. Martin. 1102 Maryland Avenue McDonough, James. & Co. 632 West Pratt Street Maryland Furniture Mfg. Co. 860 North Howard Street O'Keefe Bros. Frederick Road and Gwynns Falls Pimes, Morris, & Co. 300 North Front Street
Levenson & Zenitz
Levenson & Zenitz
Levenson & Zenitz
Levenson & Zenitz
Levenson & Zenitz
Levenson & Zenitz
Levenson & Zenitz
Levenson & Zenitz

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and	Number.
GALVANIZING—		
Baltimore Galvanizing Works		
GAS (ILLUMINATING AND HEATING)-		
Consolidated Gas, Elec. Light & Power Co		
GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES—		
Fischer & Rohleder.       .219 V         Good & Craft.       .512         Kries, M. A.       .303 V	North Euta	w Street
GAS MACHINES (GAS AND WATER METERS)—		
Marine Torch Co		
GLASS-		
Buck Glass Co		
GLASS (CUTTING & STAINING)-		
Benson, C. J., & Co.	West Conwa North Howar East Fayet North Howar	y Street rd Street te Street rd Street
GLOVES AND MITTENS (LEATHER)-		
Keisner, A	'est Baltimor	re Street
GLUCOSE AND STARCH—		
Stanley, A. E., Mfg. Co	.441 Guilford	l Avenue
GLUE-		
Standard Glue Co. of Del2	400 Frederick	Avenue
GOLD AND SILVER (LEAF AND FOIL)-		
Harwood, F. W., & Son	7 Cla North Calve	y Street rt Street
GREASE AND TALLOW-		
Agri Mfg. Co	508 Fidelity	Building

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
HAIR WORK	
Rosenstock, H. S	
HAND KNIT GOODS-	
Felber Co., F	213 Hanover Street
HAND STAMPS	
Baumgarten & Co.  Myers, Chas. E.  Deved & Sons Sash Weight Co.  Dix Mfg. Co.  Hull Mfg. Co. J. S.  Hutton, Geo. H., & Co.  Levering Bros.  O. K. Mfg. & Stamping Co.  315	321 West German Street 13 South Hanover Street 1021 Guilford Avenue 125 East Falls Avenue 1515 Harford Avenue 210 Key Highway
HATS AND CAPS-	
Belmar, I	917 Watson Street934 East Fayette Street North Frederick Street 3 East Baltimore Street 254 East Fayette Street27 North High Street21 East Lee22 East Pratt Street23 East Lee
HOME FURNISHINGS—	
Amerbach, R	6 South Howard Street 20 West Franklin Street
ICE—	
American Ice Co. (Franklin Street Plant) American Ice Co. (W. Balto. Street Plant)	

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
American Ice Co. (Maryland Plant)	309 Calvert Building Hughes and Henry Streets608 Buren Street1709 Maryland Avenue2100 East North Avenue1704 Gough Street430 South Eutaw Street319 North Holliday Street
INSTRUMENTS-	
Belfort Meteorological Observatory.  Davis Instrument Mfg. Co.  Mergeheim & Yost.  Neuhaus, Chas., & Co.  Winchester Mfg. Co.	110 West Fayette Street525 North Eutaw Street510 North Eutaw Street
IRON AND STEEL-	
Dougherty, Richard V	
JAPANING	
Baltimore Japaning WorksUlrich, John R	
JEWELRY—	
Briele, Henry.  Bucher & Sons.  Coplan, Osear.  Cowdrill, S., Mfg. Co.  Fetting, A. H.  Froske, D. Christian.  Garthe, Henry C.  Graham, Chas., & Co.  Gruebel, Frederick A.  Hahmfeld, E. Herman.  Jenkins, J., Son & Co.  Korb, C. Chas. L.  Korb, John R.  Meally Mfg. Co.  Michaelson, Nathan T.  Mussap, Geo., Mfg. Jewelry Co.  Paul, Max D.  Schlarb, Philip.  Schon, Carl, Jr.  Shimineke, B.  Vogt, J. P.	218 North Charles Street620 East Baltimore Street

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
JEWELRY AND INSTRUMENT CASES—	
Blum, Philip & Co216	East Baltimore Street
JUTE GOODS-	
Baltimore Fibre Co	South Luzerne Avenue
LABELS AND TAGS—	
Simpson & Doeller Co	00 East Preston Street
LAMPS—	
American Street Lighting Co.       .8         Milburn, Alexander Co.       .1420         Rumpf, John P.       .6	West Baltimore Street
LEATHER GOODS-	
Baltimore Leather Goods Co	1000 Rutland Avenue 414 Front Street .665 West Pratt Street y and Pleasant Streets
LEAD, CAR PIPE, ETC.—	
Robertson, James, Lead Co83	7 South Howard Street
LIME—	
Baltimore Lime Products Co	3232 Frederick Avenue
LITHOGRAPHING—	
Baltimore Lithographing Co.       512         Doetsch, Louis J.       733         Gamse, H., & Bro.       103         Hoen, A., & Co.       Chest         Maryland Color Printing Co.       321         Maryland Lithographing Co.	West Lombard Street B East Saratoga Street ter and Biddle Street North Holliday Street
LIQUORS (DISTILLED AND MALT)—	
American Brewery	and Wooster Streets Pennsylvanla Avenue313 Hanover Street oga and Davis Streets day and Bath Streets

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
Standard Brewery Co. of Baltimore City Steil, Frank, Brewing Co Wiessner, John F., & Sons Brewing Co	202 Garrlson Lane
LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAMES—	
Bosley, Milton W., & Co Ba Bryan & Rutter. Clark, John, Co Grape, Adrian H Hamp, Conrad & Co Jackson, H. W., Co Jones, W. E., Art Galleries. Manhattan Frame Works. Strauff, Herman F. White-Seidenman Co Welderhold, E. H t	413 West Mulberry Street
LUMBER AND TIMBER—	
Sillik, Geo. EJenkins I Williamson Veneer Co., The	ane and B. & O. RailroadP. O. Box 843
MARBLE AND STONE WORK-	
Andrew, David M., Co., Inc., The Mt. Vern Beardsley Stone Yard Beaver Dam Marble Co. Rerry, Edward R Wa Clough & Malloy Harford A Evans Marble Co. Flynn, J. J Hilgartner Marble Co. Mann, George Columbia A Mullan-Harrison Co. O'Mear, James M. Frisby St Rullman & Wilson Lafayo	
MATTRESSES AND SPRING BEDS-	
Baltimore Spring Bed Co.  Baltimore Bedding & Mattress Co.  Fauldrath, C. H. Bros.  Feldner, Geo. L., Co., The Foster Bros. Mfg. Co. Lears, C. H. & Sons.  Moelter, Mary Schuster & Co. Simmons Mfg. Co., The. Smith, Thomas M. Wallpel, John G. Weems, A. W. Southern Bedding Co.	

Name	Ωf	Firms	and	Goods	Made.

Street and Number.

## MILLINERY AND LACE GOODS-

Barcroft, S	120 West Parette Street
Barton, W. S	728 North Gay Street
Brown, Mrs. C	26 West Lexington Street
Cromwell Embroidery Co	25 North Bond Street
Day, Harry C	233 Park Avenue
Fineman, Leon	1409 McCulloh Street
Fineman, Solomon	607 West Baltimore Street
Fonstein, Morris	550 North Gay Street
Gehrmann, Ph. F., Co	
Goldman Dress Plaiting Works	
Kemper Mfg. Co	515 Warner Street
Lion Bros., Inc	37 South Poppleton Street
New York Plaiting Co., The	1631 East Baltimore Street
Southern Embroidery Co	
Up-to-Date Millinery Co	
Weinberg Hat Co	

# MINERALS AND EARTHS, GROUND-

American China Clay Co423 Equitable Building
Husband Flint Milling Co., The
Northeast Mining & Milling Co
Thomas Mfg. Co., The

## MINERAL AND SODA WATERS-

Albert Bottling Works, L. E
Baltimore & Berliner Brewing Co
Berry, C. BDerbyshire Bottling Works221 North Frederick Street
Cary, Francis B
City Steam Bottling House
Coca-Cola Bottling Co411 West Camden Street
Crown Bottling Works
Eagle Bottling Works
Goldenberg, Paul
Goldman, Joseph
Gosman Ginger Ale Co
Greenberg Bottling Works, Israel407 South Caroline Street
Heffner, Thomas W
Limko Co. of America
Maryland Bottling Co1412 East Fayette Street
Morris & Morris
Neusinger, Chas
Phillips Bros. Bottling Works
Reed, Raymond C
Riverside Bottling Works
Shanks, Wm. J. B
Street, E. O
Union Bottling Works
Waverly Bottling Works
Wil-Mar Bottling Co426 West Conway Street

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
MIRRORS, FRAMED AND UNFRAMED-	
American Mirror Works	
MODELS AND PATTERNS-	
Baltimore Mold Co.  Enright, Chas. W.  Hentschel, P. J., Machine Co.  Leach, C. Edwin	309 Guilford Avenue 103 Mercer Street North Holliday Street y and Pleasant Streets .307 South Paca Street nish and Severn Street 34 North Front Street North Frederick Street
MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES-	
Abrams, Chas. II.  Berge Marble & Granite Works	432 East North Avenue orth Collington Avenue 37 West Payette Street 1902 Frederick Avenue 20 East North Avenue 20 East North Avenue 215 East Lexington Street 215 East Lexington Street 216 East Oliver Street 217 East Madison Street 217 East Madison Street 218 Hickory Avenue 219 East Mulberry Street West Mulberry Street West Mulberry Street West Baltimore Street 2305 Essex Street 2305 Essex Street 25 East Madisore Street 25 East Hickory Essex Street 25 East Manuer Street 25 East Ealtimore Street 25 North Wolfe Street 12 North Wolfe Street 12 North Wolfe Street 25 Orleans Street 25 Orleans Street 25 Penna. Ave. 3730 Roland Avenue 3550 Frederick Avenue 2502 Frederick Avenue 2502 Frederick Avenue 25014 Harford Avenue 25014 Harford Avenue 25014 Harford Avenue 25014 Harford Avenue 25015 Essex Street 2520 Frederick Avenue 25014 Harford Avenue 25014 Harford Avenue 25015 East North Paca Street 3520 Frederick Avenue 25014 Harford Avenue 25014 Harford Avenue 25015 East North East North East East East East East East East East

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
Steinaker, L. C	
MUCILAGE AND PASTE—	
Stricker, Henry H., & Co	604-606 West Pratt Street
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PIANOS AND OR	RGANS-
Bardroff, Wm. Caulfield Piano Co., The J. P. Knabe, Wm., & Co. Shaw Piano Co. Stein Organ Works. Stieff, Chas. M.	501 East Preston StreetEutaw and West Streets640 Gorsuch Avenue507 North Greene Street
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIAL	.s ·
Edlavitch, Chas	
NETS AND SEINES-	
Ederer, R. J., Net & Twine Co., The Knox Net & Twine Co	
OAKUM—	
Baltimore Oakum Co,	601-3 Luzerne Avenue
oil—	
Patapsco Oil & Grease Co	
OLEOMARGARINE—	
Kuhlemann, August	2961 Frederick Avenue
OPTICAL GOODS-	
Baltimore Optical Co	
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES-	
Detrick & Harvey Machine Co., The	508 East Preston Street
PAINTS-	
Baltimore Copper Paint Co	501 Key Hlghway

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number,
Hanline Bros	end and Warner Streets
Popplein, G. N., Jr	
PAPER AND WOOD PULP-	
Chesapeake Paper Board Co	
PATENT MEDICINES AND COMPOUNDS-	
Abbott, C. W., & Co. Aseptinol Mfg. Co. Baily, James, & Son Baltimore Drug Co. Belmont Drug Co. Bragonier, A. C., & Son Caf-Fee-No Drug Co. Cal-lino Co., Inc	108 West Fayette Street 28 8 uth Han ver Street206 West Pratt Street206 West Pratt Street1024 Ridgely Street1024 Ridgely Street1024 Ridgely Street1024 Ridgely Street1024 Ridgely Street1026 St. Paul Street 27 West Lombard Street1212 Chestnut Hill812 West Pratt Street1239 Druid Hill Avenue1621 East Chase Street100 North Carey Street 81 East Baltimore Street 82 Seltzer Tower Building 211 S. uth Charles Street1409 Rice Street1409 Rice Street10 West Lombard Street5 South Sharp Street5 South Sharp Street 4 West Lexington Street 4 West Lexington Street 4 West Lexington Street317 North Gay Street317 North Gay Street317 North Gay Street3181 Roland Avenue205 North Paca Street120 Warner Street120 Warner Street405 Caton Avenue657 Stirling Street303 Pleasant Street North Carrollton Avenue7 South Howard Street North Carrollton Avenue7 South Howard Street306 West Pratt Street 21 North Calhoun Street
Read Drug & Chemical Co Lexings Red Syns Indian Medicine Co	36 Pennsylvania Avenue

Name of Firms and Goods Made. Street and Number	r.
Royal Drug Co	et et et et et
PAVING MATERIALS—	
Baltimore Asphalt Block & Tile Co., TheMonroe and Lorman Street Impervious Product Co., The	
PERFUMERY AND COSMETICS—	
Atlantic Barber Supply Co	et et et et et
PHOTO-ENGRAVING-	
Alpha Photo Engraving CoN. E. Cor. Howard and Fayette Street Baltimore (Md.) Engraving Co28 South Charles Street Ogden, A. G., Co., Inc	et
PICKLES, PRESERVES AND SAUCES-	
Rond Pickling Establishment         608 South Bond Street           Buhrman, Lewis A         .61 Cross Street Marke           Clark Bro. & Co         .502 Pennsylvanla Avenu           Diacont, Mrs. Josephine         .1307 Eastern Avenu           Eckhardt Bros         .1621 Little Walsh Street           Einwachter, John A         .1907-09 East Hoffman Street           Langhenry, Clinton A         .2316 Harford Avenu           McCurley, Edward E         .468 Schroeder Street           Maempel, Louis P         .330 Garrison Lan           Miles, Chas. P., & Co         .638 Humpden Street           Panzer, John & Andrew         .1512 Fleet Street           Plassit, John         .516 West Saratoga Street           Schlipper, Fred         .1025 Ridgely Street           Schlipper, Fred         .1025 Ridgely Street           Schmidt, John, & Son         .707 Greenmount Avenu           Snoops, Geo. J         .406 Hollins Market           Steinemeier, Daniel         .749½ Lexington Market           Van Lill, S. J., Co         .809-817 Granby Street	et ie et et et et et et et et et et et et et
PILLOWS, HOUSE FURNISHINGS— Diamond Pillow, Feather & Down Co	ie

	•	
Name of Firms and Good	ls Made. Str	reet and Number.
PINCUSHIONS-		
Kidwell, E. S., & Co		119 Cheapside
PIPES (TOBACCO)—		
Bath Clay Tobacco Plp	e Works	680 Harvey Street
PLATED WARE		
Florence Silver Plate Co	ver Co	st Lombard Street
PLANING MILL PRODUC		
Baltimore Mantel & Mil Baltimore Sash & it for Canton Lumber Co Central Sash & Door V Duker, Ofto, & Co Finley Bros. Co., The Furst Bros. Co Gilbert, J. L., & Bro. I Hall, Henry R., Jr Heim, Louis Heise & Bruns Mill & I Horstmeier Lumber Co Kelly & Broadbent Co. Lafayette Mill & Lumi Libuwitz, Nathan Meislahn, C. F., & Co Poehlman, L. A., & So Read Safety Gate Co., Scherer & Co., Wm. C. Short, John H., & Son Sloan Lumber Co., Th Solmson, M., Fly Scree Sumner & Gerlach Thomas & Son, Jos  PLUMBER'S SUPPLIES— Eichman, J. C., Mfg. Co.	ne	420 Conway Streets and West Streets Kenwood Avenue t and Low Streets And Fleet Streets I Nanticoke Street and Race Streets I Eastern Avenues West Pratt Street th Caroline Street th Caroline Street East Falls Avenue Tharrison Street Lafayette Avenue Guilford Avenue Guilford Avenue Harrison Street Lafithmore Street Haltimore Street Lafayette Avenue Haltimore Street Haltimore Street Street Henrietta Streets Wicomico Streets East Oliver Street East Oliver Street East Oliver Street

# POTTERY, TERRA COTTA AND FINE CLAY PRODUCTS-

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
PRINTING MATERIALS—	
Ad-a Type-Matrix Co.  Bernhard Dietz Co.  Godwin, H. C.  Markel & Harrigan	231 Forrest Street102 Market Place
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING-	
Abell, A. S., Co., The	1210 Gough Street North Eutaw Street North Eutaw Street North Eutaw Street North Eutaw Street Street North Eutaw Street Street Rest Saratoga Strees 18 West Pratt Street 16 North Gay Street 18 Heat Street 19 Hillen Street 19 Hillen Street 19 Hillen Street 10 North Gay Street 10 North Front Street 10 North Front Street 11 Columbia Avenue 10 North Gay Street 12 East Lombard Street 13 Horth Gay Street 14 North Gay Street 16 North Gay Street 17 North Gay Street 18 North Gay Street 19 Hillen Street 19 Hillen Street 19 Hillen Street 10 Hillen Street 11 Hillen Street 12 Hillen Street 13 Hillen Street 14 Hillen Street 16 Hillen Street 16 Hillen Street 17 Hillen Street 18 Hillen Hillen Street 18 Hillen Hillen Street 10 Hillen Street 1
Courtland Art Press	
Cox's, John, Sons	8 Frederick Avenue
Cromwell-Luckett Printing Co	603 Water Street
Crouch & Leeser	tast Lombard Street
Crusader, The	
Curlander, M	·
County Dringing Co	0000 Dill Ot

 Curry Printing Co.
 .2802 Dillon Street

 Daily Produce Report Pub. Co.
 .109 South Charles Street

 Daily Record, The.
 .15 East Saratoga Street

 Darby Press
 .700 Hillen Street

 Day Printing Co.
 .323 North Calvert Street

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
Dreschler, J. Harry, Co106	West Baltimore Street
Donovan & Lushbaum	14 South Charles Street
Dorsey, Chas. M	0 North Fremont Street
Dulaney-Verney Co3	39 North Charles Street
Dunn, Heuisler & Sterling	418 East Pratt Street
Dunker, Henry	1731 Eastern Avenue
Ellis Printing Co., G. L31	3 West Mulberry Street
Emerson Drug Co	2 West Lombard Street
Engle, L. A., & Co	
Enterprise Printing Co	
Falconer, The	
Fiddis-McCrea Co	
Flax, Isaac J1119	
Fleet-McGinley Co	
Floam, Dave	
Foley Bros	
Fosnot & Williams Co5	
Franklin Printing CoCharle	
Fuld, Jonas E	
Fulton, Chas. C., CoBultin	
Furst, J. H., Co	
Gawthrop, Owen	
Geisbert, Andrew M1418	
Gerding, J. E., Co	
Glddings & Rogers Co	
Gover, Geo. O	
"Green Bag, The" (Balto. City Coll. Student)Ilo	
Green-Lucas Co	
Guide Publishing Co.	
Guthrie, W. V	
Hanzsche, Frederick A41	
Harlem Paper Co11	
Harris Press	
Haughton, Tochterman Co	
Heller, Fred W., Printing Co	
Herman, Edward B	922 Hanover Street
Hess Printing Co	418 East Pratt Street
Hill Printing Co	2418 Ashland Avenue
Horn-Shafer Co	.3 East German Street
Houck, H. E., & Co	,500 Calvert Street
Hospital Bulletin, The33	North Charles Street
Hotel Reporter, Daily303	
Hynes, Wm. T	
Industrial Printing Co	
International Revenue Publishing Co	
James, F. A., & Co	
Jewish Comment Publishing CoPa	
Jewish Social Directory Co11	
Johns Hopkins Alumni Assn	
Johns Hopkins Press, TheMonume	
Jones, W. F., Co	
Judefin'd Bros	
Kagan Printing Co	rast pattimore street

## Name of Firms and Goods Made.

#### Street and Number,

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
Kaiser, Ambrose E., Printing Co	4015 Frederick Avenue
Kennedy, John M., & Co2	02 North Greene Street
Killam Printing Co	
King Bros413	East Lexington Street
King, Geo. W., Printing Co31	
Kohn & PollockGe	erman and Paca Streets
Kreuzer Bros212	North Calvert Street
Kuehn Bros. & Co	418 East Pratt Street
Labor Leader, The	26 Franklin Building
Lammas, P. J	West Baltimore Street
Lang, Harry	826 Light Street
Leake, J. G., & Co	607 Water Street
Lindhorst Press74	2 East Lombard Street
Little, Ephraim H17 S	onth Arlington Avenue
Lord Baltimore PressGreenmonnt Av	enue and Oliver Street
Lucas Bros	East Baltimore Street
Lucas, John D., Printing Co11	01 East Fayette Street
MacNeal Printing Co107	South Frederick Street
McClellan, James H18	West Saratoga Street
Maddox, G. B	
Manufacturers' Record Publishing CoWater	and Commerce Streets
Martin, Chas. H., & Co10	9 South Charles Street
Maryland Baptist Publishing Co1513	5 Pennsylvania Avenue
Maryland Historical Magazine	300 St. Paul Street
Maryland Linotype Composition Co	103 Mercer Street
Maryland Medical Journal33	30 North Charles Street
Maryland Printing & Engraving Co	438 North Front Street
Maryland Tract Society	11 East Fayette Street
Merchants & Manufacturers' JournalLight	and Lombard Streets
Metropolitan Printing & Publishing Co	
Meyer & ThallieimerBaltimor	
Michel Printing Co	
Michelson, M. Co	
Miller Bros32	
Miller, R., & Co	
Mills-Frizell-Evans Co	
Mills, H. V., & Co	
Milton Art Press	
Mills Printing Co2	
Monumental Printing Co451	
Mnldoon, Jerome117	
Munder, Norman T. A., Co	
Munder-Thomson Co	
Murphy, John, & Co	
Myers, Howard J., & Sons	
"News" Publishing CoFayer	
Nolley Advertising AgencyLight	
O'Donovan Bros	
Official Base Ball Race Gazette32	
Ottenheimer, I. & M321	
Page Publishing Assn	
Paul Co	
Pearl Printing Co	
Peerless Printing Co1414	west Baitimore Street

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Na	ımber.
People's Printing Co	1546 Aisquith	Street
Peters Publishing & Printing CoPreston ar	d Greenmount A	venue
Phister Printing Co304	West Saratoga	Street
Phonograph Printing Co30	2 South Charles	Street
Polish Publishing Co	.701 South Ann	Street
Polk, R. L., & Co		
Price Co23		
Raine, Annie V		
Read, E. B., Son & Co		
Reliable Printing Co4		
Remington, Caroline		
Revoil, George		
Richardson, J. Edward Co		
Rogers Printing Co		
Rogers, W. D., & Co		
Roll Feed Press		
Rollman & Schloss		
Romm Press		
Rowe, H. M., Co		
Ruths Sons		
Sapp Bros.         424           Schneidereith & Sons.         26		
Sheubrook Printing Co		
Shilling, Louis E.	•	
Slasman, W. L., Co		
Slavin, Joseph T., & Co		
Southern Label & Box Co		
Southern Methodist Publishing Co100		
Stoffel, Louis C		
Strohm, Chas. A., & Co	217 Charles	Street
Summers Printing Co	11 South Eutaw	Street
Sun Book & Joh Printing Office	es and German S	Streets
Tall Bros		
Tavik, Chas. F		
Telegraf Printing Co		
Telegram Printing & Publishing Co663		
Thomas & Evans Printing Co		
Thompson, Arthur. & Co	501 Water	Street
Trinite Printing Co	West Franklin	Street
United Printing Co	North Howard	Stroot
Vogel, Chas. N	1834 Orleans	Street
Ward, S. W		
Warwick & York, Inc		
Waverly Press		
Weishampel, J. Harry1314	West Baltimore	Street
Weigand, Anthony1	04 West Pratt	Street
Weigle, Henry	433 Forrest	Street
West End Printing House54 Sou	ith Carrollton A	venue
Western Newspaper Union	414 Water	Street
Whittington, Samuel L	.690 Columbia A	venue
Young & Lossell	5 East Pratt	Street
Young Men's Christian AssnFranklin	and Cathedral S	streets

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
Young & Selden Co	201 North Calvert Street
Total a contain continue	worth carvert bileet
PUMPS, STEAM—	
Ives Mfg. Co	
REFRIGERATORS—	
Minor Cold Storage & Refrigerator Co	
REGALIA—	
Fletcher, George H	
ROOFING MATERIALS—	
Guarantee Roof & Metal Paint Co  Noble, H., Co	623 South Caroline Street
SADDLERY AND HARNESS—	
Baltimore Harness Co. Day, Son & Co. Dumler, John T., & Son Fisher, Andrew. Guemple, Chas. H. Haehn, August. Harvey, Thomas. Kehne, Henry. Kromm, Thos., & Sons. Kuebel, F. W., & Son. Lerch Bros. O'Connor, T. J., & Sons. Remmel, Andrew. Rose, Lewis. Rose, Peter, & Sons. Schaar, Alois. Schmink, George. Schwah, John, Jr., & Son. Schwartz, Henry G. Seippel, George M. Sendelbach, John, & Son. Smith, J. R. Stansbury, W. S. Thiele, Julius H. Toner, John M. Traband, George. Vordemberg, Louis M. Wilhelm, L. R. Yost, Andrew. Yost, Harry T.	

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
SAFES AND VAULTS—	
Miller, L. H., Safe & Iron WorksFremon	t and Briscoe Streets
SAUSAGE—	
Ashauer, Henry Bornman, Ernest Bossert, Anton Consolidated Beef & Provision Co	2550 Hollins Street121 Wilkens Street302 Stinson Street302 Stinson Street300 Harford Road128 McPhail Street3624 Falls Road 2208 Harford Avenue 40 South Paca Street 08 Frederick Avenue Pennsylvania Avenue32 Landwehr Lane
saws—	
Acme Saw Works         33-           Toland & Son         230	4 North Front Street North Front Street
SHIP BUILDING (IRON AND STEEL)—	
Bier, Chas. A., & Bro	of Montgomery Street 1301 Philpot Street Foot of First Avenue
SHIP BUILDING (WOODEN)—	
Beacham, J. S., & Bro	st Montgomery Street lpot and Point StreetWinans Cove oot of Hanover StreetFerry BarFerry Bar tt Montgomery Street of Leadenhall Street
SHIRTS—         Baltimore Bargain House       220 W         Fassett, F. C., & Son       311 E         Godfrey, W. E.       1035         Hardy, Geo. E. W., & Co       18         Hoenes-Gunther Co       113 W	East Baltlmore Street East Madison Street B East Fayette Street

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
Kiehne, E. A.  Kirwan, Geo. W., & Co.  Knothe Bros.  Lefranc & Ault.  McCawley & Co.  Miller, Daniel Co.  Myer, Henry, & Co.  North Bros. & Co.  Coppenheim, Oberndorf & Co.  Rosenbloom & Levy.  Rothe, Anton.  Schenthal, Joseph Sons.  Strauss, Eiseman & Co.  Wise Bros.	
SIGNS AND ADVERTISING NOVELTIES—	
Baltimore Sign Co	22 South Liberty Street
SILVERSMITHS AND SILVERWARE-	
Jenkins & Jenkins Kirk, Samuel, & Son Co Ritter & Sullivan Mfg. Co Schultz, A., & Co Stieff Co	106 East Baltimore Street 213 North Frederick Street 114 East Lorillard Street
SLAUGHTERING-	
Baltimore Butchers' Abattoir & Live Stock Greenwald Packing Co	
SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING (W	HOLESALE)
Brettschneider, Henry Corkran, Hill & Co. Frederick, John Gebelein, Geo., & Son. Gebelein, John A. George & Co. Gleim, George II. Heinold, Mrs. Kate. Hohman & Sons, C. Jenkins Provision Co.	221-27 South Howard Street

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
Jones & Lamb Co	North Holliday Street West Henrietta Street29 Taylor Street32 Garrison Lane130 McPhail Street84 Garrison Lane 7 Pennsylvania Avenue Pennsylvania Avenue24 Belair Road18 Belair Road18 Belair Road18 Pennsylvania Avenue West Lexington Street
SMELTING AND REFINING (NOT FROM ORE)—	
Clifford, C	1015 Hillen Street
SOAP-	
Barry, John, Soap & Chemical CoStockho Lipps, Christopher, CoCalverton Ro Union Soap Co	ad and Hollins Street
SODA WATER APPARATUS—	
Southern Soda Fountain Co15	Past Lombard Street
SPORTING AND ATHLETIC GOODS—	
Mussellman & Fried	I North Calvert Street
STAMPED AND ENAMELED WARE—	
Alma Mfg. Co  Baltimore Specialty Co  Baltimore Steamping & Enamel Co 1102 En Crown Cork & Seal Co  Jones Hollow Ware Co Forres National Enameling & Steamping Co  Tin Decorating Co	.311 North Gay Street nerson Tower Building .1511 Guilford Avenue t and Madison Streets 1901 Light Street
STATUARY AND ART GOODS-	
Dieter, Louis A., Co	West Baltimore Street 222 North Gay Street
STEAM FITTINGS, ETC.—	
Wood, Wm. E., Co	North Howard Street

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
STENCILS AND BRANDS—	
Mulinari, P Uttermoble, G. A., & Co	
STOVES (GAS AND OIL)—	
Baltimore Gas Appliance & Mfg. CoBayard a	nd Hamburg Streets
STOVES AND HOT AIR FURNACES—	
Bibb, B. C., Stove Co  Excelsior Stove WorksEastern Avenu Hawley Down Draft Furnace Co	e and Chester Street United East North Avenut United East North Avenut United East North Avenut United East North Avenut United East North Avenut
STRAW HATS—	
Brigham, Hopkins Co.       409         Francis Co., The.       Pratt         Goodman Hat Co.	and Concord Streets501 Preston Street Vest Lombard Street Vest Baltimore Street Vorth Liberty Street
STEREOTYPING AND ELECTROTYPING—	
Baltimore Electrotype Co	313 Sharp Street .213 Guilford Avenue 613 Water Street
STRUCTURAL IRON WORK—	
Armstrong & Park.  Chesapeake Iron Works	d and Severn Streets nt and Davis Streets North Calvert Street West Saratoga Street ey and Light Streets 204 Clay Street nd Wicomico Streets
SURGICAL APPLIANCES—	
McGonigle, John D., & Co.         1125 F           Small, Jesse C.         202	
SUSPENDERS AND ELASTIC WOVEN GOODS—	
Hopkins Suspender Mfg. Co.         .20           Standard Suspender Co.         .212	

Name of Firms and Goods Made. Street and Number.

# SWEATERS-

# TINWARE—

American Can Co	
August Maag Co	107 Hopkins Place
Atlantic Can Co	
Boyer, W. W., & Co	
Boyles, John. Co	
Columbia Specialty Co	-
Grecht, Wm., Co	
Kaestner, E. A	516 North Calvert Street
Maryland Mfg. Co	521 Baker Street
Miller Factory	Oak and 26th Street
National Can Co	121 North Caroline Street
Phelps Can Co	Foot of Lawrence Street
Prichard, E. B., & Co	163 Union Street
Schleunes-Willig Co	220 West Camden Street
Simpson, F. M	433 North Dallas Street
Southern Can Co. of Baltimore	
Taylor, David B., Co	17 South Charles Street
Thirkel Can Co	
Tyler Can Co	
Utility Mfg. Co	
Wahmann, Geo. II., Mfg. Co	
Zill & Seyler	

## TOBACCO, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES-

American Tobacco Co., The	eet
American Cigar CoLakewood and Dillon Stree	ets
Athmann, Clemens	eet
Bartholomay, Adam	eet
Beavin, Albert T	me
Beck, F. II	me
Becker, August1431 Patapsco Stro	eet
Becker, August F	eet
Beckner, Elmore E	ue
Becker, Louis A	
Bell, Thomas R	eet
Belz, Louis B424 West Camden Str	eet
Benning, John415 West Pratt Stre	eet
Blum, John	iue
Bohlman, John D	ue
Boucher, Wm., & Son	eet
Bowers, Frank K	eet
Brausky, Jas. M	eet
Bredekamp, Jos. II	eet
Brenaman, C. H., & Co	eet
Bringmann & Son, Wm	eet
Brown & Brown	eet
Brudel, John	ue
Buettner, Jacob	eet

Same of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
Chesapeake Tobacco Co1103	North Washington Street
Cohen, Louis	West Lombard Street
Cole, John W. W	491 North Calvert Street
Cordish, I	20 East Baltimore Street
Cowen, Philip	West Levington Street
Collignon, John L	
De Baufre, Wm. II	2758 Culver Street
Decker, Joseph	519 North Guy Street
Deemer, Wm. L	1599 Holling Street
Dietz, John C	99 South Hanavar Street
Dorato, E D	121 Albamarla Street
Dreisch, John H	15 North Howard Street
Eckenrode, Urban A	North Howard Street
Eckenrode, Urban A	0112 Fact Oliver Street
Elliott-Ottenheimer & Elliott	2115 East Onver Street
Engleman, M	210 East Paltimore Street
Fader, A	210 East Battimore Street
Fangmann, Anton	1210 Ingit Street
Fangmann, Theo	TWest Levington Street
Fankhanel, Oscar50	West Lexington Street
Fehsenfeld, Cigar Co	748 East Lombard Street
Fraley, Andrew	too Name Harmond Street
Franklin Cigar Co	423 North Howard Street
Franz, Adam J	
Frenie, LouisSI	3 West Lexington Street
Frey, Benj. L., & Bro	384 West Baltimore Street
Friedel, Frank C	2229 Bank Street
Friedman, Wolf	234 South Caroline Street
Gabriel, Chas	.118 South Greene Street
Gebhardt, Max F11	28 West Baltimore Street
Geigler, WmHarler	n Avenue and 12th Street
Gender, John	
Gilmor, Francis	1407 Munsey Building
Godwin, Geo. M., Jr	
Goldberg, Jacob	144 Aisquith Street
Goldman, Benjamin20	11 West, Saratoga Street
Goldstein, A	108 Park Avenue
Goldstein, I., & Co	.128 South Charles Street
Goldstein, I	
Greb, John C	
Greensfelder, Geo	
Grover, John J	1732 Madison Street
Gutsmuth, Henry	2239 Eastern Avenue
Habercam, F. M	
Hagner, Thomas W	2104 East Biddle Street
Hahn, Geo. W	.238 North Chester Street
Hall, Geo. W	103 Harrison Street
Hamburger, Isaac225	26 East Monument Street
Hannam, W. G	718 Dolphin Street
Handen, Wolf	25 North Ann Street
Havelman, Herman T	957 Pennsylvania Avenue
Heinman Bros3	
Hinners, Henry	
Hippler, John	303 South Mount Street
Houck, John T	

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
John, George & Edward	2011 Boone Street
Jasper, John	1520 Marshall Street
Joesting, H., Jr	506 Light Street
Kappler & Co	
Kaufman, Abraham	302 West Camden Street
Kerckhoff, William	1608 Saratoga Street
Kestner, C. W	338 West Pratt Street
Klassen, Adolph F	823 Columbia Avenue
Kleslein, Geo. A	
Knorr, Charles J	
Kolodner, H., & Bros	
Kramer, John	
Kraus, Emeline	
Kraus & Co	
Krausch, Wm2	
Kroeger, Joseph C	
Kunkel, Charles	
Kunkel, Geo. L	
Leight, Chas. G., & Bro	
Lewis, N. D	
Link, Bernard101	
Lorillard Co., PSouth	
Lotz, J. Fred	
McFarland, John W	
McLain, V. J	
Mack, Louis	
Manchester Cigar Mfg. Co., The	
Marburg Bros. (Branch of Amer. Tob. Co.)	
Market, Louis	
Markowitz, Joseph	
Marsh, C. F	
Matthews, J. Warner	
Mencken, August, & Bro	
Merryman, C. F., & Co., Inc	
Meyer, Theobold	
Michelson, L., & Bro	
Mueller, Charles	
Naiditch, Louis	
Nehmsmann, B	_
Nutter, Herman	
Nutter, William	
Obrecht, J. F., & Co	
Opitz, John	
Oppelt, E. J., & Co	
Paulis, Stanley	
Pfaff, H. C	
Pipitone Bros	
Piraino, Joseph	
Pohl, Paul N83	
	Street
Rath, Wm. L., & Co	
Rejzek, John G	952 North Gay Street
Rejzek, John G	952 North Gay Street 744 East Lombard Street
Rejzek, John G	952 North Gay Street 744 East Lombard Street 304 North Pearl Street

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
Royal Havana Cigar Mfg. Co.(Bowers & Saller).	.107 East Saratoga Street
Schaefer, Frederick	26 West Franklin Street
Schafer, Geo	1832 Aliceanna Street
Schaninger, Henry O40	9 East Baltimore Street
Schaninger, Wm. A	.215 South Eutaw Street
Sehmidt, Albert O	701 McHenry Street
Schmidt, Frederick W	1701 North Gay Street
Schueler, John W	231 West Camden Street
Schniderman Sons	North Washington Street
Schultz, John B	510 South Payson Street
Schupp, Christian	1935 Orleans Street
Sehupp, Edward E	2101 Jefferson Street
Schussele, John P	1903 East Pratt Street
Sehmelz, Henry	912 Bennett Street
Seyler, George V	13 North Gilmor Street
Smith, Washington715	
Sodden, Reuben	134 North Bond Street
Sopner, Samuel	West Lexington Street
Spranklin, Clarence W	1507 Lafayette Avenue
Stankevich, K. G	613 South Paca Street
Stern, Solomon	
Stein, Wm. L	712 Warner Street
Steinberg, Israel	
Steinert, Chas. E1106	
Steinmuller, Ph	
Stephan, Harry F	
Suresch, Chas. ALom	
Suresch, Joseph B	
Taubert, Wm. H	
Taylor, Geo. E	
Thomas, Geo. P., Jr52	
Traub, Herman	
Tubert, Joseph	
Trout, Geo. H	.600 West North Avenue
Vey, Nicholas31	North Kenwood Avenue
Voigh, George L50	1 West Baltimore Street
Waldkoenig, George	
Wassserkrug, Emmanuel	
Wertheimer Bros1	
Wiegand, Max250	
Wienefeld, Henry L	2019 West Pratt Street
Zieget, Conrad4	22 West Franklin Street
TOOLS—	
Jervis, John E	1105 Battery Avenue
Maag Ostendorf Co	
Phillips, F., & Son	336 Greenmount Avenue
Sinsz, Philip, Co	300 Hanover Street

#### TOYS AND GAMES-

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
Fuld, William	
TRUNKS AND VALISES—	
Dunn Co., C. J.  Gorman, Chas. B., & Co.  Jones & Schwarzkoff.  Tuerke, "Baggage Builder". 2  Zent's, Conrad, Son.  Phipps, R. C.  Pragel, George.	.329 North Howard Street .1322 Greenmount Avenue 12 West Lexington Street 304 Light Street 120 South Eutaw Street
TYPE FOUNDINGS—	
Atlantic Type Foundry Co	205 Guilford Avenue
UMBRELLAS AND CANES—	
Baltimore Umbrella Mfg. Co. Beehler, Wm., Inc. Gans Bros. Hoeck, Henry J. Kronmiller, John, & Son Polan-Katz & Co. Siegel, Rothschild & Co. United Umbrella Co.	222 West Lexington Street100 Hanover Street326 South Broadway139 North Gay Street24 South Hanover Street more and Howard Streets
UPHOLSTERING MATERIALS—	
Walpert, Fred., & Co	
VARNISHES—	
Chesapeake Oil CoOster Macneal, J. S., Varnish & Color WorksW. Sauer, Wm., & Son	arner and Wooster Streets
WATCHES-	
Berman, D	
WINDOW AND DOOR SCREENS-	
Cunningham, Chas. L., & Co	
WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES—	
Arnold, W. E., Co	24 Hopkins Place

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Street and Number.
WIRE WORK—	
Baltimore Wire Works         Bohdal, Stephen Wire Works         Costek Bros         Dufur & Co       309         Enterprise Wire & Iron Works       1516         Mackey, C. W., Dr       Maryland Wire Works       61         Maryland Wire & Spring Co       61         Peck, W. E., & Co       5         Sabai, John       2         Winera, Peter, Wire Works       6	701 Ensor Street 205 West Pratt Street North Howard Street North Regester Street2600 York Road 6 East Fayette Street 4 East Lombard Street815 Hillen Street 219 South Eutaw Street
WOOD, TURNED AND CARVED-	
Abricht, Charles.       .775         Dittmar, John, Sons.          Grill, G., & Co.          Monath, John P.          Sindauer, Fred. F.       .516	.800 East Pratt Street 601 North Castle Street 2 North Chester Street
MANUFACTURES	
Number of Establishments for	the
Counties	
Average number of wage-earners	s37,816
Value of Products\$162	2,577,000.00
ALLEGANY COUNTY	
Name of Firms and Goods Made.	ocation or Post-Office.
BOXES (CIGAR)—	
Houck Bros. Cigar Box Factory	Cumberland
BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS—	
Caporale, August.  DeFabra Bros. Bakery. Finkeldey, Frederick A. Frost, August H. Hahn, August. Haynes, C. W., & Son. Molinari, Frank. Nickel, H., & Co.	Cumberland Cumberland Cumberland Lonaconing Frostburg Cumberland

Ort Bros. Bakery..... Midland

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office,
Smith's Model Bakery. Soethe, Mrs. Jos. C. Street, John M. Wilson, 11., & Son Co., The. Wittig, Wm. A.	Cumberland Cumberland Cumberland
BRICK AND TILE—	
Big Savage Fire Brick Co.  Mayer Bros. Brick Works.  Mt. Savage Enamel Brick Works.  Mt. Savage Fire Brick Works.  Queen City Brick and Tile Co.  Savage Mountain Fire Brick Co.	Frostburg Mt. Savage Mt. Savage Cumberland
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS-	
Bills, Frank, Wagon Shop	
CARS, CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, STEAM R	AILROADS-
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co	Cumberland Eckhart Carlos Junction Westeruport Mt. Savage
CLOTHING (MEN'S)—	
Hine Mfg. Co	
CONFECTIONS AND ICE CREAM—	
Chabots Ice Cream Parlor Diamond, C. S., & Co. Grenzebeck, Ann E. Habeek, George. Hanson, W. D. Lear & Oliver. Marshalls Ice Cream Mfg. National Standard Ice Cream Co. O'Neill's Ice Cream Parlor. Skeados, James. Siyby, A., & Bro. Speelman, C. H., Ice Cream Mfg. Sugar Bowl Confectionery. Washington Candy Kitchen. Yaste Confectionery Store. National Ice Cream Co.	Cumberland Westernport Westernport Frostburg Cumberland Lonaconing Cumberland Cumberland Frostburg Westernport Cumberland Cumberland Cumberland Cumberland Cumberland

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
COOPERAGE-	
Hiser, William King, W. R. E	
COPPER TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORK-	
Morehead's Sons, Wm	Cumberland
FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS—	
Anchor Mills  Deal Bros. Milling Co  Cumberland Cereal Co., The  Cumberland Milling Co., The  Johnson Milling Co., The R. D  Shaffer's Mills.	
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-SHOP PRODUCTS—	
Cumberland Steel Co	
FURNITURE—	
Honest Furniture Works-Chas. Winterberg	Cumberland
GLASS—	
Potomac Class Co Wellington Glass Co	
HOISERY AND KNIT GOODS-	
Parker Hoisery Mill and Dye Works	Frostburg
ICE-	
Cumberland Ice Mfg. Co. of Allegany County  Lonaconing Ice Mfg. & Storage Co  Mayer Bros. Ice Mfg. Co	Lonaconing
IRON AND STEEL-	
Taylor, N. & G. Co	
LEATHER—	
Union Tanning Co	Cumberland

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
LIME—	
Miller, C. A. L	Cumberland
LIQUORS (DISTILLED AND MALT)-	
Braddock Distillery Cumberland Brewing Co Frostburg Brewing Co German Brewing Co. of Allegany Co Willsbrook Distilling Co	Cumberland FrostburgCumberland
Belle Grove Saw Mill. Buchanan, Howard. Davis, Philip L. Green, W. E. F. Haines, M. T. Miles & Hinkle. Miller, B. H. Poorbaugh, H. M. Price, Walter A. Weber, Louis. Winter, E. S. Yonker, H. W. Yonkers, John, & Bro.	Cumberland Gilpin Lonaconing Westernport Oldtown Pinto Ellerslie Belle Grove Cumberland Midland Cumberland
MARBLE AND STONE WORK—	
Reeder Co., Inc., The A. A	Cumberland
MATTRESSES AND PILLOWS-	
Cumberland Mattress Factory	Cumberland
MINERAL AND SODA WATERS—	
Beck's Bottling Works.  City Bottling Works.  Coca Cola Bottling Co.  Hering & Carpenter.  Malamphy Bottling Works.  Wehner, Frederick.	Lonaconing Cumberland Cumberland Cumberland
MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES—	
Grose, George W	Frostburg
PAPER AND WOOD PULP-	
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co	Luke

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
PAVING MATERIALS—	
Myers Crump Stone Co	Corriganville
PLANING-MILL PRODUCTS-	
Buchanan, H., Sons Co  Cessna Lumber Co., The  Cumberland Lumber Co.  Jeffries, C. S  Knobley Planing Mill Co  Marshall Bros., Planing Mill.  Mertens, F., Sons.  Sigler, Wm. T.  South Cumberland Planing Mill Co.  Western Maryland Lumber Co  Willison Bros., Planing Mill.	Cumberland Cumberland Frostburg Cumberland Lonaconing Cumberland Luke Cumberland Cumberland
POTTERY, TERRA COTTA AND FINE CLAY	PRODUCTS-
Ellerslie Pottery	Ellerslie
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—	
Advocate Publishing Co., The  Cumberland Press, Inc., The  Cumberland Office Supply Co  Daily News Co., The  Eddy Press Corporation.  Enterprise Printing Co  Evening Times & Alleganian, The  Hambright Printing Co., C. E  Jenvey, Frank B  Phillips, Frank B  Roemer, Chas. O. E., Son  Tri-Towns Printing Co  Zimmerly, J. M	Cumberland Cumberland Cumberland Cumberland Cumberland Cumberland Cumberland Cumberland Cumberland Cumberland Cumberland Cumberland Lonaconing Cumberland Westernport
SADDLERY AND HARNESS—	
Eagle Collar Works	Frostburg
SHIRTS-	
Midland Mfg. Co	Midland
SILK GOODS INCLUDING THROWSTERS—	
Klots Throwing Co	
STATIONERY AND ART GOODS-	
Du Brau Art Studio	Cumberland

Name of Firms and Goo	ods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
TINPLATE-		
Taylor, N. & G., Co.		Cumberland
TOBACCO, CIGARS AND	CIGARETTES-	
Kenney Cigar Co., Tl	ıe	
WALL PAPER-		
Maryland Wood Fiber	Plaster and Supp	ly CoCumberland
ANNE	ARUNDEL	COUNTY

MANUFACTURES

Name of Firms and Goods Made,	Location or Post-Office.
ACIDS—	
Davidson Chemical Co	Hawkins Pt., Curtis Bay
ARTIFICIAL STONE PRODUCTS-	
McGuchin & Son, Thomas	Annapolis
BOXES (WOODEN PACKING)-	
East Brooklyn Box Co	East Brooklyn
BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS—	
Annapolis Baking Co	Annapolis
Merchants Baking Co	Annapolis
Schurr, Louis	Eastport
Smith, Martin M	
Snyder Bros	Eastport
CANNING AND PRESERVING (FRUITS AND	VEGETABLES)
Adams Ruich & Co	Passadena
Arundel Canning Co	Passadena
Bailliere, L	
Camp Parole Packing Co	
Green, Noah H	
Harrison, D. L	
Hopkins & Siegert	
Lunkamp Bros	
Murray, Geo. M., Sons Canning Co., The	Odenton

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
Pumphrey, Addison Sudlersville Canning Co Tate, C. L., & Co	Sudlersville
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS-	
Shaw, Fred W	Annapolis
CARS, CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—	
Maryland Electric Railway Co	
CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM—	
Cordes Bros	AnnapolisAnnapolis
COOPERAGE—	•
Wagner, Joseph & Son	Glenburnie
FERTILIZERS—	
Raisin-Monumental Co	
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-SHOP PRODUCTS—	
Harvey, J. K	Annapolis Curtis Bay
FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS-	
Brown, Benj. T	Ingleside
GAS—	
Annapolis Public Utilities Co	Annapolis
ICE—	
Independent Ice Co. Parlett & Parlett Co. Baldwin, John Z. Baldwin William E. Beatty, William. Brown Timber Co. Campbell, Thomas G. Emmerich, Geo. W., Jr. Hicks, B. C., & Sons.	Annapolis Gambrills Millersville Passadena Annapolis Chesterfield West River

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
LUMBER AND TIMBER—	
Macey, Albert G Obrecht, J. F Owens, Wilson Pioneer Realty & Developing Co Price, Robert H Riden, A. D., & Co Smallwood, John	
IRON AND STEEL-	
National Supply Co	Curtis Bay
MINERAL AND SODA WATERS—	
Annapolis Soda Water Works	Annapolis
MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES—	
Brown, T. Roland	Annapolis
PETROLEUM REFINING—	
Interocean Oil Co., The	
PLANING MILL PRODUCTS (LUMBER)—	
Brooklyn Building & Supply Co	Brooklyn Annapolis
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—	
Advertiser-Republican, The Evening Capital Maryland Gazette Naval Academy Log. St. John's Collegian	Annapolis Annapolis Annapolis
ROOFING MATERIALS—	
Asphalt Product Co	East Brooklyn
SHIP BUILDING (WOODEN BOATS)—	
Chance, Chas. E	
SHIP BUILDING (IRON AND STEEL)—	
Ellicott Machine Corporation	Fairfield
STOVES AND HOT AIR FURNACES-	
Monarch Engineering & Mfg. Co	Curtis Bay

#### BALTIMORE COUNTY MANUFACTURES

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
ARTIFICIAL STONE PRODUCTS-	
Nelson, John W	Raspeburg
AUTOMOBILES-	
Lord Baltimore Truck Co., TheBank and 5	th Streets, Highlandtown
BASKETS AND RATTAN AND WILLOW WARE-	_
Hofman's Basket Factory	Lansdowne
BOXES (WOODEN PACKING)—	
Inglehart Box Co., Geo. E	Colgate
BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS-	
Appel, Louis J.	th Clinton Street, Canton 239 Fait Avenue, Canton erick Avenue, Catonsville milton Avenue, Hamilton outh First Street, Canton White Marsh St. Denis eights Avenue, Arlington Kingsville derick Road, Catonsville 3rd Street, Highlandtown and Avenue, Roland Park derick Road, Catonsville Towson Avenue, Highlandtown at Street, Highlandtown at Street, Highlandtown att Street, Highlandtown att Street, Highlandtown att Street, Highlandtown att Avenue, Highlandtown att Avenue, Highlandtown att Avenue, Highlandtown att Street,

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office,
Name of Firms and Goods Made.  Listman, George	Fait Avenue, Highlandtown Sparrows Point Fait Avenue, Highlandtown and Pimlico Road, Arlington Raspeburg Overlea First Street, Highlandtown Hamilton Myrtle Place, Highlandtown South Clinton Street, Canton St. Helena Cockeysville Raspeburg Bank Street, Highlandtown Rosedale Cockeysville Lansdown Tratt Street, Highlandtown Lansdown Fait Avenue, Highlandtown Fait Avenue, Highlandtown Govans
BRICK AND TILE—	
Baltimore Brick Co Burns & Russell Co Champion Brick Co Excelsior Brick Co Independent Brick Co Westport Paving Brick Co	Dundalk Violetville Violetville Orangeville
BROOMS-	
Huth, Charles J	
BUTTER—	
White House Creamery	Upperco
CANNING AND PRESERVING (FRUITS AND	VEGETABLES)—
Butler Canning House  Cooke-Shanawolf Co	D Bank Street, Highlandtown of the 7th Street, Highlandtown

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS-	
Berkowski, Frederick W.  Brazier, H. E.  Brighoff, Henry W.  Buttner, Jacob P.  Highland Wagon Works	
соке—	
Maryland Steel Co	Sparrows Point
COOPERAGE—	
Dahms, Emil	h Bouldin Street, Canton 8th Street, Highlandtown n Avenue, Highlandtown
COPPER, TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORK-	
Hubbert, B. H	n Avenue, Highlandtown
COTTON GOODS-	
Capital Cotton Co	Hillsdale
DYEING AND FINISHING TEXTILES-	
The Rockland Bleach & Dye Works	Brooklandville
FERTILIZERS—	
Baugh Chemical Co. of Balto County11th and Martin Fertilizer Co4th Avenue and Woolston, Wm. W	d Clinton Street, Canton
FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS—	
Black Rock Mills Cameron, George H Ensor's Mill Hartley's Roller Mills Little Gunpowder Mill Middletown Mill	

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
Miller, S. B  North Branch Roller Mills  Patapseo Flouring Mills  Reckford Mill, The	North BranchEllicott City
Rockland Flour Mills	Rockland
FOOD PREPARATION—	•
Schultz, Charles	Lauraville
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-SHOP PRODUCTS—	
Chesapeake Machine Co	
Sackett, A. J	
FURNITURE—	
Steiner Mantel Co	8th Street, Highlandtown
GLASS-	
Carr-Lowery Glass Co	
GREASE AND TALLOW-	
Braun, Chas. H. E., Sons	Mt. Winans
ICE—	
Glyndon Crystal Ice Plant	n Avenue, Highlandtown Mt. Washington Mt. Winans
IRON AND STEEL-	
Baltimore Plant—Central Foundry	DundalkSparrows Point
LIME—	
Fenney, Daniel	

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
LIQUORS (DISTILLED AND MALT)-	
Brehm, Geo., & Son	and 4th Avenue, Canton Colgate Station Colgate Station Canton Gwynbrook Melvale Highlandtown Highlandtown Roselyn Cockeysville
LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS-	
Billingsley, S. M. Bull, Tego T. Carter, Dennis. Martin, Lewis, Mill. Roach, C. H. Sparks, A. A. Willinghan, Jas. H.	
MARBLE AND STONE WORK-	
Borgmann, Wm	GraniteGranite nd Avenue, Highlandtown
MILLINERY AND LACE GOODS-	
Maciel Neckwear Co., The	Govans
MINERAL AND SODA WATERS-	•
Canton Spring Water Co	Catonsville
MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES-	
Loeblin, Geo. & Jos.  Metzger, C. W  Patapsco Granite Co.  Pimlico Marble Co.  Putney, Oliver C.  Schmidt, George.  Tyrie, John.	
PAPER AND WOOD PULP—	
Andover Paper Mill	

Location or Post-Office.

Name of Firms and Goods Made.

Time of Time and Cooks Made,	notation of Tost-Omet.
Valley Mill, The	
PATENT MEDICINES AND COMPOUNDS-	
Bowker Insecticide Co	
PAVING MATERIALS—	
"Blue Mount" Quarry	Monkton
PETROLEUM REFINING-	•
Standard Oil Co. (Baltimore Division)	Canton
PLANING-MILL PRODUCTS (LUMBER)-	
Eck, Henry Sack, George, & Sons Wurzberger, C. D	Lauraville
PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES—	
Weiskittel, A., & Son Co4500 East Lomb Kalb, Geo. S., & Sons	
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—	
Argus Printing & Publishing Co., The  Balto. County Jeffersonian Pub. Co., The  Democrat & Journal  Highland Press	
RUBBER GOODS	
Dreadnaught Tire & Rubber Co	Orangeville
SADDLERY & HARNESS	
Bean, Wm. H Emrich, Harrison H Norwood, Jerome	Arlington
SHIP BUILDING (IRON AND STEEL)-	
Maryland Steel Co	Sparrows Point
SHIP BUILDING (WOODEN)-	
Rolide, C. G., & Sons Co3rd Avenue a	nd Clinton Street, Canton

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
SIGNS AND ADVERTISING NOVELTIES-	
Maryland Enamel & Sign CoO'Donnell	and 8th Streets, Canton
SLAUGHTERING, MEAT PACKING (WHOLESAL	Æ)—
Kurdle, Thos. J	nk Street, Highlandtown
SMELTING AND REFINING COPPER—	
Baltimore Copper Works	Canton
STAMPED AND ENAMEL WARE—	
King Cork & Seal Co	Highlandtown
STRUCTURAL IRON WORK—	
Lauer & Jarper Co	
TINWARE—	
Continental Can Co	Highlandtown
TOBACCO, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES-	
French, John H.  Hadermann, Frederick E	Avenue, Highlandtown th Bouldin Street, Canton
WOOLEN GOODS—	
Dickey, W. J., & Sons, Inc	Oella
WORSTED GOODS-	
Glasgow Mills	Hillsdale
CALVERT COUNT	Y
MANUFACTURES	
Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.

BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS-

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office
CANNING AND PRESERVING, FRUITS A	ND VEGETABLES—
Reckord Bros	Owings
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS-	
Buckler, Jos. F	Huntingtown
FERTILIZERS—	
Patuxent Fish Oil Co	Solamons
LUMBER AND TIMBER—	
Bowen, A. G	Barstow
Bowen, A. N	Prince Frederick
Calvert Timber & Lumber Co	St. Leonards
Cox, Edward	
Cox, Isaac E	
Cox & Meade	
Dalrymple, James Andrew	
Dorsey, George W	-
Edmonds, Jno. T	
Fowler, James S	
Fowler, Joseph W	
Hance, Isaac O	
Hardesty, C. E	
Hardesty, Jos. T	
Jackson, Jno. W	
Lovett & Tester	
Owings, Russell H	
Parran, Frank	
Pickett, Edgar S	
Robinson, William H	
Sollers, Nathaniel D	
Turner, Geo. D	
Vance, Marshall	
Webster, J. C., Lumber Co	Solomons
RINTING AND PUBLISHING—	
Calvert Gazette	Prince Frederick
Calvert Journal	
HP BUILDING (WOODEN)—	
Davis, M. M., & Son	Solomons
Marsh, J. H	

### CAROLINE COUNTY MANUFACTURES

Name of Firms and Goods Made. Location or Post-Offi	ce.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS-	
Smith Machinery & Engineering Co., TheRidge	Лy
ARTIFICIAL STONE PRODUCTS-	
Holt Construction Co. Dent Hurlock, John W., & Co. Federalsbu Trice, W. C. Federalsbu Turner, C. H. Federalsbu	rg
BASKETS AND RATTAN AND WILLOW WARE-	
Swing, T. L. Day, & CoRidge	≥ly
BOXES (WOODEN PACKING)-	
Foster, J. C. Federalsbu Hobbs Mfg. Co	
BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS—	
Adams, W. T., Jr       Dent         Burge, J. W.       Greensbe         Field & Hillis       Dent         Jefferson, T. O.       Federalsbu         Thomas, M. H.       Ridge	oro on irg
BRICK AND TILE—	
Bilbrough, T. L., & BroGreensbe	ro
BUTTER—	
Jefferson Holt Ice Co. Federalsbu Preston Creamery. Prest	
CANNING AND PRESERVING, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—	
Armour's Preserving Station         Rldge           Alliance Preserving Co.         Ridge           Andrews, L. J., & Co.         Newt           Bradley, Chas. S.         Prest           Chambers, T. H., & Co.         Federalsbu           Choptank Canning Co.         Chopta           Day-Swing & Co., T. L.         Ridge           Dennis, J. T.         Prest           Draper & Slaughter.         Dent           Farmers Packing Co.         Prest	ely con con rg nk ely con

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office
Garey & Co	Dentoi
Goldsboro Canning Co	Goldsbor
Hardcastle, Mrs. K. N., & Co	Dentor
Harris, J. P	Prestor
Henderson Canning Co	
Hignutt, O. M	
Hobbs Mfg. Co	
Hoffman, Edward	Griffi
Holsniger, Paul, & Son	
Jackson, J. Alda	
Jarrell, Robert	
Jarrell, Robert, & Son	
Lednum, J. F	
Ledum, J. Frank	
Lee, Chester	
Longaker, H. G., Co	
Messenger, H. B.	
Messick, P. S.	
Messick, R. M., & Sons	
Noble, C. T	
Nuttle, H. T.	•
Nuttle, H. S., & H. H.	
Parker, W. B	
Patchett, Joseph P	
Phillips & Douglas	
Preston Canning Co	
Reber Canning Factory	
Redman's Cannery	
Redden, Geo. T., & Co	
Roe, Frederick P	
Saulsbury Bros., Inc	
Spence, J. H	
Stewart & Jarrell	
Swing, J. M., & Bro	
Todd, W. C	
Towers, L. B	Dentor
Walnut Grove Cannery	Greensbord
Whitley, C. H., & Son	
Wooters, W. G	Burrsville
Wright, Frank	Federalsburg
Wright, W. J., & Sons	Choptank
RRIAGES AND WAGONS—	
	71
Collins, W. H	The tar
коор, С. S	Dentor
RTILIZERS—	
Horsey, Roe & Co	
OUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS—	
	(1,000,000,1,000
Brockways Roller Mills	Greensboro

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
Choptank Mills Denton Roller Mills Eagle Mills Fowling Creek Mill Goldsboro Mill Idlewild Mills Marydel Roller Mills Nuttle Milling Co Preston Flour Mills Ridgely Flour Mills Silver Lake Roller Mills Smithville Roller Mills Spring Mills Tuckahoe Roller Mills	Denton Federalsburg Preston Goldsboro Federalsburg Marydel Denton Preston Lidgely Denton Smithville Goldsboro
GAS—	
Greensboro Acetylene Plant	Greensboro
ICE-	
Jefferson-Holt Ice Co	Denton
ICE CREAM—	
Cohee. H. L.  Jefferson Holt Ice Co.  Langrell, E. V.  Mason, I. E.  Wharton, W. C.	FederalsburgGreensboroRidgely
LUMBER AND TIMBER—	
Brown, Ben. Buckel, Geo. W. Butler, Chas. E. Daffin, Floyd. Day, W. P. Dean. C. H. Fredericks, J. R. Garrett, A. Thomas. Hall, T. J. Johnson, S. C. Maloney, E. B. Messick, A. J. Patchett, D. J. Phillips & Douglass. Poole, R. E. Strayer, D. S., & Son. Taylor, J. Hudson. Todd, Willard C. Turner, C. M.	Ridgely Greensboro Federalsburg Greensboro Near Queen Anne Bethlehem Denton Royal Oak Henderson Hobbs Bethlehem Bethlehem Bethlehem Freston Federalsburg Ridgely Preston Denton

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
Williams, W. H	Federalsburg
Willis, W. P	
Wise, Henry Wright & Jodson	
MINERAL AND SODA WATERS-	
Marvel, A. W	Ridgely
MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES—	
Short, A. W., & Son	Denton
PATENT MEDICINES AND COMPOUNDS—	
Hacket Grape Cure Co	Hillsboro
PLANING MILL PRODUCTS. LUMBER-	
Hughes Lumber & Coal Co	
Lane & Lang Smith, C. W., & Sou	
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING-	
American Union	
Caroline Sun, The	
Free Press Publishing Co	Greensboro
Stowell, J. W., Printing Co	Federalsburg
TINWARE—	
Messenger, R. W., & Co	Federalsburg
TOBACCO (CIGARS AND CIGARETTES)—	
Andrew, J. E	Greensboro
CARROLL COUNTY	7.
MANUFACTURES	
<del></del>	
Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
BRASS, BRONZE AND COPPER PRODUCTS—	
Westminster Metal & Foundry Co	
BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS-	
Baumgardner, M. S. & G. R	Taneytown

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
Bowman, John H.  Everhart, Robert B.  Mitten's Bakery.  Mitten & Reese.  Saylor, John B.	TaneytownWestminsterManchester
BIRCK AND TILE— 6	
Oursler Brick Works	Westminster
BROOMS-	
Highland Farm Broom Works	Marriottsville
BUTTER-	
Frizzleburg Creamery Hanover Creamery Co	
CANNING AND PRESERVING, FRUITS AND VE	GETABLES-
Baile, C. A., & Co  Edmondson & Klee Canning Co  Feeser, A. W  Gentz, A. G  Lewisville Canning Factory.  Oak Grove Cannery.  Sellman, A. B., & Bro  Shipley, A. E  Shriver, B. F., Co. of Carroll Co  Smith-Yingling Co., Inc  Wood, N. S., & Son	Westminster Westminster Lineboro Westminster Smallwood Watersville Mt. Airy Westminster Westminster
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS-	
Babylon, H. W  Eckenrode, John E  Keller, Samuel E., Carriage Works  Maurath, Geo. L  Reindollar, James H	
FERTILIZER—	
Baile, C. A., & Co  Bennett, N. T  Farmers Fertilizer & Feed Co  Farmers Fertilizer Co  Hampstead Fertilizer Co  Linwood Grain Elevator  Mehring, Frederick	

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location	or	Post-Office.
Reindollar Co., The			
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS-			
Knapp, Fred H., Co			Keymar
FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS-			
Atterdale Mill. Bachman's Mills. Carroll Flouring Mills. Comet Roller Mills. Eugler, S. E. Farmer's Milling & Grain Co. Fleming, T. B., & Son. Gorsuch, N. I., Sons Co. Hammond Milling Co. Klee Milling Co. Linboro Full Roller-Process Mill. McKinstry's Mill. Malvern Roller Mill. Malvern Roller Mill. Middleburg Roller Mills. Price Hill Roller Mill. Reindollar Co., The. Runkles, C. A. Sells Mill, The. South Branch Mills. Springfield Roller Mills. Springfield Flour Mills. Springfield Flour Mills. Springfield Flour Mills. Springfield Flour Mills. Springfield Flour Mills. Springfield Flour Mills. Springfield Flour Mills. Springfield Flour Mills.		W W W W W	Vestminster Vestminster Vestminster Finksburg w WindsorMt. AiryWoodbine Vestminster toods Mills VestminsterLinboro ion Bridge Taneytown Vestminster Middleburg Taneytown TaneytownMt. AiryHarneyLinwood .SykesvilleDetourLinboro .Sykesville
Union Bridge Milling Co			
GAS, ILLUMINATING AND HEATING—  Consolidated Public Utilities Co  Manchester Lighting & Heating Co  Taneytown Gas Plant			Manchester
ICE—  lee and Cold Storage Co  Matthews, Claude T  Mount Alry Ice Co			Hampstead
LEATHER, SOLE-			
Carroll Oak Tannery	Ta	nne	ry Station

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
LIME—	
Haines, Wm., Quarry  Staub, James C  Wagner, Mrs. Catherine	
LIQUORS (DISTILLED AND MALT)-	
Burkholder Distillery	
LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—	
Musselman, N. H	
MINERAL AND SODA WATERS—	
Crowe, J. D	Westminster
MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES-	
Mathias, Joseph LSchultz, A. R	
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—	
American Sentinel	Taneytown Westminster Hampstead Union Bridge Sykesville
SADDLERY AND HARNESS—	
Smith Bros	Mt. Airy
SHIRTS-	
Needles-Brooker Co., L	
SLAUGHTERING-MEAT PACKING AND WHOL	ESALE—
Myers, Wm. F., & Sons	Westminster
TOBACCO (CIGARS AND CIGARETTES)—	
American West Indies Co  Ballard & Holliday  Blue Mountain Cigar Co  Brilhart & Bro., C. Robert  Buddy, G. A  Carroll Cigar Co	

Name of Firms and Goods Made. Location or Pos	0.06
Hanson, W. D.       Man         Keflir, A. A.       Man         Leffert, John.       West         Masenheimer, C. M.       Man         Miller, C. V.       Hupp, Wm. E.       Han         Slack, F. M.       Man         Trout, George II.       Man         Utz, Wm. A.       Han         Wantz, Chas. V.       West         Zepp, D. H.       Han	chester chester minster chester Millers apstead chester chester apstead minster
WOOLEN GOODS— Oakland Mfg. Co	
CECIL COUNTY	
MANUFACTURES	
Name of Firms and Goods Made. Location or Post AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS—	
Rising Sun GarageRisin	g Sun
BASKETS AND RATTAN AND WHLLOW WARE— Day, E. T. B	h East
BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS-	
Bieswanger, Rena E.         Chesapeal           Brown, W. H.         C           Caslett, W. D.         Nort           Queck, Chas. C.         Queck, W. A.           Chesapeal         Schneider, Jacob.           Schuman, William.         Per           Sweet's Bakery, E. N.           Ziegler, Mrs. J. G.         Port 1	ecilton h East Elkton ke City h East rryville Elkton
BRICK AND TILE—	
Green Hill Fire Brick Co	h East
BUTTER-	
Clark, Edward M	Bridge

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
CANNING AND PRESERVING, FRUITS AND VI	EGETABLES-
Colora Canning Co Conowingo Cannery Elkton Packing Co. Fell, Wm. D Linddell, Geo. J Merritt, R. B., & Son. Omus, A. II., & Bro. Richardson, W. I Steel, W. B Steel, W. B. Ulasy, C. R Whiteford, H. C	Conowingo Elkton Calvert Liberty Grove Warwick Perryville North East Leslle Port Deposit North East
CANNING AND PRESERVING, FISH-	
Harvey, H. L Purner, Clinton Rutter, William Ulary, G. H Wilson, Ed	North East North East Elk Neek
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS-	
Beltz, J. D	
CONDENSED MILK-	
Sharpless, P. E., Co	Rising Sun
CORDIALS AND FLAVORING SYRUPS-	
Perkins & Perkins	Elkton
COTTON GOODS-	
Baldwin Mfg. Co., The  Deibert Mfg. Co  Kay & Todd Co., Inc	Elkton
FERTILIZER—	
Lancester Chemical Co	
FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS—	
Aiken Warehouse Atkinson, J. M. Big Elk Roller Mills. Bohemian Mills Cameron & Davis. Clendenin, E. A., & Bro.	

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
Electric Mills. Eureka Mills. Fountain Mills. Friendship Mills. Froyer, W. E. Head of Elk Mills. Jackson, E. J., & Son. Liberty Grove Roller Mills. New Valley Mills. North East Milling & Mfg. Co. North East Roller Mills. Octoraro Mills. Rising Sun Mills. Rock Valley Roller Mills.	Rising Sun Blythedale Rising Sun Earlville Likton Port Deposit Liberty Grove Liberty Grove North East North East Rolandville Rising Sun
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS—	
Bibb, B. C., Stove Co  Enterprise Machine Works  Powers, James F., Foundry Co	Elkton
GAS, ILLUMINATING AND HEATING-	
Elkton Gas Light Works	
HOISERY AND KNIT GOODS-	
Sutro, E., & Son Co	Elkton
ICE—.	
Elkton Artificial Ice Plant	Elkton
ICE CREAM—	
Jeffers, Chas. II	North East
LUMBER AND TIMBER-	
Bagley, Geo. W. Beamer, C. A., & Pieffer, Herbert. Carlson, August. Fehr, Harvey W., & Bro. Powell, John. Slater, B. F. Wiley & Son, J. J. Krumein, John A.	RIsing Sun North East Elkton Chesapeake City Rising Sun North East
MARBLE AND STONE WORK—	
Cameron & Morrison	Port Deposit

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
MINERALS AND EARTHS (GROUND)-	
Indian Rock Flint Co	Conowingo
MINERALS AND SODA WATERS-	
Mo-Ro Co., The	
MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES-	
Creswell, John M., Marble & Granite Works Elkton Marble & Granite Works	
PAPER AND WOOD PULP-	
Felt Paper Co., The Kenmore Mills Marley Mill Radnor Mills York Cord & Paper Co., The	Elkton Childs Elkton
PAVING MATERIALS—	
Keystone Lime & Stone Co	
PLANING-MILL PRODUCTS—	
Rowland Mfg. Co	Port Deposit
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—	
Cecil County News, The	ElktonNorth EastElkton
SHIP BUILDING (WOODEN, INCLUDING BOAT	s)—
Diebert, E., & Bros	North EastFredericktown
SHIRTS-	
Diggs, J. Frank	North East
STATIONERY GOODS, ETC.—	
White, T. H., & Co	North East
STONES AND HOT AIR FURNACES—	
Armstrong Store & Mfg. Co	Perryville

## CHARLES COUNTY MANUFACTURES

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
CANNING AND PRESERVING, FRUITS AND	VEGETABLES—
Downs, F. W	
FERTILIZER—	
Baltimore Fertilizer Co	La Plata
FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS-	
Hughesville Milling Co.  La Plata Milling Co., Inc.  Long, P. T. & S. C.  Bealle, G. F., P. H. & W. W.  Bealle, J. W. F.  Booth, Charles.  Bridgett, Dennis O.  Compton, Benj. B.  Dixon, William E.  Dudley, John.  Enterprise Lumber Co.  Fure, Wm. J.  Hancock, James M.  Hitch, R. J.  Houpt, H. J.  Linthicum, W. R.  Lippett, R. Lee.  Long, P. T. Long, S. C.  Marcellus, Bowie.  Matthews, Frank W.  Mudd, F. De Sales.  Pomfret Saw & Grist Mill.  Posey, James E.  Posey, J. S.  Sillik, Geo. E.  Simmons, Thomas P.  Southerland, Walter J.  Swann, J. S.  Swann, J. S.  Swann, Wen. J.  Wagner, D. M.  Waldorf Custom Mill.	La Plata Wicomico Boston Boston Bryantown Newport Pisgah Marshall Hall Dentsville La Plata Tompkinsville Dentonville Hughesville Brentland La Plata Newport Wicomico Pisgah Popes Creek Bryantown White Plains Cross Roads Tompkinsville La Plata Ironsides Cross Roads Ryceville Faulkner Rison

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
Wilcox, Charles C	Wayside
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—	
Maryland Independent	

# DORCHESTER COUNTY MANUFACTURES

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
ARTIFICIAL STONE PRODUCTS-	
Rodgers, C. G	Cambridge
AWNINGS, TENTS AND SAILS-	
Brannock, H. F Eskridge, J. E., & Son	
BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS-	
Constable, Lender	Cambridge
BRICK AND TILE-	
Cambridge Brick Co	Cambridge
BUTTER-	
Enterprise Creamery	Hurlock
CANNING AND PRESERVING, FISH-	
Honga Packing Co	
CANNING AND PRESERVING, FRUITS AND V	
Airey Packing Co	

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
Bramble, F. M., & Co	Eldorado
Golden Hill Tomato Factory	
Harrington, B. E	
Harrington, B. E	
Hearn, J. Frank	
Holland, H. S	
Hubbard, O. W	
Hubbard & Reid	
Insley, George C	Lakesville
Insley, R. H., & Son	
Jones, C. R	
Kennedy & Pegelow	
Lloyds Packing Co	
Messenger & Richardson Cannery	
Murphy, A. W., & Co	
Neal & Harper	
Neal, W. H., & Son Co	
Noble, Alexander	
Noble, Alexander	
Phillips & Douglass	
Phillips Packing Co	
Ralph, C. S., & Bro	Palph Siding
Robbins, A. G., & Co	Robbins
Seward Packing Co., Clarence L	
Simmons, R. L., & Co	
Slocum, G. C	
Spedden, H. P., Packing Co	
Stewart, J. Roland	Church Creek
Webb, A. S., & Son	
CANNING AND PRESERVING, FRUITS AND VE	EGETABLES-
Webster, Charles	East New Market
Webster, Noah	
Webster, Roland	
Webster, Winfield, & Son	
Wollan, James, Packing Co	
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS-	
Davis, W. R.	Cambridge
CLOTHING (MEN'S)-	
Seward, William J	James
Walter, J. E	
FERTILIZER—	
	(31 1
Webster & Son, S. L	

	Location or Post-Office.
FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS-	
Cambridge Mfg. Co Cambridge Roller Mills. Ennalls Mills. Green Valley Milling Co. Hearn & Records. Hurlock Milling Co. May, S. J. Merrick, J. L. Vienna Milling Co.	Cambridge Hurlock Cambridge Galestown Hurlock East New Market Hurlock
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS-	
Bishop, Wm. J., Machine Shop. Cambridge Machine Works. Higgins, D. N. Mace, Charles F. Slocum Bros. Willson, J. W.	Cambridge Vlenn Cambridge Cambridge
GAS, ILLUMINATING AND HEATING-	
Cambridge Gas, Electric Light & Power Co	Cambridge
GLASS (CUTTING, STAINING, ETC.)— Smith, James	
ICE-	
Hurlock Ice Co	Hurlock
ICE CREAM-	
Cambridge Creamery Co	Cambridge
LUMBER AND TIMBER-	
Adams, R. F. Andrews, R. S. Bell, J. W. Bell, Samuel T. Bennett, R. W. Brinsfield, Z. H. Cochrane, J. W. S., & Son Fooks & Kelley. Grandy, Wm. M. Harrington, W. W. Honga Lumber Co., The Hubbard, O. W. Kemp, E. F. Linthicum, Edwin L.	Wingate Reids Grove Woolford Reids Grove Eldorado Cambridge Hurlock Cambridge Madison Cambridge East New Market Vienns

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
Linthicum, James W. Linthicum, S. W. Linthicum, W. Alvin. Maguire, W. Harvey. May. S. J., & Son. Mallard, F. A. Murphy, J. Holliday. Phillips, S. O. Prettyman, D. B. Ralph, C. S., & Bro. Rittenhouse, J. G. Simmons, R. L., & Co. Smith, Howard. Stewart, J. Roland. Thompson, S. A., & Son. Turpin, W. W. Vienna Milling Co., The. Webster, J. B. Wheatly, J. Q., & Son.	Cambridge Church Creek Madison East New Market East New Market Aireys Cambridge Taylor's Island Vienna Hurlock Andrews Cambridge Hurlock Salem Vienna East New Market
MATTRESSES	
Cambridge Mattress & Bedding Co	Cambridge
MINERAL AND SODA WATERS—	
Cook, D. A	Cambridge
MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES—	
Cambridge Monumental Works	Cambridge Cambridge
PLANING MILL PRODUCTS (LUMBER)—	
Cambridge Mfg. Co	
URINTING AND PUBLISHING-	
Advance Publishing Co  Daily Banner, The  Democrat & News.  Hurlock Advocate.  Laing Print Shop.  Stevens Printing Co	
SHIRTS—	
Adkins Mfg. Co Cambridge Shirt Co Strauss-Eiseman & Co Vienna Shirt Mfg. Co	Cambridge

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
SHIP BUILDING (WOODEN)-	
Cambridge Mfg. Co	Cambridge
TINWARE—	
Neal, W. H., & Son	Hurlock
WIRE WORK—	
Ustey Wire Works Co	Cambridge
UNDERWARE MFG.—	
Liberty Mfg. Co	Cambridge
FREDERICK COUN	TY
MANUFACTURES	5
Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS-	
G. L. Baking Co., The.  Hershberger, John.  Meier's Steam Bakery.  Ports, S. M.  Potomac Bakery.  Rosensteel & Hemler.  Schonler, Albert.	Frederick Frederick Walkersville Brunswick Emmitsburg
BRICK AND TILE—	
Frederick Brick Works	Frederick
BROOMS-	
Emmitsburg Broom Co	Emmitsburg
BRUSHES-	
Ox Fibre Brush Co	Frederick
BOXES (CIGAR)—	
Engler's Cigar Box Factory	Rocky Ridge
BUTTER—	
Blue Mountain Creamery	Lewistown

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
Blue Ridge Ice Cream & Creamery Factor Monrovia Creamery Co Mt. Pleasant Creamery Norman Creamery South Mountain Creamery	
CANNING AND PRESERVING, FRUITS AND V	EGETABLES-
Adamstown Canning & Supply Co., Inc  Ruckeystown Packing Co., The Colt-Dixon Packing & Mfg. Co. Frederick City Packing Co  Monocacy Valley Canning Co  Monocacy Valley Canning Co  Woodsboro Canning Co	Buckeystown Frederick Frederick Frederick Frederick Walkersville
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS-	
Ball, D. M. Crum, Geo. C. Davis, D. F., Carriage Works. Dukehart Carriage Works. Font, Murray D. Gilbert, E. M. Kemp. Chester. McHagan, Chas. Myersville Carriage Factory. Ramsburg Carriage Co. Stevens, T. A., Carriage Shop.	Frederick Frederick Emmitsburg Frederick Frederick Frederick Frederick Frederick Frederick Frederick Frederick Frederick Myersville
CARS, CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, STEAM	RAHLROAD-
Brunswick Dispatching & Repair Station	Brunswick
CEMENT—	
Tidewater Portland Cement Co	
COFFINS-	
Brunswick Furniture Co	Brunswick
CONDENSED MILK-	•
Chapin-Sacks Mfg. Co	Buckeystown
CONFECTIONS AND ICE CREAM—	
Emmitsburg Bottling Works.  Excelsior Sanitary Dairy.  McCardell, A. C.  Surron & Co.  Zacharias, R. M.	FrederickFrederlckBrunswick

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
FERTILIZERS—	
Ramsburg Fertilizer Co., The	Frederick Frederick
FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS-	
Albaugh's Mill	Libertytown
Bloomfield Mills	
Catoctin Mills	
Crampton, B. P., & Co., Inc	
Emmitsburg MillsFeltons Roller Mill	
Frederick City Mills	
Glade Valley Milling Co	
Hoover Mills	
Liberty Roller Mills	Emmitsburg
Locust Grove Mill	
Middletown Valley Mills	
Monrovia Roller Mills	
Mountain City Mills	
Olive Roller Flour Mills	
Reinfsneider's Mill.	
Shady Grove Mills	
Shriners Mill	Unionville
Smith, H. Ray	
Steiner & Co	
Thurmont Flouring Mills	
Watkins, Wm. T	
Willow Grove Mills.	
Woodville Roller Mills	Mt Airy.
Zentz Roller Mills	Thurmont
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS-	
Abbott, John H., Machine Shop	Frederick
Fraley Bros	
Morris Iron & Steel Co	Frederick
Schaff, B., H., Machine Shop	Frederick
FOOD PREPARATION-	
Haines Potato Chip Factory  Nonpareil Food Plant	
GAS, ILLUMINATING AND HEATING-	
Hagerstown-Frederick Ry. Co	Frederick
HARDWARE—	
American Foundry Mfg. Co	Frederick

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
HARNESS-	
Clingans Harness Store	Frederick
HOISERY AND KNIT GOODS-	
Union Mfg. Co	Frederick
ICE	
Hygeia Ice Factory	Frederick
LEATHER-	
Birely, Geo. H., & Sens. Tannery	Frederick
LIME	
Barrick, S. W., & Sons. Brown, Wm., Lime Plant. Fountain Rock Lime Co. Keller, O. J., Lime Co. Kemp, D. C., Lime Co. Le Gore Combination Lime Co. McAleer, M. F. Roddy, D. F. Shank & Etzler. Tabler Lime & Stone Co.	Walkersville Fountain Rock Buckeystown Frederick Le Gor- Walkersville Emmitsburg Frederick
LIQUORS (DISTILLED)-	
Levi Price Distillery	
LUMBER AND TIMBER-	
Harne, Gideon O. Harp, George F. Hess, Walter M. Layton, H. L. Shafer, Roy H. Springer, C. C. Stevens, J. G. Stouter, Felix Tyler, Robert L. Walker, John L. Young, Ira J. Zentz, D. W.	
MINERAL AND SODA WATERS-	
City Bottling House	Brunswick

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES—	
Frederick Marble & Granite Works. Libertytown Marble & Granite Works. Excelsior Monumental Works. Middletown Marble Yard. Rider's Marble & Granite Works. Susman, Frank. Thurmont Marble & Granite Works.	Libertytown Frederick Middletown Emmitsburg Frederick
PATENT MEDICINES AND COMPOUNDS—	
Rose Jelly Co	
PAVING MATERIALS—	
Grove, M. J., Lime Co	Frederick
PERFUMERY AND COSMETICS-	
Rosebud Perfume Co	
PLANING MILL PRODUCTS (LUMBER)	
Bowers, Wm. D., Lumber Co	FrederickSmithsburg
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING-	
Baughman, C. H., & Son.  Brunswick Times, The. Clarion Publishing Co. Clemm, Augustus.  Dansberger Printery.  Examiner, The.  Great Southern Printing & Mfg. Co. Marken & Biefeld.  Post Publishing Co., The. Rinker, J. Henry.  Valley Register.  Weekly Chronicle.	Brunswick Thurmont Woodsboro Frederick Frederick Frederick Frederick Brunswick Middletown
SADDLERY, ETC.—	
Castle, C. A. Lindsay, C. Irvin. Schell, T. E., & Co. Stokes Harness & Shoe Repairing Co.	Unionville Frederick
SLAUGHTERING (NOT INCLUDING MEAT PAC	KING)—
Frederick Abattoir Co	Frederic

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
TOBACCO (CIGARS AND CIGARETTES)-	
Buckey, Thomas, G	Frederick
Elkins, Edward J	Frederick
Harman, Lewis S	Brunswick
Herdler, Augustus, E	Frederick
Kline, H. T., & Son	Frederick
Miller, Chas. W	Frederick
Schmidt, Frank K	Frederick

### GARRETT COUNTY MANUFACTURES

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
ARTIFICIAL STONE PRODUCTS-	
Kahl, H. W., & Sons	Oakland
BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS—	
Lauer, Henry	Oakland
BRICK AND TILE—.	
Swartzentruber's Drain Tile Factory	Oakland
BUTTER-	
Garrett County Creamery	Oakland
FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS-	
City Roller Mills	
Dixon & Kelso Mill	
Doman, T. B	
Friendsville Milling Co	
Gortner, P. P	Oakland
Little Crossing Mill	
Swanton Grist Mill	swanton
LEATHER-	
Richter, J. L., & Son	
LIQUORS (DISTILLED)-	
Miller, M. J., Sons	Accident

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
LUMBER AND TIMBER—	
Beckman, Wm. A. Contract Logging Camp. Davis, J. B., & Sons Co. Dimeling & Bloom. Fulmer & Co., Saw Mill. Gnegy Bros. Groves & Lewis Saw Mill. Hendrickson, W. Z. Hutchinson, E. C. Jennings Bros. Kendall Lumber Co. Larner, David M. Mason Bros. Maust Lumber Co. Michael, Ezra. Offut, D. E., & Sons. Potomac Valley Coal Co. Queer, Charles E. Reams, N. A. Robinson, Olin D. Roek Lick Lumber Co. Savage, Isaac. Shockey & Keefer.	
Spiker, Dice	GrantsvilleOaklandDeer Park
MINERAL AND SODA WATERS—  Price Bottling Co	Kitzmiller
Hammond, C. F	Oakland
PLANING MILL PRODUCTS (LUMBER)—	
Dorsey, D. W	Friendsville
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING-	
Garrett Journal	Oakland

# HARFORD COUNTY MANUFACTURES

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS—	
Havre de Grace Machine Co	
BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS-	
Bauer, A. E Bechtold, August Bonnett, Adam Griffith, Wm. M. Malalirta, James. Phol, Lambert E Rauscher, Henry Thane, Ernest Vincento, Joseph	Havre de Grace Aberdeen Whitefora Havre de Grace Havre de Grace Havre de Grace Bel Air
BUTTER—	
Norrisville Creamery Patterson, T. H Winters Run Creamery	Rutledge
CANNING AND PRESERVING FISH-	
Bay Shore Fishery. Coulehan & Hogau. Jackson, Walter T. Silver, Spencer & Co. Smith, Robert H. Spencer, P. M., & Co. Stephenson, D. M., & Co. Vandiver, Munsey.	
CANNING AND PRESERVING, FRUITS AND VE	
Ady, Samuel J.  Amos, B. W.  Archer, Bradford & Dallam  Archer, Chas. S.  Archer, D. T.  Archer, John.  Archer, J. W., & Son.  Archer, Theodore S.  Bailey, J. B.  Baily, Walter F.	Bel Air Bel Air Pylesville Joppa Magnolia Wilna Joppa Forest Hill

#### Name of Firms and Goods Made.

#### Location or Post-Office.

Bayington, W. P
Bay, Jno. W., & CoPerryman
Bayless, Millard FAberdeen
Belair Packing CoBel Air
Berkley CanneryBerkley
Boelt, Wm. A
Bradford, W. W. Bel Air
Bramble, J. A
Burkins, Wm
Burkly, Geo. F. Belcamp
Corn & Fruit Cannery (McComas, Geo. W.)Joppa
Carroll Bros
Cullum, Jesse JBelcamp
Dalton, James, & SonBelcamp
Deekman & Oliver
Dowling, James MBel Air
Elsner, Geo. WAberdeen
Elsner, Harry WAberdeen
Ely, James LFallston
Flottemesch, HenryMagnolia
Foard, S. B
Ford, W. BenjVan Bibber
Forest Hill CanueryForest Hill
Gosweiler, W. LAberdeen
Grafton, R. EForest Hill
Greenland, A. EAberdeen
Hall, Edward. HAbingdon
Harrison & LantzEdgewood
Hickory Packing CoBel Air
Jameson, Thos
Jourdan, C. R., & Son
Kimble, G. A., & Bro
Lee & HurleyJerusalem
Lynch, Daniel J. Belcamp
McComas, Geo. WJoppa
Magness, A. S. Wilna
Magness, R. Lee. Emmorton
Magness, W. H
Maxa, Frank
Michael, John MAberdeen
Michael, Wm. OBel Air
Miller, Thos. D
Mitchell, F. O., & BroPerryman
Mitchell, J. S., & Bro
Mitchell, Morgan
Mitchell, R. F., & G. HAberdeen
Mitchell, Ralph MAberdeep
Mohan, M. J., & C. M
Morlok, FredAbingdon
Murphy, C., & Son
Norris, J. T
Osborn, C. B. Aberdeen
Osborn, H. A. Havre de Grace
Phillips CannerySharon
Tamps Camerysnaron

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
Preston, Edward F	Aberdeen
Price, D. E., & Son	
Quaker Bottom Canning Factory	
Red Cross Cannery	
Rich, Level	
Reckord, M. A	Bel Air
Robinson, A. Scott	
Scarborough, J. O., & W. T	
Scarborough, W. T	
Sheridan, Harry E	
Sheridan, J. F	
Silver Hill Packing Co	
Silver, Joel W	
Silver, William F	
Skillman, Arthur A	
Smith, A., & Co	
Smith, F. W	
Smith, Geo. L	
Smith, Jas. T., Cannery	
Spencer, C. C	
Spencer, Walter S	
Stockham, Edward V	
Strasbaugh, H. P	
Tobin, William M	
Towner, J. F., & Sons	
Towner, J. F., & Sons	
Tulford Cannery	
Walker Bros	
Wheeler's Packing House	
Whiteford, C. P., & Co	
Wiedason, Geo. W	Rol Air
Wiedason, Theo	
Wilkinson & Smith	
Wilson, Alfred H	
11 115(M), 21111 Cd 12:	·····
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS-	
Burns Bros. Carriage Factory	llavre de Grace
Gilbert, W. S	
Grafton, Mrs. A. D	Forest Hill
Kelleville Shops	Jerusalem
Rogers, W. F., Wagon Works	$. \dots \dots$
Thomas, R. O	
Treadwell, J. T	
Waters, D. D	
Wilson, J. P., Wagon Works	Bel Air
COPPER, TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORK-	
Spencer, J. N	
Epchicz, a. m. m. m. m. m. m. m. m. m. m. m. m. m.	
COTTON GOODS-	
Gambrill & Melville Mills Co	

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
FERTILIZER—	
Bel Air Fertilizing Works	Bel Air
FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS-	
Brown Creek Roller Mills. Cardiff Roller Mills. Chrome Valley Mills. Deer Creek Mills. Eden Mills. Edgewater Roller Mills. Edgewater Roller Mills. Falling Branch Mills. Greenspring Mill. Ivory Flour Mill. Jerusalem Mills. Maple Grove Roller Mills. Maple Grove Roller Mills. Pylesville Flour Mill. Rockdale Roller Mills. Pylesville Flour Mill. Rockdale Roller Mills. Water Valle Roller Mills. Water Valle Roller Mills. Webster Roller Mills. Wilson's Mill.  FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS- Sanders Machine Shop. Delta Foundry & Machine Shop.  GAS (ILLUMINATING AND HEATING)— Havre de Grace Gas Co.	Cardifi Sharon Darlington Pylesville Havre de Grace Pylesville Forest Hill White Hall Jerusalem Whiteford Pylesville Vale Bel Air Havre de Grace Selamp Darlington Havre de Grace Cardiff
ICE—	
Coale, James R. Coale & Livezey. Iglehart, F. H. Whitney, Wm. G., & Son.	Aberdeen Bel Air
ICE CREAM—	
Hamvoy, R. P. Holloway, W. F. Kefauver, Luther M. Salem Ice Cream Factory.	
LUMBER AND TIMBER—	
Davis, James W  Deer Creek Saw Mill.  Dubert, E., Bros. & Conner.  Holloway, Wm. E	DarlingtonStreet

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
Johnson Bros	
Magness, R. Lee. Miller Bros. Peverly, George V. Peverly, George V. Peverly, George V. Westerman, C.	Emmorton Forest Hill Magnotly Aberdeen Rocks
MARBLE AND STONE WORK-	
Gardiff Green Marble Co., The	
MINERALS AND EARTHS (GROUND)-	
Whiteford, H. Clay, & Co	Flintville
MINERAL AND SODA WATERS-	,
Boyd & Rulford  Electric Bottling & Supply Co  Kelly's Bottling Works	
MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES-	
Hawkins, J. G	$. \dots . \dots . \mathfrak{F} arretts ville$
PAVING MATERIALS—	
Casparis Stone Co	
POULTRY (KILLING AND DRESSING)-	
Foarde, L. W	Aberdeen
FRINTING AND PUBLISHING-	
Aberdeen Enterprise. Aegis, The. Det Atc Times. Democratic Ledger. Harford Democrat. Havre de Grace Republican.	
PLANING MILL PRODUCTS (LUMBER)-	
Pearson, Edwin E	
SADDLERY-	
Slade, L. S	

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
SLAUGHTERING—	
Ivins, P. I	
SHIP BUILDING (WOODEN)—	•
Holley, James TOsmond, H. C., Boat Building CoSauve. Wm. J	
TINEGAR AND CIDER—	
Berry, Albert, & Son	
HOWARD COUN	ITY
MANUFACTUR	ES
Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS-	_
Loughran, John	
CANNING AND PRESERVING (FRUITS AND	VEGETABLES)-
Litzan, E. F	Jessups
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—	
Riemensnyder, Charles	
COOPERAGE—	
Higinbothom, Frank C	Ellicott City
COTTON GOODS-	
Savage Mfg. Co	
FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS—	
Bonny Branch Mill. Roxbury Mills. Selby's Flour Mills.	Roxbury Mllis
ICE—	
Wunder, Otto	Elllcott City

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
LIME-	
Springdale Lime Kilns	
LUMBER AND TIMBER-	
Eagle Lumber Co	,
MINERAL AND SODA WATERS-	
Lilly, W. F	Ellicott City
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—	
Ellicott City Times	Ellicott City Ellicott City
SADDLERY AND HARNESS-	
Bell, John W	LisbonEllicott City
KENT COUNT	Y
MANUFACTUR	ES
Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—	
Schauber, John, & Bro	Chestertown
BOXES (WOODEN PACKING)-	
Marvile Package Co., The	Chestertown
BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS-	
Casey, Jas. A. Jones, Edward D. Keithley, Charles Zoffere, F. D.	
BRICK AND TILE—	
Barnett, Vernon M	Chestertown
BUTTER—	
Rust, Esley M	

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
CANNING AND PRESERVING (FRUITS AND V	
Baldwin, Howard N. Baldwin, Howard N. Boxter, J. F. Carr, M. M. Evans, Geo. W. Evans, George W. Grollman, Simon. Hurlock, C. S. Ivins, H. O. Massey Packing Co. Preston, J. E. Rock Hall Canning Co. Somerset Canning Co. Swing Bros. Wacker, Charles Co. Woodburn, H. L.	Chestertown Kennedyville Still Pond Worton Aberdeen Millington Worton Massey Lynch Mussey Golts Rock Hall Still Pond Blacks Betterton
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—	
Davis & Satterfield Ernest, John F. Glenn, Geo. M. E. Hagan, C. W. Hicks, J. R., & Son. Medders, John. Shafer, Redmile & Co. Whaley, Elwood.	Sassafras Locust Grove Still Pond Galena Kennedyville Kennedyville
FERTILIZERS—	
Beck-Walker Co	
FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS-	
Athason, Perry C. Frankford Mills. Kennedyville Creamery Co. Millington Roller Mills. Plumbers Mills. Radcliff Mills. St. Paul Mills. Uricville Mills. Worton Mills.	
GAS (ILLUMINATING AND HEATING)—  Chestertown Gas Co	Chartant
Chestertown Gas Co	
ICE—	
Chestertown Ice Co	Chestertown

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office
LUMBER AND TIMBER-	
Freeman, Harvey. Leary, G. E., & Son. Hurd, Chas. E. McGinnis, Thos. N. Peacock, Joseph. Sparks, W. F.	Rock Hall Worton Chestertown Golts
MINERAL AND SODA WATERS-	
Blackway Bros. Bettling Works	
MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES-	
Kirby, J. W	Chestertown
PAPER AND WOOD PULP-	
American Straw Board Co	Chestertown
PLANING MILL PRODUCTS (LUMBER)—	
Culp, W. S., & A. M	Chestertown
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING-	
Chestertown Transcript Publishing Co Enterprise Publishing Co Uselton, W. B., Sons	Chestertown
MONTGOMERY COU	NTY
MANUFACTURES	\$
Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS-	
Lachoff, Hugo	GaithersburgKensington
BUTTER—	
Frizzell, Lewis C	Germantown Gaithersburg
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS-	
Applebys Carriage, Wagon & Machine Shop Haney, Samuel B., Carriage Factory Harrison, Horace A Hawkins, E. D., & Son	Rockville Burtonsville

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS-	
Bredy Milling CoBrowningsville Roller Mills	
Bucklodge Mills Claysville Roller Mills. Clifton Mills. Damascus Mills. Darby's Mill. Germantown Mills. Glen Mills. Greenwood Mills. Haviland's Mill. Hickerson Bros. Hoyle's Mill. Hyattstown Roller Mills, The. Kings Valley Mills. Lansdale, R. H., Jr. Milton Mills. Seneca Mills. Silver Spring Mill. South Star Mill. Spring Valley Mills.	Claysville
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS-	
Bond Bros	Spencerville
ICE—	
Bethesda Lumber & Ice Co	Dickerson Gaithersburg
ICE AND ICE CREAM—	
Holland, J. W., & Sons	Dickerson
LUMBER AND TIMBER—	
Gates, Clarence J. Hilton, Thomas G. McAtee, O. Molesworth, Samuel. Monnt, James M. Snyder, Haller. Young, L. H.	
MINERAL AND SODA WATERS-	
Day, Hezekiah	Gaithersburg

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES-	
Montgomery Co. Marble & Granite Works	Rockville
Trap Rock Quarries	Montgomery County
PLANING MILL PRODUCTS (LUMBER)-	
Washington Grove Mfg. Co	
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING-	
Montgomery Advocate	Kensington
PRINCE GEORGE CO MANUFACTURE	

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS-	
Baumann, Charles.  Berwyn Home Bakery. Capital Heights Home Bakery. Crown, J. C.  Henning, Gustav. Home Bakery. Laurel Steam Bakery. Mt. Rainier Home Bakery. Sonneberg, Theodore.	Berwyn Capital Heights Seat Pleasant Bladensburg Laurel Laurel Mt. Rainier
BROOMS-	•
Bentley, Benj. A	Mt. Rainier
CANNING AND PRESERVING (FRUITS AND V	EGETABLES)-
Brandywine Cannery	
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS-	
Jacobs, J., & Son	Gaithersburg
CARS, CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR-	
Chesapeake Beach Railway Co	Seat Pleasant
CONFECTIONS AND ICE CREAM-	
George, Peter A Thies, Frank	

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
DYEING AND FINISHING TEXTILES—	
British-American Mfg. Co., Inc	Laurel
FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS-	
Gibbons, Wm. H., & Co	Croom
GAS (ILLUMINATING AND HEATING)—	
Hyattsville Gas & Electric Co	
ICE—	
Hyattsville Ice Corp.  Laurel Ice Mfg. Co  Lorenz, Ralph M	Laurel
LUMBER AND TIMBER—	
Beall, Claude T. Betting, John E. Bewley, George P. Boswell, J. H. Boswell, W. E. Boteler, H. & M. Bryant, A. S., & Son. Buck, George W. Clarke, L. A., & Son. De Vaughn, James T. Gibbons, W. H., & Co. Harrison, E. S. Hawkins, Clarence. Hines, John H. Jenkins & Boteler. Jenkins & Butler. Lorenz, Ralph M. Magruder, Wm. P. Proctor, Thomas H. Rawlings, Geo. W., & Son. Richards, John A. Rome, A. S. Sayman, John R., & Son. Shipley, Edwin. Smith, W. S. Trueman, Joshua C. Wetherald, J. E. Wilson, J. B., & W. W.	Collington Berwyn Collington Brandywine Cedarville Berwyn Upper Marlboro Clinton Croom Croom Halls Brandywine Laurel Westwood North Keys Brandywine Hyattsville Cedarville Duley Baden Mitchellville Brandywine Muirkirk Townshend Aquasco Bryantown Westwood
MINERAL AND SODA WATERS-	
Laurel Bottling Works, Inc., The	Laurel

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
PIG IRON-	
Muirkirk Furnace	Muirkirk
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—	
Hyattsville Independent, The  Laurel Democrat, The  Leader, The  Marlboro Gazette  Mt. Ranier Times, The  Prince Geo. Inquirer Printing & Pub. Co  Riverdale Sentinel, The  Weekly, M. A. C  Ye Colony Press	Laurel Laurel Upper Marlboro Mt. Ranier Upper Marlboro Riverdale College Park
SHIRTS—	
Laurel Sewing Co	Laurel
TOBACCO (CIGARS AND CIGARETTES)—	
QUEEN ANNE COU MANUFACTURE	
Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS-	
Eaton, R. Frank	
BUTTER—	
Shortall, Thos. F	Queenstown
CANNING AND PRESERVING (FRUITS AND	VEGETABLES)—
Centerville Cannery (J. Langrall & Bro.) Cover Canning Co	Willoughby Queen Anne Barclay Price Stevensville Centerville Ingleside

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS	
Connolly, Daniel G	
CARS (CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR)-	
Md., Del. & Va. Ry. Co	Love Point
CLOTHING (MEN'S)	
Standard Overall Co	Winchester
FERTILIZERS	
Valliant, E. S., & Son	Church Hill
FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS-	
Centennial Roller Mills. Centerville Roller Mills. Church Hill Milling Co. Massey, W. J. Queenstown Roller Mills. Sewell, John Unicorn Flour Mills.	Centerville Church Hill Price Queenstown Wye Mills
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS-	
Thomas, R. W., & Son	Centerville
FURNITURE—	
Eddins Furniture Co	Center▼lite
ICE—	
Centerville Ice Co	
LUMBER AND TIMBER-	
Ahern, John P. Andrie, Henry. Bailey, Edwin Bailey, T. H. Dolby, S. J. Friel, S. E. W: Kirwan, J. E. Stubbs, Thos. H. & Bro. Wallace & Banbury.	Queenstown Queenstown Ford's Store Queenstown Queenstown Chester Barclay
MINERAL AND SODA WATERS—	
Standard Bottling Works	

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES-	
Centerville Marble Works	Centerville
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING-	
Centerville Observer, The	Centerville
SHIP BUILDING (WOODEN)-	
Wrightson, J. K	Queenstown
ST. MARY'S COU	NTY
MANUFACTUR	ES
Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
CANNING AND PRESERVING (FRUITS AND	VEGETABLES)—
Ridgell, Thos	Scotland
FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS-	
Clifton Mills. Dixon, Daniel T. Gardiner, Aubery S. Greys Mill. Hanocer Mills.	Laurel Grove Chaptico Clements
LUMBER AND TIMBER—	
Abell, Stephen A. Adams, J. Franklin Briscoe, Webster Cecil, Geo. B. Clarke, Robert A. Crouse & Smith Co. Dent, John M. Drury & Van Ryswick Ellis, Richard C. Gardiner, Alice M. Greenwell, Francis F. Griffin, Chas. F. Guy, Bernard M. Hammett, Richard T. Lawrence, A. A. Long, Frederick Johnson, Peter. Joy, E. M. King, Joseph O.	Mechanicsville Ridge Ridge Valley Lee Hollywood Dameron Oakley Beauvue Bushwood Chaptico Leonardtown Jarboesville Clements Park Hall Leonardtown Lovevllle Hollywood

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
Meredith's Saw Mill.  Norris Enoch A. Oliver, John R. Owens, Robert. Owens, Robert, & Son. Russell, Cecil. Reckord Fertilizer Works.	Park Hall Leonardtown Dameron Dameron Hollywood
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING-	
St. Mary's Enterprise	
SHIP BUILDING (WOODEN)—	
Cheseldine, John W	
SOMERSET COU	
MANUFACTUR	EES
Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
AWNINGS, TENTS AND SAILS-	
Brown, Henry	Crisneld
BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS-	_
Lecates, L. F	Crisheld
BRICK AND TILE—	
Collins, Geo. M Princess Anne Yard	
BOXES (WOODEN)—	
Tawes & Gibson	Cristield
BUTTER—	
Princess Anne Creamery Co	Princess Anne
CANNING AND PRESERVING (FRUITS AND	D VEGETABLES)-
Bennett, Geo. W., & Bro  Bosman, C. W  Carrer J. C. & Co	

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
Charles & Long. Dashiel, C. M. Deal Island Packing Co. Fairmount Packing Co. Green & Reading. Hall & Wnittington. Holland Pinsey & Co. Holland, W. F. Hudson, P. O., & Bro. McCready & Webster. Milburn, L. M. Oriole Packing Co. Pusey, Ernest J., & Sons. Ross & Williams. Round, James P. Ruark, Lafayette. Somerset Packing Co. Wallace Packing Co. Wallace Packing Co. Wallace Packing Co. Wallace Packing Co. Wallace Packing Co.	Princess Anne Deal Island Manokin Princess Anne Marion Station Mt. Vernon Princess Anne Harold Chance Kingston Oriole Venton Widgeon Princess Anne Westover Upper Fairmount Dames Quarter
CANNING AND PRESERVING, OYSTERS-	
Crisfield Packing Co	
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—	
Wilson & Ross	
COOPERAGE—	
Ralph Riggin & Bro	Crisfield
COPPER, TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORK-	
Lawson, H. B Sterling Co., W. J	
ENGINES— (STEAM, GAS AND WATER)—	
Bard, M. C	Crisfield
FERTILIZERS—	•
Dennis, L. E. P., & Son	Crisfield
FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS—	
Adams, F. T. Adams & Gunby. Allen Mills. Maddox, Geo. W. & Son. Manokin Flour Mill.	

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS-	
Crisfield Machine Works	Crisfield
GAS (ILLUMINATING AND HEATING)-	
Crisfield Light & Power Co	Crisfiela
ICE—	
Consumers Ice Co Crisfield Ice Mfg. Co. Sterling, Chas Sterling, C. W. Sterling, W. A	Crisfield Crisfield Crisfield
ICE CREAM—	•
Crisfield Ice Cream Co	Crisfield
LIME—	
Moore & Pendleton Co	
LUMBER AND TIMBER-	
Brewer, S. S. Brown, Jos. L. Cochrane, A. B. Co., The. Cohn & Bock Co. Cox, J. W. Hall, Wm. J., Mfg. Co., The. Holland, W. T. Logans Saw Mill. Matthews, Foster. Phoebus, Harry J. Princess Anne Milling Co. Pusey, Ernest J., & Sons. Pusey, L. W. Rounds, James P. Ruark, O. M. Tecters, G. V. West, J. G. West, P. D., & Sons. White, D. M.	Manokin Crisfield Princess Anne Crisfield Marion Station Princess Anne Marion Station Westover Oriole Princess Anne Princess Anne Princess Anne Princess Anne Princess Anne Princess Anne Princess Anne Princess Anne Princess Anne
Worrall, S. M	Princess Anne
PLANING MILL PRODUCTS (LUMBER)—	
Muir, W. C., & Co	Crisfield

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—	
Crisfield Times	
SHIRTS—	
Asbury Shirt Co	
SHIP BUILDING (WOODEN)—	
Crisfield Marine Railway	
TOOLS-	
Buddell, Chas. D	Crisfield
	-
TALBOT COUNTY	<b>Y</b>
MANUFACTURE	S
Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
ARTIFICIAL STONE PRODUCTS— Eaton, Geo. H	
BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS-	
Cox, Herbert J.  Dawson, Katie J.  Harrison, Philip W.  Lednum, A.  North, Robert.	OxfordSt. MichaelsEaston
BRICK AND TILE-	
Easton Brick & Tile Co	
CANNING AND PRESERVING (FRUITS AND V	EGETABLES)—
Carroll & Warner. Caulk & McCready. Defender Packing Co. Easton Packing Co. Harrison, J. B. Harrison, J. B. Home Canning Plant.	St. Michaels Trappe Easton Tilghman Neavitt

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
Howarth, Wm. F. Kennedy, Patrick. Kirby, D. C., Canning Co. Kirby & Gallup. Knapp Narrows Packing Co. Leeds Packing Co. Macklem, W. J. Macklem, W. J. Nelson, Henry E. Oxenham, W. P., & Co. Sherwood Canning Co. Simpson, C. E. Talbot Packing & Preserving Co. Tilghman Canning Co. Trippe Canning Co. Turner, H. P. Valliant, W. H., & Fro. Watkins, J. E. Windy Hill Packing Co. Wrightson, Chas. T.	Bruceville Trappe Oxford Tilghman Tunis Mills Chaper Easton Trappe Kirkham Sherwood Trappe Cordova Tilghman Trappe Strappe Strappe Strappe Strappe Strappe Strappe Strappe Strappe
CANNING AND PRESERVING (FISH)—	Easton
Sherwood Packing Co	Sherwood
CANNING AND PRESERVING (OYSTERS)—	
Sea Food Packing Co. (Fairbank Bros.)	Fairbank
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS-	
Lane, W. F Southern Scale & Supply Co	
FERTILIZERS—	
Oxford Fertilizer Co	Oxford
FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS—	
Chapel Mills Cordova Roller Mills Easton Roller Mills Phoenix Flour Mills. Smith, T. T. Trappe Milling & Mfg. Co.	
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS-	
Fleckenstein, W. N	
FURNITURE—	
Easton Furniture Mfg. Co	

Location or Post-Office

Name of Firms and Goods Made.

Mane of Firms and Goods Made.	Location of Post-Omee	
GAS (ILLUMINATING AND HEATING)—		
Easton Light & Fuel Co	Easton	
ICE—		
American Ice Co. of Talbot Co	Easton	
LUMBER AND TIMBER-		
Berry, L. E Cambridge Mfg. Co., The Daffin, Arthur F. Diamond, W. R. Fleckenstein, L. S., & Son Harrison, S. D Kirby, E. J Larimore, James Oxenham, W. P. Price, J. E Rittenhouse, F. II. Sengar, J. M. S. Stewart, John A. Thistlewood, Theodore. Tunls, W. W., & Bro., Lumber Co.	Cambridge Easton Easton Easton St. Michales Trappe Easton Royal Oak Easton Easton Wittman Easton Trappe	
MINERAL AND SODA WATERS—		
Towers, Howard Lachmer, E. H., & Son		
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING-		
Comet & Advertiser, The.  Easton Ledger  Easton Star Democrat.  Gazette Publishing Co	Easton	
SHIP BUILDING (WOODEN)—		
Sparklin, Wm. A	Oxford	
WASHINGTON COUNTY		
MANUFACTURES		
Name of Firms and Goods Made.  ARTIFICIAL STONE PRODUCTS—	Location or Post-Office.	
McCauley Cement Block Works		

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
AUTOMOBILES—	
Crawford Automobile Co	
AUTOMOBILES (REPAIRS)—	
Antietam Garage Co. Central Garage. Hull's Garage Stanley's Garage	Hagerstown Hagerstown
AWNINGS, TENTS AND SAILS-	
Martin, David C	Hagerstown
BOOKBINDING AND BLANKBOOK MAKING-	
Diamond Bindery, The	Hagerstown
BOOTS AND SHOES-	
Hagerstown Shoe & Leggln Co	
BOXES (CIGAR)—	
Champion Box Factory	
BOXES (FANCY AND PAPER)—	
Cumberland Valley Paper Box Co	
BRASS, BRONZE AND COPPER PRODUCTS—	
Hagerstown Metal Ref. Co	Hagerstown
BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS—	
Bowser, W. O. Caskey Baking Co. Crescent Bakery. Fahrney, Walter. Harman, G. J. Ingram, J. Roy. Meyer, J. G. McLaughlin, H. D. Niemyer, Harry V. Roessner, Jacob. Schwartz, Jacob. Schwartz, Jacob. Shuff's Home Bakery. Spuman, A. N. Stouffer's Pretzel Works. Wareham's Steam Bakery.	Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hancock Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown

BRICK AND TILE-
Conococheague Brick & Earthenware Co. Williamsport Hancock Shale Brick Co
BROOMS-
Myers, J. W., & Co
CANNING AND PRESERVING (FRUITS AND VEGETABLES)—
Big Pool Cannery.       Big Pool         Millstone Canning Co.       Millstone         Ridersville Canning Co.       Pearre         Smithsburg Fruit, Cooperage & Evap. Co.       Smithsburg         Williamsport Canning Co.       Williamsport
CARS (CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR)—
Western Maryland Railway Co
CARRIAGE AND WAGON MATERIALS—
Cumberland Valley Spoke & Bending Co.       Hagerstown         Hollingsworth Wheel Co.       Hagerstown         Thrush & Stough.       Hagerstown
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—
Hess Carriage Co         Hagerstown           Ward, E. B         Hancock           Yingling Auto & Carriage Works.         Hagerstown
CEMENT—
Security Cement & Lime CoSecurity
CLOTHING (MEN'S)—
Barnhart Overall Co
CONDENSED MILK-
Dry Milk Co
CONFECTIONS AND ICE CREAM—
Hagerstown Ice Cream Co.HagerstownHankey Bros. Ice Cream FactoryHagerstownHeller Ice Cream Co.HancockSempeles Bros.HagerstownStar Candy Co.HägerstownTri-State Milk Co.Hagerstown

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
COOPERAGE—	
Dillon, R. S Snively, D. S	
COPPER, TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORK-	
Danzer Metal Works	
COTTON (HALF HOSE)-	
Antietam Knitting Co	
DAIRYMEN'S, PGULTRYMEN'S AND APIARIST	S' SUPPLIES—
Hagerstown Cap Co., The	Hagerstown
DRUGGISTS' PREPARATIONS—	
Aughinbaugh, D. C., & Son	TTa mane to
Augminoaugn, D. C., & Son	
FERTILIZERS—	
Bixler, Wm. H	
FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS-	
Anchor Flour Mills Antietam Mill Co. Beaver Creek Mills Bellgrove Roller Mills Bell's Mill. Big Spring Mills Clear Spring Roller Mills. Crystal Spring Mills. Daisy Mills, The. Dry Run Mills Eclipse Flour Mill Fairview Roller Mills Leitersburg Roller Mills Ingram, R. C., Mills Keedysville Milling Co., The Kline Bros. Kemp, W. H. C., Mfg. Co. Marsh Roller Mills Pecktonville Flour Mills Petomac Roller Mills Red Mill Star Mills. Red Mill Star Mills. Willow Grove Mill	Funkstown Beaver Creek Bellgrove Williamsport Big Spring Clear Spring Hagerstown Big Sprlng Clear Spring Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Smithsburg Keedysville Boonsboro Williamsport Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown
FOOD PREPARATIONS—	
Hagerstown Chip Co	
Locato Omp Tactory	

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODU	CTS—
Foltz, H. L.  Hagerstown Combination Heater Co  Hagerstown Foundry Co  Hagerstown Welding Co  Haines, Samuel B.  Hancock Foundry Machine & Supply Kemp, W. H. C., Mfg. Co  Miller Boiler Works  New York Central Iron Works  Pangborn Corporation  Rupp Mfg. Co	
FURNITURE-	
Brandt Cabinet Works	Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown Hagerstown
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—	
Hagerstown Electric Printery	
GAS (ILLUMINATING AND HEATING)—	
Hagerstown Light & Heat Co	
GLOVES AND MITTENS (LEATHER)—	
Updefraff, Geo., & Son	
HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS-	
Blue Ridge Knitting Co	
ICE—	
Boonsboro Ice Co	Boonsboro
. ICE AND COLD STORAGE—	
Terminal Storage & Ice Co	Hagerstown
LEATHER	
Williamsport Tannery	Williamsport
LIQUORS (MALT AND DISTILLED)-	
Hagerstown Brewing Co	

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
LIME—	
Rockdale Lime Kiln	Clear Spring
PLANING MILL PRODUCTS (LUMBER)—	•
Beck Bros. Coffman, H. P., & Co. Danzer Lumber Co. of Washington Co., Inc. Hauver, Albert L. Herbst Saw Mill. Jamison Cold Storage Door Co. Miller Bros. Rash Construction & Building Co. Seville Planing Mill. West Side Lumber & Door Co.	Hagerstown Hagerstown Smithsburg Smithsburg Hagerstown Williamsport Hancock Hancock
MARBLE AND STONE WORK-	
Darner, C. E	
MATTRESSES-	
Hagerstown Mattress Co	
MINERALS AND EARTHS (GROUND)—	
Hancock Building Sand Co., The	Hancock
MINERAL AND SODA WATERS—	
Ko-KO .Co. of Washington Co., The	Hagerstown
MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES-	
Heaslip Marble & Granite Works  Peck's Marble & Granite Works	
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS (ORGANS)-	
Moller Organ Works	Hagerstown
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS (PIANO AND ORGAN	MATERIAL)—
Reisner, W. H., Mfg. Co	
PAPER AND WOOD PULP-	
Antietam Paper Co	Security
PAVING MATERIALS—	
Angle's S. P. Stone Quarry	

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
Cavetown Limestone Quarry Potomac Valley Stone & Lime Co., lnc	
?ATENT MEDICINES AND COMPOUNDS-	
Concentrated Spray Material Works  Fahrney, D., & Son  Hagerstown Spray Material Co  Le Dane Medicine Co	IIagerstownIIagerstown
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING-	
Antietam Printery. Biershing, John W. Boonsboro Times. Globe Publishing Co., The Gruber Almanack Co. Hagerstown Mail Publishing Co. Hancock News. Herald Publishing Co. Leader, The. Ludwig Press. Star, The.	
SADDLERY AND HARNESS-	
Emmart Hardware Co	
SILK GOODS (INCLUDING THROWSTERS)—	
Cromer Bros	Hagerstown
SHIRTS—	
Maugans, W. C., Shirt Factory	Maugansville
TOBACCO (CIGARS AND CIGARETTES)—	
Bowman, Chas. E	
WIRE WORK-	
Corbett Fence Works	Hagerstown
WOODEN GOODS-	
Modern Mfg. Co	
WOOD (TURNED AND CARVED)—	
Wiebel, L. II	Ilagerstown

## WICOMICO COUNTY MANUFACTURES

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
ARTIFICIAL STONE PRODUCTS—  Downing Concrete Co., The  Evans, R. G., & Son  National Concrete Vault Co	Salisbury
AWNINGS, TENTS AND SAILS—	
Gravenor, B. P	Sharptown
BOXES (WOODEN PACKING)—	
Bounds & Co., Geo. A.  Davis, G. L., & Co.  Disharoon, C. R., Co.  Marvil Package Co., The  Williams, L. E., & Co.	
BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS-	
Geilinger Co., The Krouse, C. D. Renshaw, Geo. E. Sharptown Baking Co. Ward, Joseph	SalisburySalisburySharptown
BRICK AND TILE—	
Peninsula Brick Co	Salisbury
CANNING AND PRESERVING (FRUITS AND VEGETABLES)—	
Bennett, I. S. Bounds, Geo. A., & Co. Catlin, W. J., & Bro. Chatham, R. J. Cooper, S. J., & Son Co. Cooper, W. H., & Son. Denson, B. W. Dulany, John 11. Dolby, S. W., Jr. Dolby, W. H. Elliott, D. J. Elzey, H. G., & Sons. Gale, Actworth & Taylor Gillis & Dashiell Leatherbury, William K. Insley & Mitchell. Jones, A. L., & Son.	

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
Jones, E. T.  Mardela Springs Cannery Co.  Messick, W. F., & Bro.  Messick, G. M.  Nelson, J. L., & Co.  Phillips Bros.  Phillips-Waller Co.  Powell, Lambert.  Powellsville Canning Co.  Roberts Bros.  Roberts, H. W.  Seabreeze, Henry J.  Staton-Moore Canning Co.  Strattner, Frederick.	Pittsville Mardela Springs Allen Royal Oak Hebron Salisbury Salisbury Parsonsburg Powellsville Bivalve Clara Mardela Springs Fruitland Salisbury
Travers, J. R	Nanticoke
Tyaskin Packing Co	Tyaskin
Waller & Bailey	Pittsville
Willing, J. W., & Son	Nanticoke
Wilson Cannery Co	Hebron
Wilson, Jas. T., & Co	Delmar
Windsor Cove Packing Co	Jesterville
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—  Pollitt, C. A	Salisbury
Seapreeze & Parny	
CARS (CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR)—	
Balto Ches. & Atlantic R. R. Repair Shop	Salisbury
CLOTHING (MEN'S)—	
Layfield & Humphrey	Parsonsburg
FERTILIZERS—	
Farmers & Planters' Co., The	Salisbury
FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS-	
Barren Creek Mills. Fulton Milling Co	
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS-	
Grier, T. A., & Sons	Salisbury

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
ICE	
Salisbury Ice Co	Salisbury
ICE CREAU-	
Gelinger Co., The	
GAS (ILLUMINATING AND HEATING)-	
Heme Gas Co	Salisbury
PLANING MILL PRODUCTS (LUMBER)-	
Hustons Sons Co	Sallsbury
LUMBER AND TIMBER-	
Adkins, D. H. Adkins, E. S., & Co. Bailey Bros. Bell, Edwin Co., The. Benjamin & Graham Co. Bound, E. G. Catlin, W. J., & Bro. Chatham Bros. Dennis, P. J. Dolby, W. H. Eastern Shore Mfg. Co. Fooks & Fooks. Gordy, Albert M. Hughes & Robertson Hurley & Graham. Hurley & Graham. Huston's Sons Co. Kelley & Catlin. Kelley, John W. Kelley & White. Laws, L. L. Livingston & Bro. Mills, R. J. Moore, L. H. Phillips Bros. Phillips, H. E., & Co. Poco-Wico Mfg. Co. Puscy, B. L. Richardson, L. H. Roberts, H. W. Taylor, O. W.	Salisbury Salisbury Hebron Salisbury Princess Anne White Haven Fruitland Salisbury White Haven Pittsville Salisbury Parsonsburg Salisbury Quantico (3 M.) Quantico (7 M.) Salisbury Pittsville Fruitland Salisbury Salisbury Salisbury Salisbury Pittsville Fruitland Salisbury

y y (s g y le
У
gs Ty
ry ry
ry lle ry ry
nt vn rv
org wn iry con iry wn ind ron ille kin ron

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
TOBACCO (CIGARS AND CIGARETTES)-	
Watson, Paul E	Salisbury
WHIPS—	
Tilghman, T. H., & Son	Salisbury
	-
WORCESTER COU	JNTY
MANUFACTUR	
Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
ARTIFICIAL STONE PRODUCTS-	
Moore, B. F	
BOXES (WOODEN)-	
Corddry Co., The	Pocomoke City
BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS-	
Dunlap, Thos. E. Feurer, Jacob. Schaefer, Joseph.	Pocomoke City
BRICK AND TILE-	
Berlin Brick Co	Pocomoke City
CANNING AND PRESERVING (FRUITS AND	VEGETABLES)-
Archer. L. H. Anchor, Lewis H. Ayers, Guy R. Girdletree Packing Co. Hickman, D. S. Hickman & French Lednum, Robert 1. Mumford Packing Co. Roberts Bros. Showell Mfg. Co. Snow Hill Canning Co. Stockton Packing Co. Walker Bros.	Berlin Berlin Berlin Girdletree Scarboro Wesley Pocomoke City Showell Snow Hill Showell Snow Hill Stockton

Wimbrow Bros...... Whaleyville

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS-	
Cramer, A. W	Pocomoke Clty
COOPERAGE-	
Cherrix & Son, J. II.  Duncan, W. B.  Hickman, D. S.  Kelley, H. E., & Bro.  Oysterman's Barrel Factory.  Peninsula Produce Exchange.  Plichard, C. W., & M. P. Selby.  Wharton, P. E., & Son.  Wilson Barrel Factory.	Pocomoke City Snow Hill Beaverdam Stockton Pocomoke City Girdletree Snow Hill
FERTILIZERS—	
Wilson, F. M., & Co	
FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS-	
Berlin Milling Co  Eagle Mills.  Farmers' Delight—Flour Mill.  Lankford, E. B., & W. G.  Pocomoke City Roller Mills.  Shockley & Shelby.	
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS-	
Pocomoke Foundry & Machine Works	Pocomoke City
ICE-	
Cambridge Ice Co  Davis Ice & Coal Co  Electric & Ice Mfg. Co  Ocean City Ice & Fuel Co  Purnell, L., & Sou	
ICE CREAM—	
Stevens, A. II	Pocomoke City
LUMBER AND TIMBER—	
Armstrong, D. C.  Bowen Lumber Co.  Colbourn Bros.  Cropper, S. P.  Dennis, C. W.  Duncan, W. B.	Showeli Girdletree Berlin St. Martins

Name of Firms and Goods Made.	Location or Post-Office.
Godfrey Mfg. Co.  Hastings, E.  Hill, F. B.  Hope, J. B.  Hudson, F. E.  Marvil Packing Co.  Mason, J. L., & Son.  Petey Mfg. Co.  Pilchard, W. H.  Powell Saw Mill.  Stevenson, U. P., & Bro.  Stokes Mill. t.  Tarr, W. C.  Tigle, Chas. W.  Young & Son.	Pocomoke City Stockton Snow Hill Girdletree Pocomoke City Newark Whaleyville Pocomoke City Ocean City Pocomoke City Showell Snow Hill Berlin
MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES-	
Berlin Marble & Granite Works	Berlin
PERFUMERY AND COSMETICS-	
Costen, W. A., Co	
PLANING MILL PRODUCTS (LUMBER)—	
Adkins Co., Inc., The	
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING-	
Berlin Advocate  Democratic Messenger, Inc  Ledger Enterprise  People, The  Worcester Democrat.	Snow HillPocomoke CitySnow Hill
SHIRTS—	
Snow Hill Shirt Co	Snow Hill
SIGNS AND ADVERTISING NOVELTIES—	
Turner Sign Co	Pocomoke City
SHIP BUILDING (WOODEN)—	
Tuli, E. James	Pocomoke Clty
WOODEN GOODS-	
Berlin Veneer Works	Berlin



\$2,355.29

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES TO MAY 31ST, 1916, UNDER CHAPTER 840, ACTS 1914; CHAPTER 365, ACTS 1902, AND CHAPTER 79, ACTS 1912.

April 30th. By Bal. on hand, Ch. 840, Acts 1914\$1,416.67 By Bal. on hand, Ch. 365, Acts 1902 833.33 By Bal. on hand, Ch. 79, Acts 1912 105.24	
Total amount available\$2,355.29	
EXPENDITURES	
May 31st—	
To Salaries       \$863.32         Office Rent       45.00         Traveling Expenses       95.50         Dectors for issuance of permits       78.00	
" Total expenses under Ch. 840, Acts 1914	\$1,081.82
"Salaries       \$548.32         "Rent       90.00         "Postage       25.40         "Stationery and Printing       99.90         "Traveling Expenses       2.00         "Telephone       25.60	
"Total Expenses under Ch. 365, Acts 1902" Telephone, Ch. 79, Acts 1912	791.28 .98
" Total Expenses for month of May By Balance	1,874.08 481.21

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT STATE BOARD OF LABOR AND STATISTICS, CHAPTER 406, ACTS 1916.

	1. 1.4
ation\$11,666.66	
nder Chapter 365 26.40	
nerick, Refund	
e of old paper 1.58	uly 29th. "From sal
Pollock, Refund	ept. 18th Kohn &
oiler Inspectors 461.00	" 30th. " Steam B
ount_available\$12,177.99	· · Both. · · Total an
EXPENDITURES	
	ept. 30th-
\$6,916.21	To Salaries
652.50	
dries 109.57	
rinting 1,202.62	
ses	" Travelling Expen
rpressage 58.22	
rinking Water 50.00	
94.20	
	" Furniture
its 249.67	" Doctors for Pern
salaries and expenses 1,178.96	" Boiler Inspectors.
alary and expenses 559.60	
	"Total Expenses.
314.64	
\$12,177.99	
SUMMARY.	
	1916.
hand\$481.21 hand314.64	



# A

	rage
Allegany County: Child Labor Statistics	136
New Corporations	251
Manufactures	317 -322
Anne Arundel County: New Corporations	252
Manufactures	322-325
В	
Baltimore City: Tax Rate and Taxable Basis	28
Foreign Commerce	74
Industrial Statistics	7880
Imports and Exports	81
Births	225
Census of Children	556
Manufactures	260-317
Baltimore County: New Corporations	252
Manufactures	325~331
Banks	38
Bethlehem Steel Works	75
C	
Contents, Summary of	7>
Counties	25
Eastern Shore	25
Southern Maryland	26
Northern Central	26
Western Maryland	26
Tax Rate and Taxable Basis	28
Child Labor Law	91
Tables Relating Thereto	97-11-
Report of Medical Examiners	116, 117
Street Trades in Baltimore City	119-129
In Western Maryland	130~145
Counties other than Western Maryland	146-163
Report of Inspections	164-167
Canneries Inspection	173
Chesapeake Bay	39
Crops. Value of, in 1916	45

	Page
Canning Industry	45
Calvert County: New Incorporations	254
Manufactures	331, 332
Caroline County: New Incorporations	254
Manufactures	333 - 336
Carroll County: New Corporations	254
Manufactures	336 - 340
Cecil County: New Corporations	255
Manufactures	340-344
Charles County: New Corporations	255
Manufactures	344,345
D	
Dorchester County: New Corporations	255
Manufactures	
Didnita (uito	010 010
$\mathbf{E}$	
Educational System	49
Employment Agencies	197
$\mathbf{F}$	
Farms and Products	42
Forestry and Lumber Industries	66
Frederick County: Child Labor Statistics	137
New Corporations	256
Manufactures	
Factory Inspection—In Baltimore City	
•	
G	
Geological and Economic Survey Commission	64
Grain, Current Prices of	86
Garrett County: New Corporations	256
Manufactures	354, 355
H	
Harford County: New Corporations	256
Manufactures	356-361
Howard County: New Corporations	257
Manufactures	361, 362
I	
Introduction	9
Incorporated Towns in Maryland	29
Internal Taxes	38
Industrial Accident Commission	50
Drondore in Agaidest Cone Thereunder	50

	Page
Immigration	90, 198
Incorporations in 1916: Baltimore City	230-248
Counties	251 - 260
Kent County: New Corporations	257
Manufactures	362-264
${ m L}$	
Local Option	63
Lumber Industry	67
Live Stock, Receipts and Shipments of	88-89
Labor Circles, In	215-224
Legislation Recommended	216
Annual Convention, A. F. of L	218
Roster of Secretaries, B. F. of L	219-224
M	
Maryland, Its Industries and Resources	23
Manufactures	261
Manufactories	30
Statistics of	31-37
Mineral Products	
Montgomery County: New Corporations	
Manufactures	
0	
Oysters, Comparative Statistics	40
P	
Prince George's County: New Corporations	257
Manufactures	
Q	
Queen Anne County: Manufactures	368-370
	000 010
8	_
Staff, of State Board of Labor and Statistics	
State Mine Inspector	
State Taxable Basis	
State Roads	
Social Statistics	
School Attendance—Baltimore City	
Steam Boiler Inspection	
Strikes and Loekouts	
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders	
B. & O. Carmen	
Strouse Bros	
Boxmakers	. 209

	Tage
Coopers	210
Henry Sonneborn & Co	210
Stage Hands	212
Wholesale Upholsterers	212
Munition Workers	213
Riveters	214
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of	.31.1
America	214
St. Mary's County: New Corporations	258
Manufactures	
Somerset County: New Corporations	258
Manufactures	371 - 374
${f T}$	
Transmittal, Letter of	:;
Transportation	65
Tuberculosis Sanitorium	69
Ten-Hour Law-For Females	173
Talbot County: New Corporations	258
Manufactures	374-376
W	
Washington County: Child Labor Statistics	136
New Corporations	259
Manufactures	376-382
Wicomico County: New Corporations	259
Manufactures	383
Woreester County: New Corporations	260
Manufactures	387

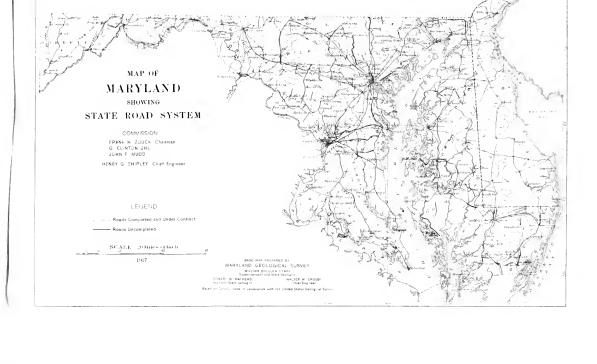




### COMMISSION:

FRANK H. ZOUCK, Chairman G. CLINTON UHL JOHN F. MUDD

HENRY G. SHIRLEY, Chief Engineer











# TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# Maryland State Board of Labor and Statistics

# 1917

### COMMISSIONERS

CHARLES J. FOX, Chairman
DR. SAMUEL A. KEENE HARRY C. WILLIS
MATHILDE L. SELIG, Assistant



SUITE 300, EQUITABLE BUILDING BALTIMORE, MD.

KING BROS., STATE PRINTERS, Baltimore, Md.

# LIBRARY\_COLLEGE PARK



Mailogi Magia 1817



## TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# Maryland State Board of Labor and Statistics

# 1917

#### COMMISSIONERS

CHARLES J. FOX, Chairman

DR. SAMUEL A. KEENE HARRY C. WILLIS

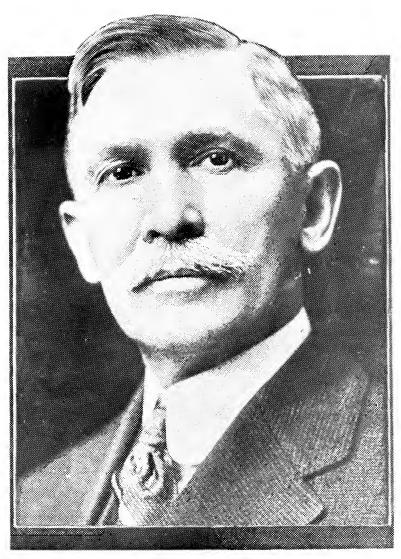
MATHILDE L. SELIG, Assistant



SUITE 300, EQUITABLE BUILDING BALTIMORE, MD.



KING BROS., STATE PRINTERS, Baltimore, Md. 4 - ----



HON. EMERSON C. HARRINGTON

Governor of Maryland



# LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency,

Emerson C. Harrington,

Governor of Maryland.

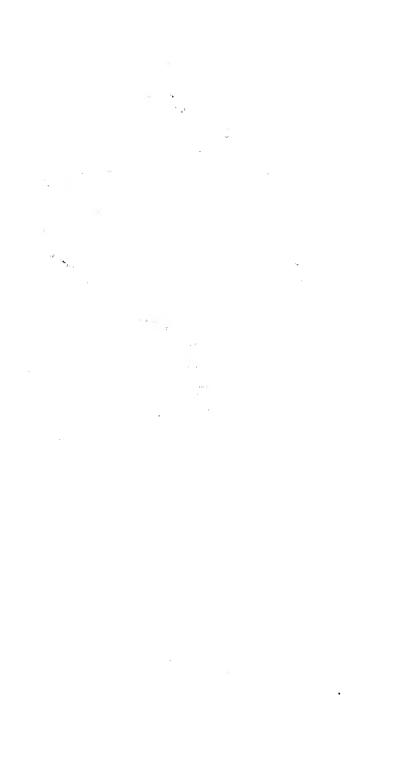
Baltimore, June 1, 1917.

Sir:

Pursuant to the requirements of the statutes creating this Bureau, we have the honor to submit herewith the Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information, and the Second Report of the State Board of Labor and Statistics, for the year 1917.

Most respectfully,

Commission Chas. J. Fox, Chairman;
DR. Saml. A. Keene,
Harry C. Willis.



# HEADS OF MARYLAND BUREAU OF LABOR AND TIME OF SERVICE

THOMAS C. WEEKS, Baltimore City	1884-1892
ALLEN BOWIE HOWARD, Baltimore City	.1892-1896
CHARLES H. MEYERS, Baltimore City	.1896-1898
Jefferson D. Wade, Baltimore City	.1898-1900
THOMAS A. SMITH, Caroline County	.1900-1904
Charles J. Fox, Baltimore County	.1904-1912
Frank A. White, Talbot County	. 1912-1916

## Commission of State Board of Labor and Statistics:

CHARLES J. Fox, Chairman, Baltimore County Dr. Sam'l A. Keene, Baltimore City, Harry C. Willis, Queen Anne's County,



# STAFF OF THE STATE BOARD OF LABOR AND STATISTICS

#### COMMISSION

CHARLES J. FOX
Dr. William S. Smith
Dr. Anna Abercrombie
Mack Herzog
Jennie V. Kenney
Harry A. Le BrunInspector of Street Traders
Edwin ForrestFactory Inspector
August W. MillerFactory Inspector
Mary Richardson
WILLIAM D. BLOOM
WILLIAM H. HOHN
C. G. Rogers
Toledo R. Shultz
ELIZABETH WILLIAMSONStenographer
Monica McCarthy
Kathryne PhelanStenographer
Selma B. ConeStenographer
Henry HelmrichBoiler Inspector
WILLIAM McSweeney
John L. Casey



# **CONTENTS**

Letter of Transmittal
List of Officials since Bureau was Created
Contents
Introduction
Child Labor Law
Permit Issuing Department
Bureau Inspection during 1917
Report of Medical Department
Newsboys and Street Traders
Enforcement of Law in Western Maryland
Work done in Counties other than Western Mary-
land
County Physicians
Child Welfare Station
Ten Hour Law
Factory Inspection Law
Employment Bureau
Bureau of Immigration
State Mine Inspector
Steam Boiler Inspection
Strikes and Lockouts
In Labor Circles
Compulsory Employment
Agriculture
State Boards
Demonstration Agents
Crop Statistics
Canning Industries
Facts about Maryland
Population of Towns
Local and Town Health Officers
State's Finances
Old and New Assessment
Tax Rates by Counties and Towns

Facts about Baltimore	201
City Tax Rate and Basis	202
Civic Trade Organizations	203
Foreign Consuls in Baltimore	204
List of Clubs and name of Presidents	204
Traveling Distances between Baltimore and other	
Cities	205
Imports and Exports	207
Current Prices of Grain	212
Receipts and Shipments of Live Stock	213
Number of Aliens Entering the Port	214
Census of Children	215
Voting Population	216
Census of Buildings	217
State Board of Education	218
State Accident Commission	221
State Board of Forestry	226
Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium	228
High Cost of Living	229
Income Tax Payments	232
Railroad Accidents	234
Cost of World War	235
Financial Statement	237

# INTRODUCTION.

In submitting this, the Second Annual Report of the State Board of Labor and Statistics, since it has been under the direction of a Commission, and the Twenty-sixth Annual Report since the Labor Bureau was created, the Commission feels a certain amount of satisfaction because of the results accomplished, some of which are referred to in this report.

# CHILD LABOR LAW

The most important of all the duties which this Bureau is required to perform, and the one which more than compensates the State for the money expended in benefits received, is the enforcement of the Child Labor Law.

Children under 14 years of age are required to attend school regularly by the School Attendance Law. After they reach the age of 14, until they complete the required grade at school, a minimum attendance of 100 days a year is re-

quired, unless legally employed.

No general working permit is given a child to work until after he reaches his fourteenth birthday and has completed the required grade at school, consequently both laws and those enforcing them work in perfect accord up to that time. The greatest difficulty in enforcing these laws is after the child reaches his fourteenth birthday. If the parent claims the child's services are needed at home, he is excused from attending school, and if the required grade at school is not completed he cannot secure a permit to work. Consequently, in order to secure employment, their age is frequently misrepresented to be 16, the age when no permit is required.

In these cases the law is most frequently violated.

There are a number of children 14 years of age and over who have not completed the third or fourth grades at school after having spent two or more years in the same grade.

These are classed as retarded children, and frequently come recommended by the Superintendent of Education for temporary permits to work in specified industries under the observation and guidance of our medical examiner. A number of children have been sent to this Bureau after having been mentally examined by the best medical skill at the Hopkins Hospital, with a statement that while the child has reached its fourteenth or fifteenth year, it only has a mind of a child of 9 or 10 years of age. This Bureau has asked to have the law amended so as to permit it to legally look after these children, as there seems to be no other solution of this difficult problem, and by so doing we feel that under proper supervision, visiting them in their homes and industries and requiring them to attend night school, we will be able to

make them self-supporting and useful members of the community, when otherwise, if forced to remain idle, they would drift into indolence and in many cases into criminal careers.

The Bureau has also recommended that the age at which children can be employed in canneries under the State Law be raised from 12 to 14 years in order to conform with the Federal Law, thereby avoiding confusion.

# THE FEDERAL CHILD LABOR LAW.

The Federal Child Labor Law, which took effect September 1, 1917, provides that "no producer, manufacturer or dealer shall ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any article or commodity the product of any mine or quarry, situated in the United States, in which, within 30 days prior to the time of the removal of such product therefrom, children under the age of 16 years have been employed or permitted to work, or any article or commodity, the product of any mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment, situated in the United States, in which, within 30 days prior to the removal of such product therefrom, children under the age of 14 years have been employed or permitted to work, or children between the ages of 14 years and 16 years have been employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day, or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of 7 o'clock post-meridian, or before the hour of 6 o'clock ante-meridian."

The employer may continue to employ children under the State Law if he sells his goods within the State, but may not store his goods and then ship any product of his plant out of the State if within 30 days he has employed children contrary to the Federal Law. It has been clearly stated by Thomas 1. Parkinson of the Columbia University, the Washington legal adviser of the National Child Labor Committee, and Senator Albert Cummins, who was a member of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, as stated in an article prepared by Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, that, "Under the act as passed by Congress, if children were employed within 30 days prior to the removal of goods, whether to a warehouse or for immediate shipment, those goods could not thereafter be shipped. This would be true notwithstanding the children were discharged next day."

The shipment of goods is not merely deferred; it is forever prohibited. Senator Cummins said in a letter dated September 26, 1916: "I understand that it has been claimed that the producer in any State could sell either absolutely or nomi-

nally to a dealer in the State and that after 30 days the dealer could ship the product in interstate commerce. This is not true, for the dealer in the State of production must have a certificate from the producer or manufacturer that children have not been employed by the producer under prohibited conditions; and if the certificate is false, while the dealer cannot be prosecuted, the producer can be.

"It is not less absurd to claim that the producer can use a warehouse to evade the law. In order to accomplish any such evasion the producer must hold the goods in the mill, workshop or factory for 30 days after the employment of children has ceased, at which time there will be no necessity for using a warehouse, inasmuch as the goods could then be shipped directly."

It is claimed that only 15 per cent, of the children employed in the United States—or, in round numbers, about 150,000—are affected by this law, as it includes practically no others than mill, factory and mining children. In factories, mills and workshops, it is stated, there are over 27,000 children 10 to 14 who will be thrown out of work and may, if their State laws are strong enough, return to school.

It is estimated that there are also some 17,000 children between 10 and 16 who will be taken out of mines and quarries. Over 122,000 work in States where they may be employed 9, 10 or 11 hours a day, and over 29,000 work in States where they may be employed in factories at night.

## Permit Issuing Department.

The work of the Permit Issuing Department has increased considerably during the year 1917, as 5194 more children applied at the city office of the Bureau during that period than for the previous year.

It is interesting to note that 90 per cent, of the parents or guardians who applied for permits for these children gave as the reason for permitting them to work that they needed their financial assistance because of the increased cost of living. In many instances it was stated that the family's income had been greatly depleted because of the fact that sons of military age had entered the Government service.

# Bureau Inspection During 1917.

Under the above heading is a detailed statement of how our inspection force is divided over the State in enforcing the Child Labor Law, Ten-Hour Law for Women and the Factory Inspection Law. The number of establishments throughout the State wherein children are employed is given, separating those of Baltimore City, Western Maryland, Eastern Shore and counties other than those above mentioned, also the number of children found employed.

# REPORT OF CITY MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The report of the Medical Examiners of the Bureau will be found most interesting. Upon the medical staff rests the great responsibility of determining the physical and mental fitness of all children applying for working certificates.

During the year 1917, 15,810 children were examined by these doctors, 9387 were granted general permits, 4665 were given vacation permits and 500 were refused certificates because of physical disabilities. Of the 500 who were refused permits, 95 per cent. were referred to specialists for treatment of minor defects and afterward given permits. The report of Dr. J. A. Nydegger, Surgeon-General of the U. S. Public Health Service, upon 16 special cases referred to the Bureau as mentally retarded cases, is most interesting and is a strong recommendation that proper provision be made for the right classification and treatment of such children.

The report states that there were no occupational diseases reported during the year 1917, as children are prohibited from entering industries where occupational diseases develop.

### NEWSBOYS AND STREET TRADERS.

Twelve years is the minimum age limit fixed for licensing boys to sell newspapers, magazines and other periodicals.

For all other trades "performed in any street or public place" the age limit is 14 years. The hours of employment for this kind of work are from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M. Boys licensed to engage in street trades out of schools hours, Saturdays and holidays are given oval newsboy or street traders' badges. Those licensed to sell all day are given square badges, and the same credentials are required as for general employment certificates. The law further provides for the licensing of another group of boys known as route servers. These boys are only required to be 10 years of age and may serve papers on a regular route from 3.30 to 5 P. M.

One inspector is appointed to enforce these regulations in Baltimore City, and the inspector in charge of the Western Maryland district, in addition to her other duties, regulates the street traders in Cumberland, the only other city in Maryland with a population of 20,000 or more.

The Bureau is materially assisted by the co-operation of the Police Department, School Attendance Officers, teachers and persons connected with various social agencies who report cases for investigation from time to time.

During the year 1917 there were 2034 boys licensed to engage in street trades, as shown by Table No. 1. There were 106 reported by the police and 37 reported by the School Attendance Officers and teachers.

Sixty per cent. of the cases reported by the police were under age, and nearly all of the remaining 40 per cent. applied for badges. Three hundred and sixty-four boys were summoned to appear at the Bureau with their parents or guardians during the year, when the law was carefully explained in first violation cases, and warned that badges will be revoked or the case sent to the Juvenile Court for further violations. Forty-nine boys had their badges revoked during the year.

Three boys were taken to the Juvenile Court, one of whom was placed in charge of the Henry Watson's Children's Aid Society.

One hundred and twenty-eight homes were visited during the year by the inspector in connection with boys violating the law.

Industrious boys earn from \$2.50 to \$5 per week selling papers after school hours, Saturdays and holidays, and those selling all day earn from \$6 to \$9 per week.

Thirteen hundred and fifty-five badges were returned during the year, 40 per cent. of whom entered regular employment, where their wages averaged from \$4.50 to \$9 per week, and 29 per cent. had reached the age of 16, when badges were no longer required. The newspaper publishers render valuable assistance to the inspector in helping to have the boys present a neat and clean appearance while selling papers.

One company has established a social department in charge of a competent young woman known as the "Big Sister of the Newsboys," who meets as many of these boys as possible, and by her talks and moral influence is doing good work in improving their manners as well as assisting them to comply with the law.

The Bureau greatly appreciates the co-operation given by these different agencies in helping to enforce the street trade regulations.

# . Western Maryland.

That section of the State known as Western Maryland embraces Garrett, Allegany, Washington and Frederick counties.

As shown by the records of the branch office at Cumberland, there has been a marked increase in the work accomplished in this section of the State.

An inspector and assistant are appointed to carry on the work of the Bureau in this territory, and are required to issue all employment certificates, to license and regulate the work of newsboys in Cumberland and to enforce the Child Labor Law, Ten-Hour Law for Females and the Factory Inspection Law.

Regular inspections are made in the larger towns and the smaller places are visited when necessary. An office is maintained at Hagerstown, and the office of Dr. J. M. Goodman, the examining physician at Frederick, is used when the in-

spector visits that city.

With a view of regulating the employment of boys in mines, the inspector accompanied the State Mine Inspector in making a tour of these mines and explained the provisions of the Child Labor Law, which prohibits the employment of any child under 16 years of age in mines, and where it is stated that boys much younger have been employed. Now all cases of this kind are referred to the Cumberland office.

There were 1283 permits issued in Western Maryland during 1917 and 175 statements in cases of children over 16. Of the 1283 permits issued 1142 entered industries and 142 were street traders' licenses issued to boys in Cumberland. There were 247 inspections made during the year in these four counties, in which were found 155 children working without permits, and 39 additional violations. There were 833 permits refused during the year. Of these 420 were children under age, 118 could not meet the educational requirements, 188 wished permits for forbidden occupations, 84 desired to work during forbidden hours and 13 could not pass the physician's examination.

## COUNTIES OTHER THAN WESTERN MARYLAND.

There was a falling off in the number of children found employed in the counties other than Western Maryland during the year 1917.

The total number found at work by the inspectors in 1917 was 1700, compared with 2977 in 1916.

This reduced number is largely due to the Federal law which went into effect September 1, 1917, and prohibits the employment of children in canneries under 14 years of age. Eighty per cent. of the children found at work were employed in the canneries.

### County Physicians.

There are 91 physicians appointed by the Superintendents of Schools to issue employment certificates to children living in their respective counties, for which they receive 50 cents for each child examined.

Duplicates of all permits issued, together with any affi-

davits of parent or guardian, are sent to this office.

The Board regrets that the remuneration for this service is only 50 cents for each examination, which amount is fixed by the act creating the Bureau, and because of this small fee the Bureau was only able to secure full returns from 59 of the 91 physicians, or 64.8 per cent.

The Board is working upon a plan that will unify all the medical work of the Bureau. The data obtained will be of great future assistance in dealing with problems of child welfare, industrial and otherwise.

# CHILD WELFARE STATION.

The chapter of this report devoted to the Child Welfare Station will be found most interesting.

During the summer of 1917 the Bureau, with a view of assisting in the solution of the great problem of food conservation and at the same time solve the heretofore difficult problem of enforcing the Child Labor Law in the canneries, was instrumental in establishing a Child Welfare Station at No. 6 School, Ann and Aliceanna streets, for the purpose of caring for children under 12 years of age while their mothers were employed in the canneries. The packers were called upon by the National Council of Defense to increase the output of their canned goods to the maximum in order to meet the increasing demands made by the war, while, on the other hand, the labor bureaus of the country were urged to maintain the standards for protection of women and children and to exert every effort toward their rigid enforcement.

Because of Maryland's position in the canning and packing industries, and the large number of children engaged in this work, the problem of regulating their employment was an important consideration.

The records of the Bureau show that 671/3 per cent. of those

working in the canneries are females and the majority of them are mothers, so by taking steps to increase the number of workers meant an increase in the number of children who would be playing about the canneries while their mothers were at work, unless provisions were made to take care of them.

The matter was taken up with the members of the Canned Goods Exchange, who expressed themselves as being in sympathy with the movement and a willingness to furnish the means to put it in execution. Miss Selig of the Bureau took the matter up with Miss Talbott, principal of No. 6 School, who also became interested and offered her assistance if the consent of the Board of School Commissioners could be secured for the use of the school. This was obtained. Miss Talbott took charge of organizing the station with sufficient caretakers, and Mr. Thomas of the Booth Packing Company consented to act as treasurer and contributed largely in making the experiment a success.

All the canners in East Baltimore were visited and the

plan fully explained.

On July 9 the Child Welfare Station was opened, and remained open daily for 47 days from 5 o'clock A. M. until 6 P. M. Only 1 child appeared the first day, 7 the second, 26 the third, and gradually increased until at the close of the first week 47 children, ranging in age from 4 months to 12 years, were enrolled.

These children were given a daily bath, bread and milk for

breakfast and a warm meal at noon.

The total enrollment was 231, and after the station was in running order the average daily attendance was about 135. A group of 50 children who had attended regularly was especially studied. The average weight for the first week was 39.11 pounds, and at the last weighing 49.16 pounds. This was the result of abundant nonrishing food, a daily bath and out-of-door life. The moral character of the child had changed also, and the great improvement along social lines was an accomplishment that alone would have warranted the experiment.

Everyone connected with this new enterprise seemed to be in thorough sympathy with the plan as carried out, and the Bureau was more than gratified because of the co-operative assistance in making it a success. There was a more general observation of the Child Labor Law in East Baltimore canneries during the season of 1917 than ever before. Not a single prosecution was made and the cheerful co-operation of

the canners and their factory superintendents was most encouraging to the inspectors in making their rounds of

inspections.

Not only were the canners able to secure larger packs by reason of additional help, but that portion of the employes whose children were being cared for must naturally have been more efficient. The canners were relieved of the responsibility of having children in the factories during working hours and the lives of the children were made happy. Since the experience has proved successful in every way, it is hoped that the work will be given a wider scope during the season of 1918.

# TEN-HOUR LAW FOR WOMEN.

For nearly six years Maryland has to a great extent protected her female workers in certain industries by restricting their hours of employment, and is one of the 42 States having some legal limitation of working hours for women engaged in certain industries.

No female employe of any manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile, printing, baking or laundering establishment in the State of Maryland can be employed or permitted to work more than 10 hours in any one day between the hours of 6 A. M. and 10 P. M., nor for more than eight hours in any one day if any part of her work is done before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 10 o'clock in the evening of the said day.

There has always been a desire to have the law applied to lunchrooms, transportation companies, offices, etc., but because of the fact that they are not mentioned and do not come under either of the enumerated industries the Bureau has never been able to enforce the law against them.

Because of this difficulty and believing the law was intended to apply to women in all industries, the Bureau recommended that the law be amended by the General Assembly so as to apply to all females employed about or in connection with any business or occupation where work is done for compensation of any sort, except as domestic servants, employes in hospitals, sanitariums or asylums.

Since the war, women are taking the places of men in certain industries, especially in machine and foundry shops and munition works. The railroads are employing women to take the places of men in the baggage-rooms and in cleaning and oiling cars, where they can now be found in overalls.

There were 2317 inspections made under the Ten-Hour Law during the year 1917 in Baltimore City, with a total of 40,303 women found employed, as compared with 1003 inspections in 1916 with a total of 26,557 women employed.

There were 172 inspections made in all the counties during the same period, with 3355 women employed, as compared with 119 inspections in 1916 and 1656 women employed.

It is shown by Table C that 52.5 per cent, of the total number of women found employed were in clothing factories, 10.45 per cent, in tobacco factories, 6.7 per cent, in textile mills and 4.5 per cent, in the manufacturing of straw hats.

Of the total number of women found employed in mercantile establishments 45.4 per cent, were employed in department stores. Of the 23 department stores inspected, 10 establishments employ from 500 to 1000 women during normal seasons.

There is a noticeable increase in the number of retail stores closing on Saturdays during the months of July and August.

Twenty-six complaints of violations of the 10-Hour Law were made during the year, three of which were by lunch-

rooms, which are not included in the present law.

The great difficulty experienced by the Bureau in getting evidence of violations is that the women workers are afraid to tell the actual hours they are employed for fear of losing their positions.

Two convictions were obtained during the year, in which the violators were required to pay a fine and costs.

# FACTORY INSPECTION LAW.

The Factory Inspection Law requires the inspection and licensing of all places in which are made "in whole or in part any article of clothing, hats, gloves, furs, feathers, artificial flowers, purses, cigars or cigarettes." Every worker is required to have 500 cubic feet of air space, with proper light, ventilation and sanitary conditions.

The inspector is required to file a written report of such inspections, giving the name and address of the applicant for the license, the location and dimensions of workroom or shop

and the conditions of sanitation and safety.

Under the provisions of this act 1357 establishments were inspected throughout the State during the year 1917, 1259 of which were located in Baltimore City and 98 in the counties. There were 1137 workshops, which are establishments separated from living quarters, with a separate street entrance, where outside labor may be employed, and 220 homeworkers,

in which work is done by the immediate family in their living quarters.

A written report is made by the inspector of all licensed homeworkers to the local Health Department for investigation to ascertain if there is evidence of contagious, infectious or communicable disease. Only one case was reported during 1917, that of a tubercular applicant, to whom a license was refused. If the sanitary conditions of these establishments meet with the approval of the Health Officer, a license is issued by the Bureau, with a card of identification, showing the name, address and license number of the licensee. These identification cards are an assurance to the firm from whom work is obtained that the premises of the applicant are in good sanitary condition. Workshops must fulfill all requirements of sanitation and safety, otherwise the license is withheld until satisfactory adjustment is made. During 1917 four establishments were reported to the Health Department because the toilets were in bad condition. Two cases were corrected and in the other two cases the firms moved. total of 21 cases were reported to the Building Inspector during the year, of which fire escapes were provided in 2 cases, conditions made satisfactory in 8, 2 firms went out of business, 1 moved and 8 are still pending.

In two cases the firms were located in rear buildings above horse stables. A 30 days' notice was given in each case to vacate or discontinue the use of the ground floor for stabling horses. In both cases the stables were discontinued, the premises thoroughly cleaned and licenses then issued.

In the 1259 establishments inspected in Baltimore City 22,951 workers were found employed, 58 per cent. being females and 42 per cent. males. It is interesting to note that only 1.7 per cent. of the number employed were under 16 years of age, as compared with 2.8 per cent. in 1916.

Of the 22,951 persons employed in Baltimore City 65.7 per cent, are engaged in the manufacture of men's and boys' clothing, 10.1 per cent, in the manufacturing of cigars and cigarettes, 14.4 per cent, in the manufacture of women's and children's clothing, 4.7 per cent, in the straw-hat industry and 5.1 per cent, in the remaining industries.

A decided increase in the force of clothing workers has been noted in many of the establishments, due to filling Government contracts. Many of the small shops have closed and the workers secured employment in the large establishments working on Government orders.

# EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Because of the great demand for labor, native and alien, skilled and unskilled alike have been generally employed during the year 1907 throughout the State.

The demand for labor of all kinds in and adjacent to Baltimore City has exceeded the supply, consequently this branch

of the Bureau has very little to report.

There were only 43 applications made for work during the year, 18 of whom were gotten positions, and 14 applied for help, 2 of whom were supplied.

# BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

The advantages offered by the State of Maryland have been well advertised by the former Bureau of Immigration before it was abolished in 1916. This Bureau is constantly receiving requests addressed to that Bureau for booklets, maps and general information about the State.

During the year 1917, 137 letters of this kind were rereived from nearly every State in the Union, besides one from Mexico, three from Canada and one from Belfast, Ireland.

This Bureau has endeavored to supply all the information desired.

While there is no way of knowing how many of those who are supplied with information actually do locate here, it is no doubt a good medium through which to advertise the advantages offered by Maryland. As soon as the finances of the Bureau will permit, it is the intention of the Commission to have a new supply of the booklets "Maryland" printed, with a revised list of farms for sale, for free distribution.

# STATE MINE INSPECTION.

From the report of our State Mine Inspector for the two years ending May 1, 1917, it is shown that the latter year was the most prosperous in the mining industry that the State of Maryland has ever enjoyed, being due to the great demand for coal and other minerals brought about by the European War.

The amount of coal produced during the year ending May 1, 1917, was 8.5 per cent. greater than in the previous year.

The number of men employed in and about the coal mines was 4865, being an increase of 189 over the previous year.

The production of coal for the same year was 3,089,397 tons, an increase of more than 34,934 tons. The average pro-

duction for each miner was 910 tons in 1916 and 877 in 1915. There were 323 non-fatal accidents reported in 1916, as compared with 317 in 1915. This does not indicate that more accidents occurred in 1916 than in 1915, but is due to the fact that a more complete record is kept because of the Workmen's Compensation Act. There were 44 fatal accidents during the two years, and they are classified in the report.

The report further states that there were 436,352 tons of coal produced in Allegany county in 1915 for each fatal accident, and 257,440 in 1916.

In Garrett county there were 28,217 tons produced in 1915 for each fatal accident, and in 1916 there were 173,437 tons produced for each life lost.

The report gives the scale of wages paid, the number and date of inspections made, names of the companies and mines as well as the location, list of new companies, with the name and location, and other valuable information.

# STEAM BOILER INSPECTION.

The inspection of steam boilers for Baltimore City was placed under this Bureau by an act of the General Assembly of 1916. The number of inspections made during the year 1917 of steam boilers not insured was 49 in Baltimore City, and upon request one inspection was made at Sherwood, Md.

The amount collected for inspection work, where the boilers are not insured, during the year was \$307. The amount received from insurances companies during the year for inspecting boilers which they insure was \$1064.

There were only two arrests made during the year for violations under this law and convictions secured in both cases,

# STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

While there were 16 strikes and 1 threatened strike in the State during the year, only 4 were of any great importance, the other 13 being demands for increased pay to meet the increased cost of living and adjusted themselves without much loss to either party concerned.

The most important strikes were the two stevedore strikes, the bakers' strike and the machinists' and helpers' strike, full particulars of which are given in this report in the chapter on strikes and lockouts.

# IN LABOR CIRCLES.

The chapter devoted to labor circles contains the proceedings of the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which met at Buffalo November 12, 1917; the important court proceedings affecting labor, a list of the local labor unions in the State, with the names and addresses of the secretaries and the prevailing rate of wages paid by the different crafts.

# COMPULSORY EMPLOYMENT.

A brief reference is made of the results accomplished by the enforcement of the Compulsory Employment Law passed at the extraordinary session of the Legislature at Annapolis, June 12 to 27, 1917, as given by Director George Λ. Mahone.

# AGRICULTURE.

Under the chapter on agriculture is given the names of the members of the State Board of Agriculture, State Tobacco Warehouses, State Livestock Board, Agricultural Extension Service, State College of Agriculture, Lime Board, State Weather Service, State Horticultural Department, Maryland Agricultural Society, State Horticultural Society, Maryland Crop Improvement Association, State Dairymen's Association, State Beekeepers' Association, State Canners' Association and a list of demonstration agents in Maryland; also Maryland's crop statistics 1910-1916 and the total pack by the canneries in the State for 1917 as reported by the National Canners' Association.

# FACTS ABOUT MARYLAND.

Under the above heading some interesting facts are given, including the population of Maryland towns, how the population of the State is distributed, local and town health officers, State's finances, totals of tabulations of old and new assessments by counties, showing increase in taxable basis; also tax rates by counties for 1917 and tax rate in Maryland towns, as well as the State tax rate.

From a report submitted by the State Tax Commission the total valuation on which the State's receipts may be estimated for the year 1918 is placed at \$1,447,000,000.

From a summary prepared by the State Treasurer for the year ending September 30, 1916, it will be seen that Baltimore City pays 54.67 per cent. of the direct taxes and the counties 45.33 per cent.

## FACTS ABOUT BALTIMORE.

Considerable valuable statistical information is given under this heading, including the city tax rates, taxable basis for 1917 and 1918, assessable and fixed rates, civic and trade organizations, foreign consuls in Baltimore, list of clubs with names of presidents, traveling distances between Baltimore and other cities, imports and exports at the port of Baltimore, current prices of grain, receipts and shipment of livestock, the number of aliens entering the port during the year, census of children between 6 and 18 for Baltimore City, number employed and not employed, voting population of Baltimore City as of September, 1917, by wards and color, and a census of buildings by police districts, showing the number and kind of dwellings and other buildings and whether owned or rented by the occupant.

# STATE DEPARTMENTS.

A brief reference is made to the report of the Department of Education for the year ending July 31, 1917, setting forth the great progress that has been made in our State school system. Reference is also made to the Third Annual Report of the State Industrial Accident Commission for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1917.

This most important commission covered 11,010 employers engaged in extra-hazardous employment, who, in turn, employed hundreds of thousands of employes, and it is interesting to note the increase in the general average of wages earned by those who were injured over the previous year. It is also interesting to note the great increase in cost of insurance charged by the stock companies over the State Fund Plan of Workmen's Compensation Insurance, which has experienced wonderful developments in the past few years in the United States.

One important event in the field of compensation legislation in the United States in 1916 was the passage by Congress of the Kern-McGillicuddy Bill for compensation of Federal employes, which was approved by the President and became a law September 7, 1916.

A brief summary of the work done by the State Board of Forestry shows that considerable progress has been made along practical lines during the two years ending September 30, 1917.

A description is made of the property of the Maryland

16

Tuberculosis Sanatorium and also the number of patients treated, average stay and per capita cost.

# High Cost of Living.

An article prepared by I. M. Rubinow, Ph.D., on the high cost of living and comparisons made with weekly earnings and purchasing power of wages measured by retail prices of food since the United States entered the world war will be found instructive.

# INCOME TAX PAYMENTS.

A table showing the proportionate amount of income tax paid by the different States last year is given and comparisons made with Maryland and other States.

## Railroad Accidents.

A table of railroad accidents prepared by ex-Congressman David J. Lewis, showing the number of employes to every one killed and injured by countries, is of interest.

# COST OF THE WORLD WAR.

The report contains figures showing the present net and gross daily cost of the European War to December 31, 1917, in each of the countries chiefly engaged.

This, with the financial statement, completes this report.

### THE COMMISSION'S OFFICIAL FORCE.

The Commission takes pleasure in expressing its thanks for and appreciation of the services so cheerfully rendered by all those connected with the Bureau, as it feels that the excellent results accomplished during the year are very largely due to their efforts.

# CHILD LABOR LAW

# PERMIT-ISSUING DEPARTMENT

The number of minors who applied at the Baltimore office of the Bureau during the year 1917 was 21,751, as compared with 16,557 for the preceding year, the increase being attributable to a desire to seek employment because of the enormous increase in the cost of living. It can be safely stated that at least 90 per cent, of the parents or guardians, who applied with these children, gave the reason for putting them to work as being in need of their financial assistance. During the last half of the year, or since the declaration of war, in many instances it was stated that the family income had been greatly depleted due to the fact that sons of military age had entered the Government service, and, in fact, in a number of these cases it was claimed that these sous were the main support of the family. In families where there were younger children who could qualify for employment permits it was found necessary to take them from school and enter them in industries in order, to some extent, restore the loss of income and provide for living essentials. Other reasons given for desiring permits for children to work, especially among the boys, were that they had gotten too large and did not care to go to school any longer. Many had completed the public school, but were unable to take a college course because of this condition.

The great percentage of children who were refused permits was because of being under grade at school. The failure of a great number of children to attain the educational requirements was probably due to mental retardation. If the amendments to the law as recommended are passed and such children come recommended for entrance into employment by the proper school authorities, they will be submitted to the Medical Examiners of the Bureau, under whose supervision and jurisdiction such cases come, and given proper employment under observation. A smaller percentage of children refused permits on account of being under grade might be attributed to the fact that they have been permitted to withdraw from school on account of illness in the family or some other reason satisfactory to the school authorities, and, after remaining out of school for some time, had lost interest and

preferred going to work rather than resume their studies where they left off. The other important reasons for refusing permits were children under age, physical disability, forbidden occupations and forbidden hours.

Due to the enactment of the Federal law, as well as the provisions of the Maryland Child Labor Law, which prohibits children working on or in proximity to motor-power-driven machines, and forbidden employment of more than eight hours in any one day, many employers of large working forces refused to employ children under 16 years of age and offered higher wages to those who had reached the age of 16 and are not forbidden under the law to work around machinery more than eight hours a day and overtime. This prompted many children who had already qualified for permits to engage in occupations permitted under the law, and who were lured by the prospect of the higher wages, to misrepresent their ages as 16 years. Many of these continued to work until discovered by the inspectors of the Bureau.

On the other hand, it is gratifying to note that a number of firms who employ hundreds of children have taken every precaution to guard against such misrepresentation of age and positively refuse to employ anyone under the age of 18 unless they have first obtained a statement of age from this Bureau. One firm in particular, we note, in advertising for help in one of our local papers, demands that statement of age must be presented from the Board of Labor and Statistics upon applying for employment. As soon as it is possible to secure legislation requiring all employers of labor to have on file statement of age for all employes under, say, 18 or 21 years, this growing evil of misrepresentation of age will be entirely eliminated.

The enforcement of the County School Attendance Law, which requires children to complete the Seventh Grade before being able to qualify for a general permit, continues to be a difficult problem, for the reason that many of the children who are refused on that account subsequently return to the Bureau with the statement that they have taken up a residence in the city and are entitled to secure permits. Afterward it is discovered that they divide their residence beween the city and the county and in that way make endless trouble for the Bureau as well as the School Attendance Department of the county. It is hoped that a uniform school attendance law for the entire State may be enacted in the near future.

# **BUREAU INSPECTION DURING 1917**

A force of seven inspectors are attached to the Bureau, whose duties require inspection of all establishments within the State for the purpose of enforcing the Child Labor Law, Factory Inspection Law and the Ten-Hour Law for Women.

One inspector is assigned the Western Maryland counties namely, Garrett, Allegany, Washington and Frederick—with headquarters at Cumberland; another is assigned the nine counties of the Eastern Shore, with headquarters at Cambridge, and five inspectors are attached to the Baltimore office to make inspections in Baltimore and the unassigned counties in the State. During the busy canning season one of the inspectors was transferred from the Baltimore office to assist in cannery inspections in the Eastern Shore counties; two other inspectors were assigned counties on the Western Shore not included in the Western Maryland district. After the close of the canning season one of the Baltimore inspectors assisted the Western Maryland representatives for several weeks in completing the inspection work of that district. In addition to the inspections made for the enforcement of the Ten-Hour Law for Women and the Factory Inspection Law, 1493 establishments throughout the State wherein children were employed were inspected for the enforcement of the Child Labor Law. Of this number 980 were in Baltimore City, 247 were in the four Western Maryland counties, 144 were in the Eastern Shore counties and 122 were in counties other than assigned districts. A total of 6701 children were involved, of which 4478, or 67 per cent., were employed in Baltimore City.

A total of 1880 children were employed in canneries in Baltimore City and in the counties throughout the State. In addition to regulating the employment of children of legal working age, the Bureau has experienced considerable difficulty in excluding younger children from the cannery premises whose mothers are at work in the canneries. Early in the summer of 1917 the Bureau took up this problem with the canners at one of their meetings, and as an experiment it was decided to establish a Child Welfare Station (See report on the work of the Child Welfare Station at School No. 6, page 99) at which these young children could be cared for while the mothers were at work. The experiment proved a success, and, to the gratification of the Bureau, only an

See report on Ten-Hour Law for Women, page 113.
 See report on Factory Inspection Law, page 127.

occasional young child was found in the Baltimore City canneries by the inspectors during the past summer.

The provisions of the State Child Labor Law conform with those of the Federal Child Labor Law with the exception of the provisions relating to cannery work. Under the State Child Labor Law a child 12 years of age or over may work in a cannery on a certificate for unlimited hours. As there are listed in the Bureau a total of 508 canneries in the State. employing upward of 1900 children, this industry was materially affected by the enforcement of the Federal Child Labor Law. A number of inquiries were made by canners throughout the State prior to September 1, when the law became effective, regarding the provisions of the law and whether or not the Federal Children's Bureau intended enforcing the law from that date. Some gave as their reason for making such inquiries that the law became effective in the height of the canning season and they would be greatly inconvenienced in arranging for other workers to replace the dismissed children at that time; others stated that the parents threatened to quit if the children were dismissed, and others claimed that without the children between 12 and 14 years of age, owing to the scarcity of labor, it would be impossible to accomplish the proposed pack, the percentage of which the Federal Government had notified them it would require. One canner called the Bureau to arrange for the issuance of certificates to children under 14 years of age. He was advised that certificates could be issued under the State law, but that they would not be recognized by the Federal inspectors as authority to employ such children. He said he was thoroughly conversant with the provisions of the Federal law and wanted the certificates issued. However, the following day he advised the Bureau that he had decided not to employ the children and would not want the certificates issued. Many canners promptly dismissed all minors under 14 years of age on the last day of August and returned the employment certificates to the Burcau.

Several complaints were made to the Bureau relative to night employment of minors under 16 years in a textile mill. With a Federal inspector, the inspectors of the Bureau made a night inspection of a large textile mill operating day and night. Ten children under 16 years of age were found at work after 9 o'clock at night, two of whom were under 14 years. The case was turned over to the Federal Children's Bureau for prosecution. The firm pleaded guilty and a fine

was imposed, it being the first conviction under the Federal law.

Reports of violations are received from various sources, such as the charities and social agencies, nursing associations, the school attendance departments of Baltimore city and Baltimore county and the permit-issuing department of the Bureau, in addition to the violations found by the in-

spectors in their regular inspection work.

The greatest number of violations are detected by the inspectors through co-operation with the School Attendance Department. The names of all children to whom have been issued temporary certificates and who have left their place of employment, as well as all refused cases, are reported to the School Attendance Department of Baltimore City weekly. The names of all children whose certificates have been returned 30 days and who have not made subsequent application for certificates are reported to the School Attendance Department of Baltimore City monthly. All of these cases are investigated by the School Attendance officers and the place of employment ascertained. This information is then given the Bureau and inspectors are promptly assigned to investigate cases of illegal employment.

The School Attendance Departments of Baltimore, Anne Arundel and Howard counties at the end of each month are furnished a list of all permits refused and issued, but the attendance officers of Baltimore county are the only ones of this group who have co-operated with the Bureau up to the present time. The Western Maryland inspector works in co-operation with the school attendance officers in the four Western Maryland counties, and satisfactory results have been secured. Excepting in this section and in Baltimore county, this co-operation does not exist between the school

attendance officers and the permit-issing officers.

The greatest number of violations are caused by misrepresentation of age on the part of the child when securing employment. This practice is due largely to the fact that employers refuse to hire children under 16 because they are forbidden by law to operate or assist in the operation of power machinery or because they are allowed to work only eight hours between 7 A. M. and 7 P. M. If employers would go a step further and require satisfactory proof that the child is 16 years of age, violations of this class could be prevented. In nearly every case the child's statement is accepted; sometimes such statements are in written form. When violations resulting from misrepresentation of age on the part of the

child are prosecuted, the employer presents this "evidence of good faith" and the case is dismissed. The following letter received by the Bureau from a boy who was suspected by an inspector of being under 16 years of age will clearly show where responsibilities in such cases should be placed:

"Jan. 18, 1918.

"DEAR SIR:

"P. S.—I asked the boss of the —————— factory for an employment ticket, and he laid me off the next day and said

he don't give any employment tickets. From

"J-----."

When being interviewed by the inspectors, children sometimes admit that they are under 16, but most frequently these cases are detected through investigation from data, relative to the date and place of birth and baptism, secured from the child.

One interesting case investigated by the Bureau was reported by a school attendance officer in March. While investigating the cause of absence from school of a 15-year-old boy she learned that he was employed as a street-car conductor. Inquiry at the office of the company revealed the fact that he had represented himself as being 25 years of age in his application for work; he further stated that he had lived at this address three weeks and his previous occupation was employment as a farm hand, having worked for his father in one of the counties of Maryland. The records of the Bureau show that the mother presented a baptismal certificate when she made application for a permit in 1915 for the boy to engage in cannery work, showing the date of his birth August 12, A subsequent vacation permit was issued in 1916 for cannery work. A warrant was sworn out for the father for allowing the boy to work in violation of the law after being instructed by the school attendance officer, and the case was tried before a magistrate presiding temporarily in the Northeastern Police Court. A certified copy of the record of the boy's birth was obtained from the State Health Department showing April 12, 1901, as the date of birth. This, together with the record of the Bureau established by the mother in 1915, was presented. Both parents swore the boy was 16 years old and presented a brand-new Bible showing August 12, 1900, as the date of birth of the boy. In the face of evidence presented by the Bureau and the school attendance officer, the case was dismissed by the magistrate, who said: "The parents certainly know more about the age of the boy than anyone else." The case was appealed by the State and the matter was referred to the office of the State's Attorney of Baltimore City. Although a number of inquiries were subsequently made by letter and personal visits, no definite information could be obtained as to the disposition of the case.

Several complaints were made by the School Attendance Department of violations of a tin specialty manufacturing company. A thorough inspection was made of the plant, and nine children under 16 years of age were working more than eight hours a day for whom no employment certificates were filed. Warrants were issued for the employer and the case was heard at the Eastern Police Station. Even though the State proved the ages of the children by presenting documentary evidence in every case, the charge was dismissed, as the children had signed statements that they were 16 years of age or over when applying for jobs. The magistrate said the children all looked to be 16 years and over and he did not believe that the firm had any intention of violating the law.

Until the co-operation of all the presiding magistrates is secured the Bureau will not be able to effectively enforce the law. Some of the magistrates, however, lend every effort in assisting the Bureau, and it is through their co-operation

only that a corrective influence is exerted.

One case prosecuted before the magistrate at Towson, Baltimore county, in which the defendant was a firm manufacturing munitions, involved 53 children under 18 years, the minimum age fixed by the Child Labor Law for work of this nature. An investigation of the ages of these children proved that 22 were under 16 years of age. One boy, 12 years of age, who was at work when the inspectors entered, hid in a powder can, but was later found and interviewed. The firm was found guilty and fined.

Splendid co-operation has been rendered by the magistrate presiding at the Canton Police Station in preventing the employment of boys under 18 years of age in the various amusement parks east of Baltimore where intoxicating liquors are sold and in preventing night employment of boys under 16 in bowling alleys.

One firm employing a large number of men and boys requires the presentation of a statement of age from the Bureau before any boy under 21 years of age is allowed to begin work in the establishment. The advertisement for help in the daily papers notifies all applicants of this requirement. If all firms would adopt this method, there would be no violations caused by misrepresentation of age on the part of applicants for work.

The Bureau feels that with sufficient funds the work throughout the State could be done more effectively by personally supervising the work of the issuing officers and inspectors working outside of Baltimore. Co-operation could be effected between school attendance and permit issuing officers and greater uniformity in the work could be secured. At present all supervision must be done through correspondence, which is most unsatisfactory to both the issuing officers and the Bureau.

During the past year, as heretofore, every effort has been made by the Bureau to rigidly enforce the laws for the protection of women and children. The recommendations of the Council of National Defense urging the State to maintain its standards for the protection of the women and children, and the work of the Maryland Council for National Defense has greatly aided the State in keeping this legislation intact during these hours of stress.

### Prosecutions.

During 1917 the Bureau prosecuted 49 employers, involving 141 children. Of this number 30 were prosecuted in Baltimore City, 13 in Baltimore county, 2 in Dorchester county, 3 in Allegany county and 1 in Washington county. Thirty-two employers were found guilty and fined, 13 were dismissed, 1 prayed a jury trial, 2 were found guilty and sentence was suspended and 1 left the city to escape prosecution.

The fines range from payment of costs, \$1.45 to \$1.70, to a fine of \$10 and costs. The majority of fines imposed were \$1 and costs.

Table No. 1 shows the number of cases referred to the School Attendance Department of Baltimore City and the disposition made of the same.

# REPORT OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE DEPARTMENT OF BALTI-MORE CITY ON CHILDREN REFUSED GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES BY THE BALTIMORE OFFICE IN 1917.

Number	of children who returned to school	595
Number	of children who are in domestic service	35
Number	of children in institutions	8
Number	of children whose addresses unknown	23
Number	of children physically or mentally disabled	13
Number	of children who left city	58
Number	of children obtained permits and now working	79
Number	of children over 16 years of age and working	33
Number	of children doing housework at home	117
Number	of children married	1
Number	of children unfinished cases	1
_	tal	963

The law requires that upon the termination of employment of any child, the permit must be returned to the Bureau within 24 hours upon request and within 15 days otherwise.

The names of all children whose permits have been returned one month or more are referred to the School Attendance Department for investigation.

The following table, No. 2, shows the results of such investigations for all cases sent them during the year 1917.

The total number of names referred to the school attendance officers during the year was 708, of whom 498 were males and 210 were females, compared with 1031 cases in 1916, of whom 608 were males and 292 were females.

As will be seen by the table, 333 of these children, or 47 per cent., were found working without permits, 122 had secured subsequent permits between the time the case was reported and the visit of the attendance officer, 120 had returned to school, 43 were working at home as domestics, 34 could not be located, 28 had moved away from the city, 8 had enlisted, 7 were ill, 5 had been committed to institutions, 4 were married, 3 deceased and for 3 no information was obtainable.

The above is an illustration of the system in which the authorities follow up a child who has once secured a permit in order to compel it to return to school if not legally employed.

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS' REPORT CON-CERNING CHILDREN IN BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY WHOSE PERMITS WERE RETURNED TO THE BUREAU IN 1917.

Specific Report Concerning Child.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Working without permit	251	82	333
Could not be located	21	13	34
Working at home or in domestic service	8	35	43
Returned to school	80	40	120
No information obtainable	3		3
Subsequent permit secured before officer called	96	26	122
Moved away from city	20	6	28
III	5	1  2	7
Committed to corrective institutions	5	1 '	5
Enlisted	8	i	8
Married		4	4
Deceased	1	2	3
Total	498	210	708

The fact that a child who has reached the age of 16 years is not required to secure a permit to work has caused a great many violations because of misstatements of age of children who are under 16 to their employers in order to secure employment without having to furnish certificates.

This fact does not relieve the employer from the responsibility of the law if it can be proven that a child found in his

employ is under 16.

In order to overcome this difficulty the employers are required for their own protection to verify the ages of all children when there is the slightest reason to doubt the statement made by the child. With a view of assisting the employer, this Bureau offers to assume the responsibility of verifying the ages of these children and issue statements to the effect that they are 16 years of age or over.

Table No. 3 shows that there were 858 statements of age furnished during the year 1917, compared with 515 in 1916. These statements, as shown by the table, are divided into sex, color, age and the months issued.

Table No. 4 shows the number of children referred to social agents for investigation during the year and the disposition made of the same. There were 60 such cases during 1917,

TABLE SHOWING STATEMENTS OF AGE ISSUED TO CHILDREN 16 YEARS AND OVER DURING 1917.

		Grand Total.	8	99	$\mathbb{G}$	$^{26}$	19	98	64	79	46	92	106	69	898
	al.	<u>ن</u>	61	7	4	×	9	5	12	×	6	-	10	೧೦	85
	Total	×	78	53	58	48	55	81	52	71	37	85	96	99	786
	. 20.	Ü	Ì		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Over 20.	₩.	.	-	:	4	4	:	:	:	01	20	೧೦	_	21 22
<u>si</u>	20.	W. C.		:	П	-:	-:	:	:	:		:	:	:	
FEMALE		W.			_	_	©1	:	:	_	-	ಬ	ে।	¢1	13
FEW	19.	C.			_	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
-	<del>-</del>	<u>``</u>		:	_	က	3.1	C.1	_	:	-	:	_	-	12
	18.		<u> </u>	: :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		W		: :	<b>CJ</b>	ಣ	_	21	_	ದ	:	വ	ೕ	9	28
	17.	_ ಲ			:	:	:	:	:	_	:	:	_	:	
		<u>``</u>	9	-	ro	2	4	ಒ	_	2	ಣ	12	6	ರಾ	67
	16.	့			_	_	:	:	23	_	~ 21	:	_	:	13
		₩.	1 8	26	24	S	15	60 60	21	17	17	26	98	61 61	263
	Over 20.			: :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	]
	23		1		:	:	:	:	:	:			_	:	$\vdash$
	Ove	₩.		• •	•						•	•		•	1
		C. W.			:	:	:	-:	:	:	:	·	-:	:	-
	20. Ove	W. C. W.	100		:	- - :	c1 :	.:	: eo	_	· ·	· -4 :		:	26
	20.	W. C.	10		:	:	1 2 :	2	1 3	_	:			:	10 26
LE.		W. C. W. C.	10	: :	:	:	1 1	62	2 1 3	_	:	2 1 1		1 1	34 10 26
MALE.	19. 20.	W. C. W. C.	100		:	:	1 1	03	1	1 2	:	_		:	2 34 10 26
MALE.	20.	W. C.	100		:	1	1 1	62	2	1 2	1 1 3	2 1	4 4 1 3	1 1 1 1	31 2 34 10 26
MALE.	18.   19.   20.	C. W. C. W. C.			:	1 1	1	20	2 1	1 2	1 2 1 1 3	2	2 4 1 3	2 1 1 1 1	12 31 2 34 10 26
MALE.	19. 20.	W. C. W. C. W. C.			:	2 1	1	20	7 1 2 2 1	5 1 1   10 1 7	2 1 2 1 1 3	2	4 4 1 3	9 2 1 1 1 1	68 12 31 2 34 10 26
MALE.	17. 18. 19. 20.	C. W. C. W. C. W. C.		20	4 1 1 1	6 2 1 1	4 3 1 2 1 1	7 1 3 2 3 2	8 7 1 2 2 1	4 5 1 1 10 1 7	5 2 1 2 1 1 3	4 4 1 6 2 1	4 10 3 4 4 1 3	9 2 1 1 1 1	39 68 12 31 2 34 10 26
MALE.	18.   19.   20.	W. C. W. C. W. C.			4 1 1 1	2 1	4 3 1 2 1 1	1 3 2 3	7 1 2 2 1	5 1 1   10 1 7	5 2 1 2 1 1 3	4 1 6 2 1	4 10 3 4 4 1 3	9 2 1 1 1 1	68 12 31 2 34 10 26

compared with 98 in 1916. In all cases where a plea of poverty is made an effort is made to ascertain whether or not the family desires assistance. In Baltimore City these cases are referred to the Federated Charities, the St. Vincent de Paul, the Henry Watson Children's Aid Society and the Hebrew Benevolent Society, and in the counties to the Maryland Children's Aid Society. The Bureau acknowledges the assistance so cheerfully given by these organizations, as it is only through such co-operation we are able to satisfactorily adjust cases where special attention is needed.

# CHILDREN REFERRED TO SOCIAL AGENCIES FOR INVESTIGA-TION AND ASSISTANCE BY BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1917.

Reason for Referring Cases.	
For Material Relief: General relief supplied	$egin{array}{c c} \dots & 1 \\ 2 \\ \dots & 10 \\ \end{array}$
Total	28
For Other Social Needs: Supplied. Relief not practicable. Not needed. No definite report.	$\begin{array}{c c} \dots & 6 \\ \dots & 13 \end{array}$
TotalGrand total.	i –

Table No. 5 shows that 5092 children licensed by the Bureau during previous years reached the age of 16 during the year 1917.

This table shows the sex, the kind of permit held and the months when they became 16. These records are preserved by the Bureau and are valuable for checking the ages of these children when subsequent employment is desired or proof of age statements are given to their present employers.

Table No. 6 is a summary of the work done by the Permit

Issuing Department, showing that there were 21,751 cases handled during the year 1917 and expressed in months. The total number of general permits issued was 9387, the total number of vacation permits issued was 4665 and the number issued to street traders was 2034.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN HOLDING PERMITS WHO REACHED THEIR SIXTEENTH BIRTHDAY IN 1917.

		Kind of				
Month.	Gen	neral.	Vac	ation.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Street Trades.	Total.
January	206	115	152	40	29	442
February	189	94	36	43	20	382
March	193	129	48	42	33	445
April	160	105	44	40	31	380
May	175	72	41	37	22	347
June	177	92	50	25	29	373
July	174	112	63	40	39	428
August	217	98	65	43	37	460
September	224	128	62	49	42	505
October	211	102	69	49	25	456
November	212	76	58	39	41	426
December	181	113	64	46	44	448
Total	2319	1236	652	493	392	5092

The total number of permits refused of all kinds was 3142.

As is shown by the table, the largest number of cases handled in any one month was 3389 for the month of June, with July a close second with 3122. The smallest number in any one month was 1044 during December.

Table No. 9 shows the school grade completed by children granted original general permits.

Of the total of 4434 permits granted one was in the second grade and two were in the fourth grade. These three children are classed as mentally retarded and were given temporary permits to work upon the recommendation of the

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR ALL CLASSES OF PERMITS MADE TO THE BAL-TIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN EACH MONTH DURING 1917.

	Total	1550	11181	1122	1112	1582	3389	3122	2516	1962	1830	1341	1044	21751
	over 16 netriz	81	99	62	99	61	98	64	42	46	92	106	69	898
ses	Total.	183	154	168	189	261	734	437	218	198	257	220	123	3142
nd Badı sed.	News- boys.	2	10	17	21	16	53	18	9	<u></u>	16	21	~	170
Permits and Badges Refused.	Vac,	13	16	12	24	42	200	380	177	15	23	23	15	1239
Per	Gen.	164	128	139	144	203	211	39	35	176	218	176	100	1733
11	Applicat Withou JusaA	14	6	14	16	22	79	85	67	40	15	21	15	397
		61	74	101	92	9.5	87	196	121	85	193	43	124	1258
səSpi	Street T snd Ba Issued	552	279	171	93	- 62	148	149	72	100	140	134	117	2034
rmits	Total.	63	21	39	57	128	1248	1582	1230	139	64	52	73	4665
Vacation Permits Issued.	Sub.	14	10	11	11	52	300	480	290	64	27	25	35	1619
Vacat	Orig.	18	11	28	46	92	948	1102	640	75	37	27	38	3046
rmits	Total.	627	578	567	625	934	1007	609	729	1354	1069	765	523	9387
General Permits Issued.	Sub.	353	285	298	309	507	438	351	579	521	591	424	297	4953
Gene	Orig.	274	293	569	316	427	269	258	150	833	478	341	226	4434
	Month.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total

principal of the school, required to attend night school and are kept under observation by the Bureau by being required to report at stated intervals for observation.

TABLE SHOWING BIRTHPLACE OF CHILDREN GRANTED ORIGINAL, GENERAL AND VACATION PERMITS AND OF CHILDREN GRANTED STREET TRADES PERMITS BY THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1917.

Birthplace.	Gen- eral.	Vaca- tion.	News-	Total.
Baltimore	3364 475 266 329	2066 400 232 348	1456 127 189 262	6886 1002 687 939
Total	4434	3046	2034	9514

TABLE SHOWING NATIONALITY OF CHILDREN GRANTED ORIGINAL, GENERAL AND VACATION PERMITS AND OF CHILDREN GRANTED STREET TRADES PERMITS BY THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1917.

Mationality		Vaca- Street		Total.		
Nationality.	General.	tion.	Trades.	Number.	Per Ct.	
American, White	2681	1491	823	4995	52.50	
Hebrew	549	389	522	1460	15.35	
German	492	330	185	1007	10.59	
Polish	179	361	30	570	5.99	
American, Colored	88	75	260	423	4.45	
Italian	96	98	74 -	268	2,82	
Bohemian	112	88	25	225	2,36	
Irish	89	71	51	211	2.22	
Lithuanian	24	40	17	81	.85	
English	37	27	17	81	.85	
Hungarian	9	13	3	25	.26	
All others	74	60	27	161	1.69	
Unknown	4	3		7	.07	
Total	4434	3046	2034	9514	100.00	

TABLE SHOWING SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED BY CHILDREN GRANTED ORIGINAL GENERAL PERMITS BY THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1916.

Grade.	Number.	Per Cent
First		.02
ThirdFourth		.05
Fifth	1547	34.89
SixthSeventh	$\begin{array}{c} 1216 \\ 905 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 27.43 \\ 20.42 \end{array} $
EighthOver eighth	678 85	15.27 1.92
Ungraded	• •	
Total	4434	100.00

# TABLE SHOWING RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN GRANTED ORIGINAL GENERAL AND VACATION PERMITS AND OF CHILDREN GRANTED STREET TRADES PERMITS BY THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1917.

Residence.	General.	Vacation.	Newsboys.	Total.
Baltimore City	4162	2579	2034	8775
Baltimore County	263	378		641
Anne Arundel County	5	80		85
Harford County	1		· · · · · ·	1
Howard County	3	9		12
Prince George's County				
Total	4434	3046	2034	9514

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF CHILDREN GRANTED ORIGINAL GENERAL AND VACATION PERMITS BY THE BALTIMORE OFFICE IN 1917 WHOSE AGES WERE ATTESTED BY DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE AND THE NUMBER AND PER CENT. WHOSE AGES WERE ATTESTED BY AFFIDAVITS.

Proof of Age.	General.	Vacation.	Total.
. Official Public Birth Records:			
Baltimore City	1279	762	2041
Maryland State records	181	114	295
Other States	44	36	80
Foreign	55	40	95
2. Religious Records:			
Baptismal certificate	2018	1362	3380
Bar Mitzvah certificate	7	5	12
Cradle roll	11	11	22
Confirmation certificate	1		1
3. Other Documents:			
Physician's or midwife's records	35	14	49
Passport	$^{26}$	40	66
Immigration service	5	1	6
Naturalization papers	26	12	38
Bible or family record	52	28	80
Miscellaneous	26	13	39
All children presenting various classes of documentary evidence:			
Number	3766	2438	6204
Per cent	84.93	80.04	82.94
4. Affidavits:			
Number	668	608	1276
Per cent	15.07	19.96	17.06
Grand Total:			
Number	4434	3046	7480
Per cent	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE SHOWING FAMILY STATUS OF CHILDREN GRANTED GENERAL PERMITS AND OF CHILDREN GRANTED STREET
TRADES PERMITS BY THE BALTIMORE OFFICE
OF THE BUREAU IN 1917.

Kind	i of Pei			
Gen- eral.	News- boys.	Other Street Trades.	Total No.  4918 135 72	Per Cent.
104	1444 28 9	196 3 2	135	76.03 2.09 1.11
15 503 153	30 2 204 51 1 2	10 21 6	191 27 728 210 1	2.95 .41 11.26 3.26 .02
12 59 11 14	1 12  6	 2 3 1	8   12   73   14   21   21	.12 .19 1.13 .22 .32 .32
35			35	.54
	General.  3278 104 61 161 155 503 153 7 12 59 11 14 21 35	Gen-eral. News-boys.  3278 1444 104 28 61 9  161 30 15 2 503 204 153 51 1 2  7 1 12 59 12 11 14 6 21 35	General. News-boys. Street boys. Trades.    3278	General. News-Street Boys. Trades. No.  3278 1444 196 4918 104 28 3 135 61 9 2 72  161 30 191 15 2 10 27 503 204 21 0 27 503 204 10 27 513 51 6 210 1 1 2 2  7 1 8 12 12 59 12 2 73 11 8 12 1 12 59 12 2 73 11 3 144 14 6 1 21 21 21 35 35

TABLE SHOWING REASONS FOR GOING TO WORK ASSIGNED BY CHILDREN GRANTED ORIGINAL GENERAL AND VACATION PERMITS AND BY CHILDREN GRANTED STREET TRADES BY THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1917.

Reasons for Child Going to Work.	  General   Origi-   nal.	Vacation Original.*	News-   boys.	Other Street Trades.	Total.
Economic pressure	3060		1177	161	4398
Self-support			12	9	153
Unsatisfactory school conditions.					184
To pay for further education			35	3	38
Wants to go to work	447				447
To keep occupied	49		305	16	370
To save money	1		139	32	171
Parent wants child to work	20			1	20
For spending money	12		111	16	139
Miscellaneous		١	l		504
Not stated	26		11	7	44
Total	4434		1790	244	6468

<sup>\*</sup>Reasons for the child's going to work not secured in the 3046 vacation permits.

Table No. 14 gives the average wage expected by children receiving original general permits during the year 1917, divided by industries, and it is interesting to note the increase in wages over the previous year.

The total number of establishments reported for 1917 was 4434, compared with 3695 in 1916; the number of children reporting earnings in 1917 was 2949, compared with 2328 in 1916, and the number not reporting earnings was 1259 in 1917 and 1203 in 1916. The average wage paid these children in all industries in 1917 was \$4.80, compared with \$3.95 in 1916, an increase of 21.6 per cent.

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE WAGE EXPECTED BY CHILDREN SECURING ORIGINAL GENI PERMITS IN 1917, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES.

lndustry.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Children Reporting Wages Earned.	Number of Children Not Reporting.	Number of Children Reporting Piece- work.	Average Wage.	Number of Children Paid by Time.	Number of Children
Department stores	516 439 194 291 162	377 314 167 251 66	139 $122$ $26$ $40$ $44$	2 1  50	\$4.15 4.45 4.65 3.83 5.19		
Manufacture: Clothing Canning and shucking. Canper, tin and sheet-iron products. Textiles Confectionery Printing and publishing. Bottle stoppers. Wooden boxes. Paper boxes and bags. Glass and glass decorating. Brooms, brushes and hairwork. Artificial flowers and feathers. Manufacturing chemists. Picture frames, furniture. Straw hats. Buttons and buckles. Bakery products. Foundry and machine shop products. Boots, shoes and findings. Gas and electrical supplies. Lumber and millwork. Umbrellas and canes. Cigars, cigarettes and cigar boxes. Iron and steel works. Mattresses, spring beds and wire works Pottery Baskets, rattan and willow ware. Jewelry, silverware. Signs and advertising novelties. Optical goods. Harness and leather goods. Pianos Food preparation.  Mechanical: Amusements Laundry Restaurant Barber shop. Plumbing Carpentry and contracting. Electrical contracting. Automobile and motorcycle repair Cleaning, pressing and dyeing. Miscellaneous Transportation	818 47 344 121 233 163 56 40 78 35 81 15 77 32 59 46 31 63 16 19 5 23 11 38 26 14 51 13 34 16 13 34 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	514 1 115 63 152 135 36 23 50 21 59 9 68 19 45 36 20 48 9 13 15 18 9 21 11 10 33 12 1 11 10 33 12 1 11 10 33 12 1 11 10 33 12 30 11 12 30 11 12 27 3 5 14 5 7 2 63 24	285 9 145 53 79 28 20 17 27 14 18 6 9 11 13 10 11 14 7 4 5 2 16 12 4 15 1 1 3 2 3 2 1 1 1 2 3 4 15 12 3 4 15 12 3	19 31 63 4 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2	4.28 9.00 5.62 5.50 4.32 4.44 5.36 5.59 4.34 5.70 4.33 3.45 4.75 4.82 4.63 4.15 5.16 5.16 5.16 4.60 6.00 4.73 5.30 4.97 4.25 3.00 3.73 4.13 5.09 6.00 4.96 3.90 6.00 4.30 5.51 6.00		
Total	4434	2949	1259	192	\$4.80	33	

Table No. 15 shows that of the 3142 applicants who were refused permits during 1917, 2708, or 86.19 per cent., were residents of Baltimore City, and Table No. 16 gives the reasons why children were refused permits.

TABLE SHOWING RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN REFUSED PERMITS AT BALTIMORE CITY OFFICE IN 1917.

Residence.	Gen- eral.	Vaca- tion.	News- boys.	Total.	Per Cent.
Baltimore City		1099 108 26	170	2708 360 62	86.19 11.46 1.97
Howard County	5 1	6		11	.35
Total	1733	1239	170	3142	100.00

TABLE SHOWING REASONS WHY CHILDREN WERE REFUSED PERMITS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1917.

Reasons for Refusal.	Gen- eral.	Vaca- tion.	News- boys.	Total No.	Per Cent.
Below legal age	354  924 270 152 33	106 866  230	170	630   866   924   500   152   70	20.05 27.56 29.40 15.92 4.84 2.23
Total	1733	1239	170	3142	100.00

TABLE SHOWING SEX AND COLOR OF CHILDREN REFUSED PERMITS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1917.

		White.			Colored	l.	Grand	Total.
Kind of Permit	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Num- ber.	Per Cent.
General permits Vacation permits	956 868	616 320	1572 1188	145 46	16 5	161 51	1733 1239	55.15 39.43
Newsboys and street traders	129		129	41		41	170	5.42
Total	1953	936	2889	232	21	253	3142	100.00

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF CHILDREN REFUSED PERMITS IN BAL-TIMORE CITY IN 1917.

Age.	Gen- eral.	1	News- boys.	1	Per Cent.
Unknown, but under 12 years	3 28 318	$\begin{vmatrix} 4 \\ 315 \\ 664 \end{vmatrix}$	170	177 343 982	5.63 10.92 31.26
Unknown but under 14 years	$   \begin{array}{r}     7 \\     817 \\     560   \end{array} $	198 58		7 1015 618	$\begin{array}{c} .22 \\ 32.30 \\ 19.67 \end{array}$
Total	1733	1239	170	3142	100.00

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF GENERAL AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES REFUSED BECAUSE OF OCCUPATION FORBIDDEN.

	Numb	er of Chile	lren.
Name of Industry.	General.	Vacation.	Total
Mercantile:			
Wholesale	1	1	2
Retail	7	3	10
Office	2	9	2
Manufacture:	4		4
		!!	
Baskets, rattan and willow ware, games		,	
and toys		1 1	1
Biscuit, bread and bakery products	1	1 1	2
Boots, shoes, cut stock and findings	1	2	3
Bottle stoppers	1	1	2
Boxes and bags, paper and fancy	1		1
Buttons and buckles	1	:	1
Cigars and cigarettes	15	5	20
Confectionery	1		1
Clothing	7	1	8
Copper, tin and sheet-iron products	5		5
Foundry and machine shop products	6	2	8
Iron and steel, rolling mills, ship and car	90		0.0
building	20	9	29
Lumber and millwork	3	1	4
Harness and leather	1	1	2
Malt liquors, manufacturing and sale	1		1
Picture frames, furniture, etc	6	2	8
Manufacturing chemists	1		1
Mattresses and spring beds	2		2
Optical goods manufacturing	1	!	1
Printing, engraving, etc		!	6
Pottery	3		3
Pianos	1		1
Textile, cotton, wool, embroidery, net twine, etc		_	9.0
Wooden boxes	9	7 3	$\frac{30}{12}$
Barber shop.	3	7	~-
Plumbing	1	1 1	10
Laundry			1
Cleaning and dyeing			1 1
Hotels			3
Steam launch operator	_		1
Places of amusement		8	$\frac{1}{24}$
races of antisement	10		
Total	152	55	207

# REPORT OF THE CITY MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

During the year ending December 31, 1917, of 15,810 children examined to determine their physical fitness to enter the occupations sought 9387 were granted general permits, 4665 were granted vacation permits, 1258 were given temporary permits and 500 were refused because of physical disability. Of these 500, 95 per cent, had treatment and were afterward given permits.

The children are found to be in better physical condition than formerly and certainly cleaner; it is rare now to find a case of pediculosis. Cases of adenoids and diseased tonsils are fewer; defects of vision, however, still are numerous. No child has been allowed to enter any factory for any occupation unless it weighs 75 pounds and measures 4 feet 8 inches in height. Careful adherence to this standard has had beneficial results, as both parents and children show an interest in physical fitness. We have found it necessary to refuse permits to children showing defects of vision and bearing until the child has submitted to special examination for either defect. This was done to protect the child from possible seririous injury by not seeing or hearing well, and secondly to relieve the office of needless duplication of work by being called upon to issue many temporary permits. This plan has been most successfully carried out, the child going to the dispensary nearest its home, submitting to the necessary examination and treatment, providing itself with glasses, if needed, and then returning for the coveted permit.

The plan outlined to care for mentally retarded children who were recommended to the Board for labor permits by the school authorities has worked well. We are now in a position to lay well-tried plans before the Legislature and ask to have its sanction by passing a law authorizing the issuing of temporary permits under observation to children who come recommended by the Superintendents of Education. A number of these children cannot pass the educational requirements and will never reach the fifth grade at school; furthermore, the State makes no provision for them.

The plan recommended by the Bureau is:

First—To have the State allow us to grant permits, under supervision, to children recommended by the Superintendents of Education.

Second—To have a careful mental as well as a careful physical examination made and to have defects corrected.

Third—To have these children observed by repeated examinations at stated intervals.

Fourth—To become acquainted with their home life.

Fifth—To observe them in the industries.

Sixth—To encourage and direct them to find employment best suited to them.

To do this we must have the legal right and an adequate force. We therefore recommend, in addition to the legal right, that a psychiatrist, a nurse and a stenographer be provided.

We are deeply indebted to Dr. James A. Nydegger, U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, for his valuable help in getting this work properly started.

The following explains Dr. Nydegger's work with us:

"Subject: Co-operation with the Maryland State Bureau of Labor and Statistics.

"U. S. Public Health Service, "Custom House,

"Baltimore, Md., July 16, 1917.

"The Surgeon-General,

U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

"SIL

"Pursuant to suggestion contained in Bureau letter, O. D., J. W. K., of January 6, 1914, that a statement in regard to the extent of my co-operation with the Maryland State Bureau of Labor and Statistics should be sent to the Bureau for use in the annual report, the following is submitted:

"The preliminary steps in preparation of this work were

initiated in the summer of 1914.

"At that time one of the physicians attached to the Bureau, Dr. Anna S. Abercrombie, visited the Immigration Station, this city, and studied the methods of conducting the tests to ascertain the mental development of aliens. Subsequently, at the suggestion of the writer, she visited the Ellis Island Immigration Station, New York, where she further investigated and studied the subject of mental tests.

"As the proposed work of the Bureau was the testing of the mental development of minors (school children) not less than 14 years of age who would apply for permits for employment in industrial occupations, etc., subsequently much attention and thought was given to the selection of tests and the preparation of a form applicable to a normal mentally developed child of 14 years of age to be used as a guide, as also on which to record the results of the examination.

"In the preparation of the questionnaire and form a num-

ber of authorities were consulted. This form was not to be strictly adhered to in all cases, being merely intended for use as a guide, each case to be examined in its own particular way, according to previous experiences or subjects studied by the child in school.

# BUREAU OF LABOR AND STATISTICS, STATE OF MARYLAND.

# (Mental Development Test.) Address..... Education.....Binet age..... Counts 1-20......Backwards.....Backwards by 2s, 3s and 4s...... Repeats story....Repeats without error sentence of 23 to 26 syllables... Cube test (6 tests)......Months in year.....Backwards...... Addition: Such as 6 - | - 6, 6 - | - 5, 6 - | - 7, 8 - | - 8, 9 - | - 7, 15 - | - 17, 3 - - 7 - - 9. How many feet have two horses and one hen? etc. Subtraction: Such as 8-3, 13-7, 19-12, 20-(3-4), 17-(2-3-8). Write or state correctly opposites of 17 out of 20 given words, such as good, bad; poor, rich. Define charity, justice, goodness..........2 satisfactory........ A house is on fire; there is time to make but one trip to the second floor. When he gets upstairs he finds but two articles worth saving. One is a mattress, the other a large lamp. He must throw one out of the window and carry the other one down. Which one will he carry down? (and others Name four words that rhyme with obey, in one minute..... Give central thought of a selection read to him..... Imagine clock hands interchanged for hour 6.20 and for hour 2.56..... Tell the time..... Tell the time..... Copying of diamond......square.....and triangle..... Healy Frame, time..... Geographical test, time..... Fernald Board, time..... Knox Casuist test, time..... Seguin Form Board, time.....

"Owing to unavoidable circumstances, as previously explained, the actual inception of the work was deferred until January, 1917, at which time a change occurred in the personnel of the chief of the Bureau.

Pictures, blocks, lines, etc.....

"Consequently, the period covered by this report extends from January 25, 1917, to May 15, 1917, when the pressure of work in my office became so heavy, owing to the declaration of war against Germany, that the co-operation had to be discontinued for the present.

"One afternoon weekly, after my office hours, was set aside for these examinations, which were conducted in a properly equipped room in the Bureau of Labor and Statistics.

"Cases were examined as follows:

Diagnosis.	R. E. Co. H. Astig., L. E. H. Good mentality. Co. Myopic Astigmatism. Ex. stammering. Overworked. Hyperopia. Does not like school. Slightly retarded. S. H. Astig. Truant. Epilepsy. Phimosis. Immosis. Immosis. Immosi. Masturbation. Deviated septum.
Mental. Exam.	Good. Good. Good. Fair. Fair. Good. Good. Fair. Retarded. Excelent. Retarded. Good. exhausted easily. Good. Fair. Good.
Teacher's Statement.	Below normal; cannot learn. Low mental ability (cigarette smoker). Mentally deficient. Below normal. Dull. Below normal. Below normal. Mentally deficient. Below normal. Below normal. Below normal. Below normal. Below normal. Below normal. Below normal. Below normal. Below normal. Below normal.
Grade.	5 2 B 3 B 3 B 3 B 3 B 4 A 4 A 4 A 4 A 5 B 5 B 5 B 5 B 6 B 6 B 7 B 7 B 7 B 7 B 7 B 7 B 7 B 7 B 7 B 7
Nat.	Amer. Ger. Amer. Amer. Amer. Amer. Amer. Amer. Amer. Amer. Amer. Amer. Amer. Amer. Amer.
No. Name. Sex. Age. Nat.	15 14.2 15.3 14.11 14.11 14.11 14.11 14.11 14.11 14.12 15.6 14.8
Sex.	** ** ********************************
Name.	0.1. 1. A. H. C. C. C. S. H. M. C. C. S. H. M. M. C. C. S. G. G. C. C. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G.
No.	10 8 42 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

"By reference to the above it will be noted that, with the exception of one, the entire 16 children examined were reported by their respective teachers as being "below normal mentally," "backward," "dull," "low mental ability," etc., while the one was reported as a truant.

"The results of the examination show that one, or 6.5 per cent., passed an excellent examination with the tests; six, or 37 per cent., passed a good examination; seven, or 44 per cent., passed a fair examination, while two, or 12.5 per cent., were found to be retarded.

"The most interesting findings as a result of the examination were the detection of the underlying causes, which apparently had been overlooked, or, what was more likely, none of these children had been subjected to a medical examination at the schools. A previous competent medical examination would have detected 95 per cent, of these troubles.

"At the date of submitting this report, Dr. Anna S. Abercrombie, under whose observation these children are, reports that all of them who have had their defects corrected have made progress; not one has fallen short.

"The conclusion is reached from the above that what is most wanted in the public schools of Baltimore city is an efficient medical examination of the school children.

"Respectfully,

· "J. A. Nydegger, Surgeon."

There are no cases of occupational diseases to be reported, the children now being forbidden to enter the industries where the greater number of diseases due to occupation developed. We learn of accidents long after they occur. Most of these are minor and were reported to the State Accident Commission, the child under 16 having, however, no accident compensation.

The work that requires the greatest care is the determination of the age of the child who has no baptismal certificate or Board of Health record. One must determine the physiological age by the development of a normal child of that age. This is determined by the child's height, weight, nationality, sex, maturity and eruption of the teeth.

There are many amusing incidents. Sometimes a zealous youngster who has not yet erupted his canines and who has borrowed his older brother's trousers and father's boots presents himself for an over-16-year statement, many of the children having learned that they cannot do certain kinds of work, with its higher pay, unless they are over 16 years of

age. Their parents aid them in such misstatements because they are anxious to have the increase which they would receive after reaching 16 years of age, when they can be employed for longer hours.

The average time for each examination is about seven minutes. When a child returns for a subsequent permit and is in perfectly good condition, and has a good excuse for leaving his last employer, it takes only a few minutes to look after this boy. Another boy or girl coming for a first permit and showing some obscure condition, the time taken for the examination is longer. There is no time limit set upon any examination, the object being to do the work as thoroughly and as rapidly as possible.

What is necessary in doing this medical work, as in all other work, is a balance, and this the examiners have. One is closely associated with one of the large general hospitals and the other is school physician to two large and important schools.

REPORT ON THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE STREET TRADES REGU-LATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1917.

During 1917 no changes were made in the provisions of the Child Labor Law regulating street trades. Twelve years is the age limit fixed for licensing boys to sell newspapers, magazines and other periodicals. For all other trades "performed in any street or public place" the age limit is 14 years. The hours of employment for this kind of work are from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M. Boys licensed to engage in street trades out of school hours, Saturdays and holidays are given oval newsboy or oval street trader's badges. Those licensed to sell all day are given square badges, and the same credentials are required as for general employment certificates. The law further provides for the licensing of another group of boys known as route servers. These boys are required to be 10 years of age and may serve newspapers on a regular route from 3.30 to 5 P. M.

Baltimore and Cumberland are the only cities in Maryland having a population of 20,000 or over and where the newsboy regulations are enforced. One Street Trades Inspector is appointed to enforce these regulations in Baltimore city. The inspector in charge of the Western Maryland office, in addition to her other duties, enforces the street trades regulations in Cumberland.\*

<sup>\*</sup>The report of the Street Trades Regulations in Cumberland may be found in the report of the inspector in charge of the Western Maryland Office.

The Bureau' is materially assisted by the co-operation of various agencies in regulating the work of these little merchants. The Police Department, school attendance officers, teachers and persons connected with various social agencies report cases for investigations from time to time. A total of 754 violations were dealt with during 1917, having been reported through the following sources:

By the inspector and other sources	611
By the Police Department	106
By School Attendance officers and teachers	37

Of the 611 violations reported by the inspector and through other sources 68 were cases of unlicensed boys found selling and taken home; 137 were warned and sent home. Sixty per cent, of the 106 cases reported by the Police Department were under licensing age; nearly all of the remaining 40 per cent, made application for badges.

In every case of violation, unless the offenders are taken home, the boy is summoned by a written notice to appear at the Bureau accompanied by parent or guardian. The inspector is at the Bureau every Monday and Thursday from 5 to 8 P. M. for the purpose of interviewing these boys and their parents. In cases of first offense the law is carefully explained, and both the boy and parent are warned that in case of further violation on the part of the boy the badge will be revoked or the boy will be taken to the Juvenile Court. During the past year 364 boys were summoned to come to the Bureau with their parents and warned for the following offenses:

		 	 35
	 	 	 37
ge	 	 	 1 7
	 	 	 35
	 	 	 29
			364
	 		 ge.

More effective results are obtained through personally interviewing the parents than by writing them, as many of these parents are foreigners and unable to read and write English.

A total of 49 hoys were summoned with their parents, and badges were revoked for the following reasons:

Selling after hours		]
Selling during school hours	 	
Selling with route-server's badges	 	
Having unlicensed boys assisting them	 	
Misconduct in school reported by teacher	 	
Playing craps and begging on street	 	
Fighting on the street with other newsboys	 	
Lending badges to other boys		
	-	
Total	 	4

Of the 14 boys summoned for selling papers after hours six had their badges revoked for 30 days, five for two months and three for three months. For fighting on the street, two badges were revoked for 30 days each for fighting and beating another newsboy and two for three months for cutting an-For selling on the street with route-server's badges two were revoked for 30 days and four until the boys reach the age of 12 years, when they can qualify for newsboy badges. In all 14 boys were reported by teachers for misconduct in school. Nine cases were first offenses, and after being reprimanded the boys were allowed to retain their badges on promise of good behavior. Five were reported the second time, and their badges were revoked for 30 days in each case. Three boys were taken to the Juvenile Court and one was placed in charge of the Henry Watson Children's Aid Soceity.

One hundred and twenty-eight homes were visited to interview the parents of boys selling without licenses or for failing to answer a summons to come to the Bureau in cases of boys selling during school hours, after 8 P. M. and for other violations. Sixty-eight boys under licensing age were found selling papers in the vicinity of their homes and were taken home by the inspector. When the parents were informed of the violations, many of them professed ignorance, while others claimed they could see no harm in the boys selling a few papers. Eighteen agencies and wholesalers having unlicensed boys serving papers were notified and copies of the law sent to them.

Investigation proved that many boys selling after 8 P. M.

were newly licensed boys who had been imposed upon by older boys in the trade. When the experienced boys find they have more papers than they can dispose of before 8 o'clock they endeavor to find a boy who will buy the papers at half price. The willing purchaser vainly tries to sell his papers before 8 o'clock, is frequently unsuccessful, and, when found selling after hours, must suffer the penalty. It does not take these boys long to learn the tricks of the trade, as they are rarely found violating after being warned for a first offense.

A great many violations have occurred in which are involved boys who have only recently moved to Baltimore and who are unfamiliar with the law regulating street trades. The majority of these were colored boys from Virginia and North Carolina.

Violations are frequently caused by licensed boys either supplying papers to unlicensed boys or having them assist in disposing of the day's supply. When reports of violations of this nature are made, the boy and his parents are summoned to appear at the Bureau. Thirty-nine violations of this class were dealt with, and in four cases the badges were revoked.

An unusual cause for violations was discovered among boys who are regularly employed as office or errand boys or at various other occupations. These boys buy two or three papers, jump on a car, ostensibly to sell the papers, but in reality to ride to their destination without paying car fare. If they succeed in disposing of the papers, their ride costs them nothing; otherwise they pay but a few pennies. They claim that, once past the conductor, they are rarely molested. This class of violations could be entirely eliminated if only licensed boys were allowed to board cars for the purpose of selling papers.

During 1917 a total of 2034 boys were licensed to engage

in street trades, as follows:

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS AND OTHER STREET
TRADERS LICENSED IN BALTIMORE CITY
IN 1917 CLASSIFIED BY AGE.

Kind of Street Traders.	A	_		ys at ensin		е		
That of soloce Tradels.	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.		13 Yrs.			Grand Total.	
Boys selling newspapers Boys selling newspapers and	14	119	637	623	317	122	1832	90.07
other articles	67	98			24	13 	*37 165	1.82 18.11
Total	81	$\begin{vmatrix} -217 \end{vmatrix}$	637	623	341	135	2034	100.00

<sup>\*</sup>This number includes: Distributing circulars, 1; hucksters, 16; water boys, 12; cart drivers, 1; bootblack, 7.

As shown in the preceding table, 1832 boys, or 90.7 per cent. of the total number, are licensed to sell newspapers, and but 37, or 1.82 per cent., to engage in other street trades. Route servers form a small percentage, 8.11 per cent. of the whole. As soon as these boys are 12 years of age they secure newsboy licenses in order to sell papers in addition to serving a route.

During the latter part of the year there was a decided increase in the number of applicants for newsboy licenses. In 68.69 per cent, of the cases the reason given by boys for engaging in street trades was that the parents needed their help or that it was necessary that they assist in clothing themselves. Some gave as their reason that they wanted to buy Liberty Bonds or Thrift Stamps, others wanted to earn money to pay Boy Scout dues, while a number were selling solely for the purpose of earning spending money.

A large percentage of these boys had never sold papers and could not report their earnings. As shown by the following table, only 557, or 26.85 per cent. of the total number, reported earnings, while the remaining 73.15 per cent. are classified as reporting earnings unknown.

TABLE SHOWING PLACE OF BIRTH OF NEWSBOYS AND OTHER STREET TRADERS LICENSED IN BALTI-MORE CITY IN 1917, CLASSIFIED BY AGE.

	$\overset{\textbf{Per}}{\text{Cent}}_{t}$	71.59 6 24 9 29 12.88 100.00
	Grand Total	1456 127 189 262 2034
Route Servers.	Total.	135 10 17 3 3 165
Sej	11 Yrs.	80 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0
Rout	10 Yrs.	67 1 8 57
Other Street Trades.	10         11         12         13         14         15         14         15         15         10         11         Grand         Per           Yrs. Yrs. Yrs. Yrs. Yrs. Yrs. Total. Yrs. Yrs. Total. Yrs. Yrs. Total.         Total. Yrs. Yrs. Total. Cent,         Cent,	48 10 14 7 79
her Street Trades.	15 Yrs.	20 4 4 111 7.2
Oth	14 Yrs.	8 6 8 6 6 6
	Total.	1273 110 162 245 1790
	15 Yrs.	76 3 6 113 98
oys.	14 Yrs.	442 202 42 20 55 25 84 52 623 299
Newsboys.	13 Yrs.	442 42 55 84 623
Ž	12 Yrs.	8 92 453 2 7 36 2 7 67 2 13 81 14 119 637
1	11 Yrs.	92 7 7 113
	10 Vrs.	
	Place of Birth.	Baltimore

TABLE SHOWING NATIONALITY OF NEWSBOYS AND OTHER STREET TRADERS LICENSED IN BALTI-MORE IN 1917, CLASSIFIED BY AGE.

A TO A STATE OF THE STATE OF TH			Ž	Newsboys.	ys.			ot	her Str Trades.	Other Street Trades.	Rou	te Se	Route Servers.		
Addonancy.	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	12   Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Vrs.	15 Yrs.	13 14 15 14 15 Yrs. Yrs. Yrs. Yrs. Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total, Yrs. Yrs.	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	Total.	Grand Total.	Per Cent.
American, White	ro	39	245	263	100	36	688	15	12	27	4		108	823	40.46
Hebrew	2	33	193	158	92	19	486			23	ಣ	10	13	522	25.67
German	_	22	45	49	38	14	166	C.1	ಣ	50	7	_	14	185	60.6
Polish	:	П	12	6	1	П	24			¢1	_	ಣ	4	30	1.47
American, Colored	:	6	79	80	53	21	243	ಬ	90	11	4	က	2	260	12.80
Italian	:	9	53	22	[-	ಣ	29		<b>0.1</b>	4	:	೧೦	c ɔ	74	3.64
Bohemian	:	7	~	2	4	7	20	:	:	:		4	ro	25	1.23
Irish	-	ro.	15	15	S	_	45		63	က	စာ	:	೯೦	51	2.51
Lithuanian	:	ಣ	တ	4	4	7	15	Т	1	¢.1	:	:	-:	17	.s3
English	:	:	ro	ю	ಣ	_	14	:	_	1	:	33	21	17	.83
Hungarian	-:	:	_	:	П	:	0.1	:	:	:	_	:	T	ಣ	.14
Others	_: 	:	9	11	4	:	21	-:	_	1		4	<u>ro</u> _	*27	1.33
Total	14	119	637	623	299	86	1790	42	37	79	67	86	165	2034	100.00
					_	_									

\*This number includes 5 French, 1 Canadian, 6 Swede, 1 Slav, 1 Austrian, 5 Scotch, 3 Norwegian, 1 Spanish, 1 Danish, 1 Greek, 2 Dutch.

REASONS FOR BOYS BECOMING NEWSBOYS AND STREET TRADERS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1917.

			ž	Newsboys.	oys.			Oth	Other Street Trades.	rreet s.	Rout	Route Servers.	vers.		
Keasons.	10 Yrs.	Vrs.	12 Yrs.	13 Xrs.	10 11 12 13 14 15  Yrs. Yrs. Yrs. Yrs. Yrs. Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total, Yrs. Yrs.	14 Yrs.	Trs.	Total, Yrs.   Total, Total,	10 Yrs.	Vrs.	Total.	Grand Total.	Per Cent.
1. Economic Pressure: Family income needs supplementing Self-support To pay for further education	m : :	5.00	446	429	192 6 9	0.00	1177 12 35	29	22 :	53 1	42	66	108	1238 21 38	65.79 1.03 1.87
Total		09	454	443	207	57	1224	32	31	63	45.	29	110	1397	69.89
2. Personal Desire: For occupation or pastime To save money For spending money	<u> </u>	142	80 61 40	97 36 42	56 16 18	19 12 8	305 139 111	eo eo :		4 0 01	12	17	12 29 14	321 171 127	15.78 S.41 6.24
Total	<b>=</b> :	55	181	175	902	39	555	9 4	<u>00</u> 00	6	24 :	31	55	619	30.43
Grand total	14	119	637	623	299	98	1790	42	37	42	29	98	165	2034	100.00

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY EARNING OF BOYS LICENSED TO ENGAGE IN STREET TRADES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1917 ARRANGED ACCORDING TO AGE.

Weekly Earnings.	No. at 10 Yrs.					No. at 15 Yrs.	Total.	Per Cent.
Less than 50c	2	4	2	8	2		18	.87
50c. to 99c	12	25	26	21	4	2	90	4.34
\$1.00 to \$1.49	4	21	′ 39	54	21	4	143	6.90
\$1.50 to \$1.99		6	22	35	22	4	90a	4.34
\$2.00 to \$2.49	2	1	11	36	17	5	72	3.47
\$2.50 to \$2.99		2	4	10	12	3	31	1.49
\$3.00 to \$3.49		1	7	23	11	8	50b	2.41
\$3.50 and over			2	9	30	22	63e	3.03
Total number reporting	21	60	113	196	119	48	557	26.85
Unknown	60	157	524	427	222	87	1477d	73.15
Total	81	217	637	623	341	135	2034	100.00

a This includes 1 street trader earning \$1.50.

It has come within the personal observation of the Street Trades Inspector that industrious boys attending strictly to business earn from \$2.50 to \$5 weekly selling papers out of school hours, Saturdays and holidays. Those selling all day earn from \$6 to \$9 per week. The boys claim that papers are selling better since this country has been at war, as many persons buy two or three where they formerly bought but one. This has increased their earnings and has decreased begging and gambling among newsboys. During the past year but five such cases were reported.

b This number includes 1 street trader earning \$3.50.

c This number includes 19 street traders earning as follows: One, \$3.50; one \$4; one \$4.50; three, \$5; seven, \$6; three, \$7.50; two, \$9.20; one, \$10. d This number includes 15 street traders.

FAMILY STATUS OF NEWSBOYS AND OTHER STREET TRADERS LICENSED IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1917, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE.

	<u></u>	ASS	17.1	H		TOT!	CLASSIFIED ACCORDING 10 AGE.	5	i l						
		 	ž -	Newsboys.	ys.	-	•	Oth	Other Street Trades.	treet s.	Rout	Se Se	Route Servers.		
Status of Family.	10 Yrs.	11 12 Yrs. Yrs.	12 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Vrs.	15 Yrs.	Total.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	13 14 15 16 16 17 17 17 15 10 11 11 17 17 17 17 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	Total.	Grand Total. Total.	Per Cent.
1. Two Parents: Both own parents Stepfather Stepmother Both steo.	13 : : :	96	531	496 13 5	533 : :	62 : :	1444 28 9	ee : : :	29	62	53	: 11	134 2 1	1640 31 11	80.63 1.52 .54
2. One Parent in Family: Father away Nother away Father dead. Mother dead. Stepfather away.	: :- : :	12: 5	8 .: 65 17	11 65 25	4 : 8 9 :	8 H 22 S	30 2 2 51	:-27-	: : 61 00 :	: 4 :	:00:::	::112	 141 22 :	30 12 57 57	1.48 .59 11.07 2.80
Stepfather dead 3. Child Lives with Relatives or Friends: Father dead Both parents dead. Father living—stepmother Both parents living	: ::::	2 :::1	: :0:01	: нь :н	: :01:1-	: :01:4	. 12 . 6	: :-:-	: :-::	; ;aı ;H	: ::-:	: ::0 :	: :: :: :: ::	1	.05 .69 .34
Total	14	119	637	623	299	98	1790	42	37	79	67	86	165	2034	100.00

TABLE SHOWING LENGTH OF TIME ENGAGED IN SELLING NEWSPAPERS OR IN OTHER STREET TRADES BY BOYS LICENSED IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1917, CLASSIFIED BY AGE.

			Ž	Newsboys.	oys.			Oth	her Stre Trades.	Other Street Trades.	Rout	e Ser	Route Servers.		
Time.	10 Yrs.	11   Yrs.	12 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	10   11   12   13   14   15   14   15   14   15   10   11   11   12   13   Yrs. Yrs. Yrs. Yrs. Yrs. Yrs. Yrs. Total. Yrs. Yrs. Total.	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	Total.	Grand Total.	Per Cent.
Just beginning to sell.		:	375	183	92	1-61	670	26	1.	33	64		136	839	41.25
Selling less than 1 year	12	61	87	22	42	21	300	က	೯೦	9	co	D	00	314	15.44
Selling 1 to 2 years		58	110	245	58	12	484	23	9	8	:	21	21	513	25.22
Selling 2 to 3 years	:	:	65	118	66	22	304	6	10	19	:	:	:	323	15.88
Selling 3 to 4 years	:	:	:	:	S	24	32	¢1	11	13	:	:	:	64	2.21
Total		119	14 119 637	623	299	98	1790	4.2	37	79	67	98	165	2034	100.00

TABLE SHOWING TIME ENGAGED IN SELLING NEWSPAPERS AND IN STREET TRADES BY BOYS LICENSED IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1917, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE.

	Per Cent.	24.34 47.44 10.62 8.55 9.05
	Total, Yrs, Yrs. Total, Yrs, Yrs. Total, Total.	495 965 216 174 184
Route Servers.	Total.	62 19 2 6 6 165
te Se	Vrs.	34 444 113 1 6 6
Rou	10 Yrs.	28 32 6 67 : 1
Other Street Trades.	Total.	*46 32 1 1 
her Stre Trades.	15 Yrs.	11 17 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
0tl	14 Yrs.	21 L
	Total.	387 857 196 172 178
	10 11 12 13 14 15 Yrs. Yrs. Yrs. Yrs.	39 7 7 10 10 98
oys.	14 Yrs.	104 147 22 6 20 20 299
Newsboys.	13 Yrs.	127 152 152 21 21 55 623
4	12   Yrs.	78 347 63 63 637
	11 Yrs.	25 33 1 1 8 1 26 1 4 4 26 1 119
	10 Yrs.	25 4 1 . 4 41
Time Franced in Work	Tille Tabbabed III Wolfs.	Daily except Sunday.  Daily and Sunday.  Saturday and holidays.  Sunday only.  Unknown  Total.

\*This number includes: Distributing circulars, 1; hucksters, 16; water boys, 12; cart drivers, 1; bootblack, 7.

@ & 4 rë H L & L & rë rë

TABLES SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICANTS LICENSED AND REFUSED TO ENGAGE IN SELLING NEWSPAPERS OR IN OTHER STREET TRADES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1917, ARRANGED BY MONTHS AND CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE.

			To-Gr'nd tal. Total	599	289	188	114	95	171	167	28	107	156	155	125	2204
		ró.	To- tal.	:	F	7	:	:	:	:	<del></del> -	:	:	:	:	ಣ
		Street Traders.	15 Yrs.	:	_	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7
		Tr		:	:	_	:	:	:	:	_	:	:	:	-:-	C1
			To- tal.	2	g	16	27	16	er er	S	റ	2	16	21	∞	167
1 25	136	nte	13 Yrs.	:	:	:	:	_	:	=	:	:	:	:	:	Ç1
George		Newsboys and Route Servers.	12 13 Yrs. Yrs.	:	:	:	:	:	_	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
	1	oys and Servers.	11 Yrs.		<b>c</b> 1	[-	10	21	Ξ	9	c.1	9	14	12	4	87
		vsboy	10 Yrs.	4	9	9	-	ດລິ	10	S	೧೦	H				59
		Nev	Yrs.	<u>01</u>	1	ಣ	ကေ	:	_	<u>υ</u> 1	:	:	:	¢1	©1	16
			8 Yrs.	:		:	_	:	:	Ŧ	:	:	:	:	:	<u>01</u>
			To- tal.	16		9		12			Π		18		12	165
		Route Servers.	11 Yrs.	ಬ	22	_	2	<u>-</u>	12	14	9	15	15	Π	8	86
		_ %	10 11 Xrs. Yrs.	11	10	ro	īO	10	9	S	70	4	೧೦	9	4	67
		Other Street Trades	To- tal.	್	13	6	S	10	×	9	01	9	10	S	_	79
		Other et Tra	15 Yrs.		11	9	0.1	ಲಾ	_	1	_	П	LC:	4	1	37
	ED.	Stre		6.3	ខា	ಣ	9	67	~	ro	_	rO			:	42
	LICENSED		To- 14 tal. Yrs.			156		62	122			5		109		98 1790
	Ĭ		15 Yrs.			13		4							©1	
		v.	14 Yrs.												14	299
		Newsboys.	13 Vrs.												44	623
		ž	12 Vrs.				40	33	41			30	51	47	44	637
				85		6	:	:	:	:	-	:			:	119
			10 Vrs.	11	ಣ	:	:	_; 	:	:	:	:			:	14
			Month Yrs.	Jan	Feb.	March	April.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov	Dec	Total

REASONS FOR LEAVING THE TRADE ASSIGNED BY BOYS LICENSED TO ENGAGE IN STREET TRADES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1917.

Reasons.	At the Age of	At the Age of 11 Years	At the Age of 12 Years	At the At the Age of 12 Years 13 Years	At the Age of 14 Years 1	At the At the At the At the At the At the At the At the Age of Ag	At the Age of 16 Years	Total.
Going to work on a general permit		:			201	87		888
Going to work on a vacation permit	:	:	21	2.5 2.5	150	40	:	244
Trade fails to interest him	<b>01</b>	28	45	97	89	40	:	280
Trade does not pay enough	:	ຄວ	то.	13	9	ro	:	32
Parents object	:	<b>c1</b>	12	17	:	co	:	36
Trade consumes too much time	:	_	4	10	15	ro	:	35
Left city	:		9	11	11	4	:	23
Ill-health	:	<b>01</b>	-	છા	П	:	:	9
Committed to corrective institution	:	:	-	က	—	-	:	9
Deceased	:	<b>c</b> 1	:	П	:	:	:	က
16 years of age or over licensing age	:	:	:	:	:	:	392	392
Total	61	39	95	187	453	187	392	1355

As shown in the foregoing table, of the 1355 badges returned in 1917 a total of 532, or 40 per cent., gave as their reason that they would seek regular employment. This was due to the scarcity of labor in the various industries and the increased wages offered. These boys of legal working age have deserted the ranks of the street traders and have entered regular employment, where they average from \$4.50 to \$9 per week. Three hundred and ninety-two, or 29 per cent., returned their badges because they had reached the age of 16 years and no longer required a license to engage in street trades.

With the assistance of the three newspaper publishers in Baltimore, the boys appear neater and cleaner than formerly. Because the boys are forbidden by the companies' agents to gamble on the premises while waiting for papers, this practice has been almost eliminated. One company has established a social department in charge of a competent young woman known as the "Big Sister of the Newsboys." A library of good books has been provided for the use of the boys under her supervision, and she meets as many of the boys as possible each week and talks to them for the purpose of improving their manners and morals. Another newspaper company, through the men in charge of sub-stations, instructs unlicensed boys and assists them in securing licenses to comply with the requirements of the law. The Bureau greatly appreciates the co-operation given by the various agencies in helping to effectively enforce the street trade regulations.

# REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE BUREAU IN WESTERN MARYLAND \* IN 1917

As shown by the records of the branch office at Cumberland, there has been a marked increase in the work accomplished by the Bureau in this section of the State. The past year has been by far the busiest since the establishment of the Cumberland office in 1915. The work has been extended into parts of the territory heretofore undeveloped, including Garrett county and parts of Allegany and Frederick.

An inspector and assistant are appointed to carry on the work of the Bureau in this section and are required to issue all employment certificates to minors under 16 who wish to engage in industry, license and regulate the work of newsboys in Cumberland and inspect all establishments for the enforcement of the Child Labor Law, the Ten-Hour Law for Females† and the Factory Inspection Law.‡

A program has been arranged for regularly visiting the larger towns in this section, while the smaller places are visited when necessary. The assistant takes charge of the Cumberland office while the inspector is visiting other points. An office is maintained by the Bureau at Hagerstown, while the office of Dr. J. M. Goodman, the examining physician of Frederick, is used while the inspector is visiting that town. The offices of the examining physicians are used for the issuance of permits in the smaller towns of this district. The Bureau greatly appreciates this courtesy extended by the physicians, as it not only facilitates the work, but means a great saving financially as well. If permits are required in the absence of the inspector, temporary permits are issued by the examining physicians on presentation of the necessary Notification is given of the date of the next visit of the inspector and the children holding these temporary permits are then required to make application for full permits, either general or vacation. If a number of permits are to be issued at any one place, the inspector is notified and arranges to be on hand. This saves the issuance of many temporary permits. Before permits of any kind are issued, the inspector calls the prospective employer and explains the provisions of the Child Labor and School Attendance laws and states defi-

<sup>\*</sup> The territory included in Western Maryland is Garrett, Allegany, Washington and Frederick counties.

<sup>†</sup>A report of this work is shown in the general report on the enforcement of the Ten-Hour Law for Females, page 113.

†This report is included in the report on the enforcement of the Factory Inspection Law, page 137.

nitely the conditions under which the child may be employed. This eliminates possibility of any misunderstanding in the matter.

During previous years great difficulty was experienced in the issuance of permits for cannery work in Frederick county. In 1917 all canners were advised to have the children, accompanied by parent or guardian, at the cannery on a certain date, and they were thoroughly instructed as to the required credentials for the issuance of these permits. The examining physician accompanied the inspector on these visits, and after the evidence of age and other data had been examined and record made the child was examined by the physician and the permit issued.

The Bureau has been particularly fortunate in securing the services of a competent corps of physicians to make the physical examinations of all children entering industry in this territory. Invaluable assistance is given the inspector in the matter of having physical defects corrected and in handling difficult cases. Oftentimes the physicians have offered to give the necessary treatment free of charge in case the parent cannot afford to pay and provided they have no attending physician.

Following is a list of the examining physicians for this territory:

Allegany County:

Dr. C. L. Owens, Cumberland.

Dr. J. O. Bullock, Lonaconing.

Dr. H. J. Bostetter, Mt. Savage (substituting for Dr. F. A. G. Murray).

Dr. W. O. McLane, Frostburg.

Washington County:

Dr. V. D. Miller, Jr., Hagerstown.

Dr. W. S. Richardson, Williamsport (substituting for Dr. I. M. Zimmerman).

Dr. H. E. Tabler, Hancock.

Frederick County:

Dr. J. M. Goodman, Frederick.

Dr. Morris A. Birely, Thurmont.

Dr. Levin West, Brunswick.

Garrett County:

Dr. N. I. Broadwater, Oakland.

Dr. H. M. Kemp, Bloomington.

Two of the regular physicians enlisted in the U. S. Medical Corps—Dr. F. A. G. Murray, Mt. Savage, Allegany county,

and Dr. I. M. Zimmerman, Williamsport, Washington county. Substitutes have been appointed to fill these vacancies.

The problems of obtaining necessary treatment for physically defective children, as well as supplying material aid for needy families, continue to arise. Through the co-operation of the Visiting Nurses, representatives of the Federated Charities and of the Maryland Children's Aid Society and the St. Vincent de Paul Society the inspector has been able to satisfactorily adjust such cases. Prompt assistance in, securing medical attention for physically defective children has been given by the Associated Charities of Cumberland, which organization has been more frequently called upon than any other. The Bureau is deeply grateful for the assistance rendered by these organizations.

Some little difficulty was experienced in regulating the employment of boys in mines. Under the provisions of the Child Labor Law no boy under 16 years of age may engage in this work. In nearly every instance of violation the boy had misrepresented his age, claiming to be 16 years or over, and, as was often the case, the father was employed in the mine, who would vouch for the boy's age. If the boy was small, the representative of the mining company required the father to make affidavit before a justice of the peace that the boy was 16 or over. This was frequently done with absolute disregard for the truth, as the affidavits were proved to be false by securing official documentary evidence. Through the co-operation of the mine inspector this difficulty has been overcome to a great extent. The inspector accompanied the mine inspector in making a tour of these mines, interviewing managers, superintendents and foremen and explaining the provisions of the Child Labor Law. The representatives of the companies were requested to refer the names, addresses and ags of all boys 18 years of age and under, together with data for verification, to the Child Labor Inspector, and if the boy proved to be 16 or over, statements to that effect would be issued. While the inspector was making the investigation she took the names of all boys encountered as well as the names from the payroll of all boys who claimed to be 18 or under and verified the ages for the companies. Now all cases of this kind are referred to the Cumberland office for investigation and parents' affidavits are no longer accepted unless sanctioned by the Bureau.

Some time ago the case of a boy employed as a water boy in the mines was brought to the notice of the inspector. He had been taken to the mines by his father, who claimed the lad was 16 years old. The boy was instantly killed by a fall of rock, and on investigation it was found that he had just passed his thirteenth birthday. Such unfortunate accidents can be prevented by exercising precaution in verifying the ages of youthful applicants for work in the mines.

The enforcement of the amendments of the Child Labor Law passed in 1916, prohibiting the employment of minors under 16 in operating steam or electric power machinery, and the establishment of the eight-hour day have been most unfavorably commented upon by the managers of the textile mills in this community. They claim that the motion of the machinery is very slow and the work very simple and the law prohibiting children under 16 to do this work is entirely too drastic. On the other hand, the eight-hour day for this class of workers would necessitate two shifts, thereby causing great confusion in the established routine of the regular tenhour day.

Considerable objection has been made by managers and proprietors of mercantile establishments to the regulations of the eight-hour day for minors under 16 between 7 A. M. and 7 P. M. A number of the stores are kept open until 10 P. M. on Saturdays and in some instances until a late hour an additional evening a week. It is then that the services of these boys are urgently needed. The employers complain that higher wages must be offered a boy 16 years of age or over to induce him to accept a position of this kind. The inspector offered to secure the services of high-school boys over 16 to work after 7 P. M., as many would be glad to make extra money, but the objection made was of increased expense in paying two boys. Because many employers refuse to hire boys under 16, the applicants for the jobs often misrepresent They are, however, verified in the majority of cases before being allowed to work. In many instances the inspector is called upon to furnish boys over 16, and, as applications for employment are frequently made by boys, adjustments are made to the satisfaction of both employer and employe.

The inspector endeavors to co-operate with the school attendance officers in these counties in every possible way to make for effectiveness in the enforcement of the Child Labor and School Attendance laws, and these officers have, in turn, cheerfully aided the inspector. All cases of certificates refused and children who have been illegally employed are reported to the school attendance officer to have the children returned to school. The names of all children to whom have

been issued vacation permits or newsboy licenses are reported for the purpose of ascertaining if these children are fulfilling all requirements of school attendance. The school attendance officer, as well as the examining physician, is notified in advance of the inspector's visit. All violations coming within the notice of the school attendance officer are then reported to the inspector and an adjustment made. Whenever possible the inspector is accompanied by the school attendance officer in investigating reports of illegal employment of children. Occasionally the school attendance officer makes such visits alone and instructs the employer regarding In this way they materially assist in giving publicity to the law and in eduacting employers. The presence of the school attendance officers in the counties has a corrective influence in the community. Formerly, when the inspector was in one part of her district, violations were existent in another. Now the employers realize that these two agencies are working together and they will not take a chance of violating the law. Copies of both the Child Labor and Ten-Hour laws are in the hands of practically every employer in this territory, having been sent on request of the employer or on the initiative of the inspector.

A large percentage of the violations are due to indifference on the part of the parents, who neither try to keep the children in school nor show any disposition to prevent them engaging illegally in employment. Not infrequently parents say that they have been able to make their way in life without an education and their children can do likewise. They further aid the children in attempting to evade the law by making false affidavits or by presenting forged or changed documentary evidence of age. These parents cannot understand how their children have been able to enlist in the Government service when they are but 14 or 15 years of age.

In September, 1916, the School Attendance Law became effective and many difficulties were encountered by the school authorities. Many parents claimed they were unable to clothe and feed the children and send them to school regularly. Charities organizations were called upon, but were unable to respond to the extraordinary demands. Many overgrown boys and girls who had completed only a low grade at school would be forced back into classes with small children. The schools were unable to accommodate the increased attendance and in order to cope with the situation the boards of education in both Washington and Allegany counties established night schools. By special arrangement with the

inspector, vacation permits were issued to these children of legal working age and they were allowed to work during the day, provided they regularly attended night school. The night schools (five in number) established in Allegany county by the Board of Education are pay schools, and a fee of \$2.50 is charged for tuition, while the books are furnished free. The pupils are required to attend three nights a week and the calsses last two and one-half hours each night. Quite a number of children who had shown but little interest in the day classes became more industrious and made splendid progress. The truants and absentees of this class are dealt with the same as pupils in the day school by the attendance officer. The employers, who understand that these permits will be revoked for irregular or non-attendance, urge the children to attend regularly.

In Washington county the Board of Education established a free public night school, with books furnished free, and all children were required to enroll by November 1. The same general plan was followed as outlined for Washington county in issuing vacation employment certificates and allowing the children to work during the day and attend school at night. In addition to these children of legal working age, some children 13 years of age and over were allowed to work in domestic service (employment certificates not being required) and attend night school. The children in this county are required to attend five nights weekly, two hours each night. The school attendance officer enforces attendance as in the day schools.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in compelling children to attend school who have reached the age of 16 years and to whom have been issued over 16 statements, as the School Attendance Law requires children to attend until they are 17 years of age unless they have completed the seventh grade. It has been an extremely difficult problem to deal effectively with boys who are habitual truants. This class of children cause the inspector much concern in securing employment illegally. It has been suggested by the school authorities that the establishment of a parental school in this section of the State would fill a much-felt need. Considerable hesitancy has been manifested in committing these children to the Maryland School for Boys or St. Mary's Industrial School, as it is felt they should not be dealt with as if they had committed a crime.

# NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR ALL CLASSES OF PERMITS ISSUED IN WESTERN MARYLAND CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

		Grand Total.	62	62	65	114	115	158	113	311	110	148	124	43	1458
		To- tal.	44	13	22	25	16	44	22	28	34	48	56	16	373
unty.	Over	State- ment.	67	:	-	က	:	က	9	:	:	4	11	П	31
Washington County.	1 .	Subs.	11	ro	2	വ	9	14	9	6	11	16	21	∞	119
shingto	Vacation	Orig.	30	×	16	15	6	22	6	18	21	23	24	4	204
Was	eral.	Orig. Subs.		:	Ø	-	:	:	_	:	-	-	:	:	2
	General.	Orig.	:	:	П	-1	-	:	:	_	-	4	:	00	12
ınty.		To- tal.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	13
Garrett County	Over	∞ -	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9	:	:	:	:	9
Garr		Vac. Orig.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	:	2
		To- tal.	:	:	Η	28	10	00	16	210	0.1	:	:	17	292
nty.	Over	State- Subs. ment.	:	:	:	10	П	:		2	:	:	:	21	16
k Cou		Subs.	:	:	П	∞	ಣ	9	រភ	2	Ø	:	:	6	85
Frederick County.	Vacation	Orig.	:	:	:	6	ū	67	10	157	:	:	:	ඡ	189
Fr	General.	Subs.	:	:	:	:	П	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
	Gen	Orig.		:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
		To- tal.	18	49	34	61	83	106	75	09	74	100	89	46	780
	Over	∞ -	:	2	ro	14	14	ಸರ	15	14	6	23	15	9	122
County.		News- boys.	1	-	4	6	41	19	12	∞	<u>o</u>	6	17	11	141
1	Vacation.		4	9	10	18	13	25	12	12	19	12	14	12	157
Allegany	Vaca	Orig.	6	12	7	15	15	45	333	25	18	33	16	13	240
	eral.	Orig. Subs. Orig. Subs.	27	25	-	ಣ	-	4	-	:	Ç1	4	-	-	45
	General.	Orig.	63	က	7	87	20	ø	01	-	17	20	20	ಾ	75
	Month.		Jan	Feb	March.	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	0et	Nov	Dec	Total.

As shown in the foregoing table, a total of 1458 permits and over 16 statements were issued during 1917. Of this number 1142 permits were issued to children to engage in industry, 141 being general permits and 1001 vacation permits; 175 were statements of age and 141 were street trades licenses issued to boys in Cumberland. Of the 1142 children licensed to enter industry 483 were found actually at work by the inspector. As shown by the following table, 115 children were found working without permits and 39 additional violations were found, making a total of 194.

In Allegany county 42 violations of the Child Labor Law were reported to the inspector, in Washington county 45 were reported, in Frederick county 48, while in Garrett county there were 8. This makes a total of 143 violations

reported.

Throughout the four counties of Western Maryland 833 permits of all classes were refused during 1917. Four hundred and twenty represents the number of children who were under age to enter the industries for which the permits were sought: 118 children failed to comply with the educational requirements, 188 wished to secure permits covering employment at forbidden occupations, while 84 desired to work during forbidden hours. Of the 539 permits refused in Allegany county during the year 104 later obtained permits for legal occupations, etc.; in Washington county 206 permits were refused and 45 of these later obtained permits; in Frederick county 72 permits were refused, 7 of which later obtained permits. Of the 833 refused cases a total of 166 permits were issued on subsequent application.

Besides the number of permits shown in the tables, there were a number of temporary permits issued for cannery work. Sixteen temporary permits were issued in Washing-

ton county and 13 were issued in Frederick county.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED TO CHILDREN IN WESTERN MARYLAND AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND AT WORK BY BUREAU INSPECTORS DURING 1917.

	Permits in	Issued 1	Permits Issued to Children Living in Specified Counties.	n Living			hild Labo	Child Labor Inspections.	.s.	
Counties.					Childre	Children Found at Work.	t Work.		Viola	Violations.
	General.	Vaca- tion.	Street Trades.	Total.		On Permits.	On Without rmits. Permits.	On Without No. of Total. Permits. Permits. Inspections.	Firms.	No. of Children.
Allegany	120	397	141	829	208	166	42	140	40	22
Frederick	61	274	:	276	135	75	59	61	15	62
Garrett	:	7	:	2	15	:	15	14	¢1	15
Washington	19	323	:	342	126	87	39	20	19	40
Total	141	1001	141	1283	483	328	155	247	70	194
					•					

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PERMITS REFUSED IN WESTERN MARYLAND IN 1917 AND THE REASON FOR REFUSAL.

Reason for Refusal.	Alle- gany County No.	Fred- erick County No.	Gar- rett County No.	Wash- ington County No.	Total No.
I. Below Age:					
General	10		1	10	21
Vacation	211	37	12	103	363
Newsboy	36				36
II. Below Educational					
Requirements	74	9		35	118
III. Below Physical Standard:					
Vacation	4	3		4	11
General				2	2
IV. Forbidden Occupation:					
Vacation	79	12	2	14	107
General	72	1	1	7	81
Forbidden Hours:					
Vacation	34	2		21	57
General	15	4		8	27
V. Miscellaneous	4*	4†		2‡	10
Total	539	72	16	206	833

<sup>\*</sup>Includes 1 Vac. disqualified educationally, 2 (1 Vac., 1 Gen.) parents refused approval, 1 Vac. ref. physical examination.

†Includes 1 Vac. disqualified educationally, not completed 100 days' school. ‡Includes 1 Vac. parent refused approval, 1 Vac. refused proof of age.

TABLE SHOWING AGE AND GRADE OF CHILDREN REFUSED PERMITS IN WESTERN MARYLAND IN 1917.

### ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Grade.				A	ge.			
Graue.	Under 10 Years.	10	11 Years.	12 Years.	13 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	Total
First		1	2	3	2			8
Second	2	3	3	3	10	1	3	25
Third		2	10	6	13	6	5	42
Fourth	İ	1	7	13	28	26	13	88
Fifth		2	5	12	45	33	27	124
Sixth				5	20	35	32	92
Seventh		·		1	16	15	25	57
Eighth			ĺ		5	6	10	21
Ninth				١	1		1	2
Tenth							3	3
Not given	4	4	15	10	16	17	11	77
Total	6	13	42	53	156	139	130	539

# TABLE SHOWING AGE AND GRADE OF CHILDREN REFUSED PERMITS IN WESTERN MARYLAND IN 1917.

### FREDERICK COUNTY.

Grade.				$\mathbf{A}_{i}$	ge.			
Grade.	Under 10 Years.	10	11 Years.	12  Years.	13 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	Total
First Second Third Fourth Fifth Sixth Seventh Eighth Ninth				2 4 1 1 2 	2 6 3 1 1 	3 4 2 1 	1  3 8 6 2  2	15 15 12 12 10 2 
Total	1	1	8	11	18	11	22	72

# TABLE SHOWING AGE AND GRADE OF CHILDREN REFUSED PERMITS IN WESTERN MARYLAND IN 1917.

### GARRETT COUNTY.

Grade.	Age.									
Grade.	Under   10  Years.	10	11 Years.	12 Years.	13 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	Total		
First										
Second		١								
	1			1		١		1		
						١				
					1	1		2		
			١	ļ	1		1	2		
Seventh						١				
Eighth		١								
Ninth										
Tenth	1				1			1		
Not given				2	5	3		10		
Total				3	8	4	1	16		

# TABLE SHOWING AGE AND GRADE OF CHILDREN REFUSED PERMITS IN WESTERN MARYLAND IN 1917.

# WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Grade.								
Grade.	Under 10 Years.	10	11 Years.	12 Years.	13 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	Total
First				2	1	1	1	5
Second	i			1	13	3	3	20
Third			1	5	13	8	9	36
Fourth				4	19	3	9	35
Fifth				1	16	10	16	43
Sixth		i		1	2	7	7	17
Seventh			1		3	2	5	10
Eighth							2	2
Ninth								
Tenth				i				
Not given		1	2	7	24	4		38
Total		1	3	21	91	38	52	206

TABLE SHOWING AGE AND SEX OF CHILDREN REFUSED PERMITS IN WESTERN MARYLAND DURING 1917.

Age.	Male.	Allegany.  Male.   Female.   Total.	Total.	I Male.	Frederick.  Male. Female. Total.	s. Total.	Male.	Garrett.  Male.   Female.   Total.	Total.	W Male.	Washington.  Male. Female Total.	n. Total.	G Male.	Grand Total	.al. Total.
24004		-	9	,		,							9		
Less than 10 years		7	0	4	:		:	:	:	: '	:	: 7	,	4 7	. L
10 years		-	13	-	:	-	:	:	:	_	:	7	14	_	15
		4	43	<u></u>		00	:	:	;	ಣ	;	ಣ	49	ro	54
19 years		00	515	10	_	111	က	:	က	19	61	21	81	9	87
13 years	145	<u>-</u>	152	17	¢1	19	œ	:	~	92	15	91	246	45	270
14 years		38	140	7	60	10	4	:	4	25	11	ss	140	22	192
15 years		34	133	10	12	61	-	:	1	38	#.	22	148	09	508
Total	451	88	539	53	19	72	16	:	16	164	24	206	684	149	833

TABLE SHOWING CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO GRADE COM-PLETED BY APPLICANTS SECURING GENERAL AND NEWS-BOY PERMITS IN WESTERN MARYLAND DURING 1917.

	A	Allegany	·.	Frederick.	Washington.	Total	l in 3 Co	unties.
Grade.	Gen- eral.	News- boy.	Total.	General.	General.	Gen- eral.	News-	Grand Total.
				———— 				
First		3	3	١			3	3
Second	• •	10	10		i I		10	10
Third	1	25	26		i i	1	25	26
Fourth		34	34				34	34
Fifth B				1		1		1
Fifth	13	38	51		8	21	38	59
Sixth	13	12	25		1	14	12	26
Seventh	61	15	76	1	8	70	15	85
Eighth	27	4	31		1	28	4	32
Ninth	4		4		1	5		5
Tenth	1		1	٠٠.		1		1
Total	120	141	261	2	19	141	141	282*

<sup>\*</sup>No general permits were issued in Garrett county in 1917.

As is shown in the foregoing table, a number of general permits were issued to children who had not completed the seventh grade. These children held permits prior to June 1, 1916.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED IN WESTERN MARYLAND CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PROOF OF AGE PRESENTED BY APPLICANTS.

		Allegany.	any.		Fred	Frederick	<u>ا</u> ا ن	Gaı	Garrett		Was	Washington.	on.		Total		
Kind of Proof.	General.	Vacation.	Newsboy.	Total.	General.	Vacation.	Total.	General.	Vacation.	Total.	General.	Vacation.	Total.	General.	Vacation.	Newsboy.	Grand Total.
I. Official Proof-Birth Records:							,					•					ď
Baltimore city	. 44	114	: 0		:	г «	<u>~</u> ~	:	:	:	:0	16	101	: 4	27 00	.50	317
Other States	3	13	4	202	: :	0	61	: :	: :	: :	:	13	13	· 60	28	4	35
Foreign	_	63	:	က	:	:	:	:	_	=	:	:	:	H	60	:	4
II. Religious Records:	G	140	, L	000		101				-		7	7	46	904	TC.	300
Cradle roll	7	140	9	007	:	101	1 1	: :	- :	1 :	۲ :	2 27	8 67	Ĥ :	1	3	4
Confirmation certificate	: :	-	: :	T	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	7	:	-
III. Other Documents:	7	0	•	-0		- 6					c	9.0	7	6	0	0	110
Physician's or midwife's certificate Bible or family record	11	8 4 2	<u>, ਹ</u>	62	: :	22	27	: :	: =	: ¬	7	78	41	12	198	0	219
Miscellaneous	:	ıo	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	က	က	:	8	:	∞
School records, doctor's certificate				_		4	4	- :	:	:	-	:	:	:	4	:	4
Total Offering Documentary Proof:	:	:	:	:	:				:								
Number	112	352	122	989	:		224	:	က	က	17	273		129		$\frac{122}{2}$	122 1103
Per cent	93.3	88.7	86.5	89.0	:	81.8	81.2	:	2.8	87.8	89.5	84.5	84.8	91.5	85.1	86.5	86.0
Total Offering Affidavits:	0	- X	10	7.0	-6	- 0			4	4	6	0.5	52	12	149	19	180
Per cent.	6.7	11.3	13.5	11.0	100		18.8	: :			10.5	15.5	15.2	8.5	14.9	13.5	
Grand total	120	397	141	658	1 67	274	276	:	7	7	19	323	342	141 1001	1001	141	141 1283
		_	_		-		-	-	_	-	-						

TABLE SHOWING PERMITS ISSUED IN WESTERN MARYLAND IN 1917, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH OF APPLICANT.

	Grand Total.	942	15	50	223	52	_	141 1283
4	Newsboy.	87	_	<u></u>	16	34	:	141
Total in 4 Counties.	Vacation.	746	57	42	185	14	_	141 1001
E o	General.	109	_	22	22	7	:	141
ton.	Total, All Classes.	227	4	23	84	က	Ħ	342
Washington.	Vacation.	212	4	23	80	က		323
Was	General.	15	:	:	4	:	:	19
	Total, All Classes.		:	_	01	7	:	7
Garrett.	Vacation.		:		61	_	:	-
G.	General.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ick.	Total, All Classes.	239	<u>_</u>	=======================================	16	_	:	276
Frederick.	Vacation.	237	6	11	16	Η	:	274
Fr	Gепетаl.	- 63	:	:	:	:	:	21
	Total, All Classes.	473	67	15	121	47	:	829
Allegany.	Newsboy.	87	_	က	16	34	:	141
Alle	Vacation.	294	:	7	87	6	:	397
	General.	92	_	20	18	4	:	120
	Birthplace of Applicant.	Local county.	Baltimore city	Maryland, exclusive of local county and Baltimore city	United States exclusive of Maryland	Outside of United States	Not stated	Total

PERMITS ISSUED IN WESTERN MARYLAND IN 1917 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY OF APPLICANTS GRANTED PERMITS.

		Alle	Allegany.		 	Frederick.	**i	Garrett.	ett.	Wa	Washington	Jn.	Total	Total in 3 Counties.	inties.	
Nationality of Race.	Gen- eral.		Vaca- News- tion. boy.	All Cl'ses.	Gen- eral.	Vaca-	All Cl'ses.	Vaca- tion.	Gen- eral.	Gen- eral.	Vaca-tion.	All Cl'ses.	Gen- eral.	Vaca-	News- boy.	Grand Total.
American, white	20	229	109	388	6.1	220	222	က	:	15	283	298	67	735	109	911
Per cent. American, white		57.7	77.3	59.	100	80.2	80.4	42.9	:	78.9	87.6	87.1	47.5	73.4	77.3	71.0
American, colored	67 5	4 5	:	9 6	:	28	28	:	:		 	4 c			:	85. 75.
Scotch	91	92	: 9	2 8	: :	: 9	: 9	: =	: :	: =	7 01	11.	17	73.	16	106
Irish	-	15	~	30	: :	-	7	:	:	:	-	_		17	S	33
Italian	c1	ເດ	:	-	:	:	:	67	:	:	c1	23	c1	_ 6	:	11
	c)	19	cı	23	:	П	1	:	:	:	ಣ	¢1	<b>61</b>	 61	C1	27
Welsh	1	-	4	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-		4	9
Hebrew	-	-	7	4	:	:	_ :	:	:	:	ಣ	ಣ		4	CJ	·-
Polish	:	-	:	_	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	, ,	:	<del></del> .
Swede	:	c1	:	63	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	23 0	:	51 6
Swiss	:	ಣ	:	ಣ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	י כי	:	י כי
French	:	:	:	:	:		-	:	:	:	:	:	:	_	:	<b>-</b> ,
Prussian	:	_	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	,
Bohemian	:	_	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	<b>-</b>	:	<b>—</b> 1
Austrian	:	_	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	_	:	-
Unknown	26	48	:	74	:	17	17		:	¢1	16	18	 82	S2 	:	110
Total	120	397	141	658	63	274	276	-	:	19	323	342	141	1001	141	1283
		_	_	_		_	_	-		-		-				

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF GENERAL AND NEWSBOY PERMITS ISSUED IN WESTERN MARYLAND CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO REASONS FOR CHILDREN GOING TO WORK.

Воссона		Allegany.		Frederick.	Frederick. Washington.	Total in 3 Counties.	Counties.	
TCGBOURS.	General.	Newsboy.	Both Classes.	General.	General.	General.	Newsboy.	Grand Total
I. Economic:								
Family needs help	66	- 53	152	-	11	111	53	164
To earn further education		က	4	:	:	1	ಽಽ	4
To support self	61	-	ಣ	:	:	23	-	ನಾ
To help clothe self	67	S	10	:	:	7	∞	10
To save money	:	28	28	:	:	:	28	28
For spending money	:	27	27	:	:	:	27	27
I. Reasons Connected with School:								
Completed grammar school	:	:	:	:	-	-	:	_
To take up commercial course						,		
at night school	က	:	က	:	:	က	:	<u></u>
Lost interest	4	:	4	:	:	4	:	<del></del>
Unsuccessful at school	1	:	-	:	:	<del>, -</del> 1	:	_
III. Miscellaneous:								
Wants to work	4	:	4	:	4	∞	:	~
Parents think child should work	H	:	_	:	:	1	:	_
To keep occupied	:	16	16	_		67	16	18
Parents think it advisable	-	:	_	:	:	1	:	
Mentally retarded	-	:	П	:	:	7	:	_
To learn trade	-	:	_	:	:	1	:	
Good business opportunity	:		:	:	¢1	<b>c</b> 1	:	
No definite reason given	:	ro	က	:	:	:	LG.	5
Total	150	141	961	6	19	141	141	282

		Allegany.		[±4	Frederick.	ند.	Garrett.	W	Washington.	on.	Total	Total in 3 Counties.	ınties.	
Industries Entered.	Cen- eral.	Vaca-	Both Cl'ses.	Gen- eral.	Vaca- tion.	Both Cl'ses.	Vacation.	Gen- eral.	Vaca- tion.	Both Cl'ses.	Gen- eral.	Vaca- tion.	Vaca- Both tion. Crses.	78
Silk	37	99	103	:	:	:	:	4	23	27	41	88	130	
Glass	13	28	91	:	:	:	:	:	::	:	13	28	91	
Organs	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	10	: (	10	2 1	I
Brick	6	61	- 02	:	:	•	:	:	. 0	- 0	ာ ္	61	0.2	æ
Mercantile	58	95	123	:	18	18	:	:	 66	66	28	212	240	P
Lumber and mill products	3	6	12	:	:	:	ಣ	: 4	-	2	op (	13	57 S	ŌΙ
Office	2	15	20	:	:	:	:	 	9	ກ	x	77	67.3	RТ
Mattress	:	೧೦	ಣ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	۰ و	י כה	•
Laundry	ಣ	4	-	:	c1	23	:	:	:	:	י פים	9	n :	O1
Telegraph	ಣ	ေ	9	:	-	<u> </u>	:	:	n	က	ಣ	2	10	F
Clothing (mfg., including under-			4	_				•	;	•	•	5	,	М
wear and shirts)	27	7	G	:	:	:	:	.71	4.	97	4.0	77 ;	G (	A
Bakeries	က	2	10	:	-	-	:	:	21.	21 .	20	10	E .	RY
Broom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	4	:	4	4,	ίI
Mechanical (miscellaneous)	4	18	22	:	21	63	:	+	18	23 1	œ	20 S	46	A
Canning and packing	:	=======================================	11	:	199	199	:	:	_	_ (	:	212	217	N
Boxes (paper)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	_	_	21	_	_	S1 ,	D
Amusement	:	1	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	- :	- 9	S
Shoe and legging	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9 9	9	:	9 9	<b>9</b>	т.
Hosiery	4	10	14	23	28	 0::	:	:	79	79	9	30,	901	Υī
Miscellancous	:	ശ	ເລ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	: *	<u>.</u>	n c	Έ
Candy	_	_	23	:	:	:	:	:	: 5	: 3	-	<b>-</b> 5	21 12	I
Printing and publishing	_	:	_	:	:	:	:		7.	77	4		67	3C
Contractors	4	_	<u>.</u>	:	:	:	:	:	_	_	4	77 -	۰,	A
Macaroni	:	_	_	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		- ·	RI
Tin	:	_	_	:	:	:	:	:	: '	: 9	:	<b>-</b> •	۰,	D
Tannery	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	:	.71	.73	:	<u>ه</u> د	<u>ه</u> د	
Cement and lime	:	:	:	:	_	_	:	:	:	:	:	,	- ;	
Brush	:	:	:	:	14	14	:	:	:	:	:	14	-1 <del>-</del>	
Restaurant	:	:	:	:	_	_	:	:	: '		:	→ t	→ t	
Miscellaneous (mfg.)	:	:	:	:	_	-	:	: *	. و	۰ -	: -	~ c		
Gloves	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	<b>-</b>	9 G	+ G	٠,	9 0	+ 6	
Furmture	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	٦	67	67	→	01	G	
Total	120	397	517	2	274	276	7	119	323	342	141	1001   1142*	1142*	

BY CHILDREN WHO SECURED FERMITS.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF SUBSEQUENT PERMITS ISSUED IN WESTERN MARYLAND IN 1917, ARRANGED AC-CORDING TO INDUSTRIES LEFT.

Industries Left	Alle	Allegany.	Fred	Frederick.	Gar	Garrett.	Wash	Washington.	To	Total.
	Left.	Entered.	Left.	Entered.	Left.	Entered.	Left.	Entered.	Left.	Entered.
Mercantile	45	52	60	10	:	:	42	98	06	86
Office Telegraph	63 10	ಣಣ	: :	: -	::	::	ಣ⊣	4	က ၁	<b>6</b> 10
Manufactories: Lumber and mill products	61	9	:	;	:	 :	:	:	က	9
Bakery	4	01	: -	-	: :	:	: :		ıo ı	4.0
Clothing (underwear and shirts)			: ٢	: 2	: :	: :	23° c	7 2 2	40	- 42 0 G
Glass	37	3.5	٠:	:	: :	: :	:	:	37	31
Silk	55	52	:	:	:	:	9	11	61	63 
Brush	: :	: 12	9	∞	:	:	:	:	9 1	~ <u>⊬</u>
Furniture	ī:	e :	: :	: :	: :	: :	13:	12:	13	17
Organs	:	:	:	:	:	:	ro.	es .	23	eo .
Shoes and leggings	:6	:	:	:	:	:	: σ	4 01	:13	4 7
Canning and packing	3 :	· :	69	51	: :	: :	:	: :	69	51
Manufacturing, miscellaneous	4	9	:	:	:	:	G	11	13	17
Amusements	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	;	:	:
Contractor	-	23	:	:	:	:	2	-	ಣ -	ಣ
Barber shop	_	: '	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	: •
Laundry	: •	20 5	:	:	:	:	: [	: 6	: =	71 6 71 6
Mechanical, miscellaneous	<del>4</del> H	07 :	: :	: :	: :	::	- :	• :	1	e :
Total	202	202	98	98	:	:	126	126	414	414

Following are tables showing data relative to boys engaged in street trades in Cumberland. A total of 141 boys were licensed to either sell or serve papers. No licenses were issued to boys to engage in any other street trades. Seventy-eight boys were licensed with newsboy badges to sell papers, 55 were licensed with newsboy badges to serve as route carriers and 8 boys under 12 years of age were licensed with route-servers' badges. The boys under 12 years may serve only between 3.30 and 5 P. M., while those licensed with newsboy badges may work between the hours of 6 A. M. and 8 P. M.

A total of 20 violations were found among these boys and were disposed of as follows: Three licenses were revoked, 7 were warned on the street, the parents of 7 boys were notified and 3 were visited.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS LICENSED IN CUMBERLAND DURING 1917.

Kind of Street Sellers.	A	ge o	f Bo	ys at	Tim	e of	Licens	ing.
Kind of Street Sellers.							Grand Total.	
Boys selling papers Route carriers licensed with		7	33	16	16	6	78	55.3
badges		4	13	26	12	4	55 8	$\frac{39.0}{5.7}$
Total	4	11	46	42	28	10	141	100.0

TABLE SHOWING VIOLATIONS OF NEWSBOYS LICENSED TO SELL IN CUMBERLAND IN 1917 AND METHOD OF DISPOSITION.

Kind of Violation.	Warned on Street.				Total.
Unlicensed		3			3
Selling after 8 P. M				1	1
Route-servers' violation				2	2
Selling during school hours	3	1			4
Badge not worn in plain sight.	3	1			4
Selling to unlicensed boys	1	2			3
Failed to fulfill school re-					
quirements	• • •		3		3
Total	7	7	3	3	20

TABLE SHOWING BIRTHPLACE OF BOYS LICENSED WITH NEWSBOY BADGES IN CUMBERLAND DURING 1917.

Dlogo of Dinth			New	Newsboys.			 Rot	Route Servers.	rvers.		
riace of Diffi.	11 Yrs.	12 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total.	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	Total.	11         12         13         14         15         10         11         Grand           Yrs.         Yrs.         Yrs.         Yrs.         Total.         Total.         Total.         Total.	Per Cent.
Cumberland	-	31	31 23 16 8	16	8	85	85 2	4	9	91	64.6
Maryland outside of Cumberland	:	ro	ro	ю	_	16	:	:	:	16	11.3
United States outside of Maryland	:	10	14	<u>.</u> -	-	32	ণ	:	જા	34	24.1
Total	1*	46	42	28	10	7* 46 42 28 10 133 4 4	4	4	8	8 141 100.0	100.0

\*These boys held newsboy licenses prior to the amendment passed in 1916 fixing the 12-year age limit for newsboys and are entitled to have badges renewed.

TABLE SHOWING NATIONALITY OF BOYS LICENSED WITH NEWSBOY BADGES IN CUMBERLAND DURING 1917.

N's at some lite.			New	Newsboys.			Ron	Route Servers.	rvers.			
Addiding.	Trs.	12 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total.	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	Total.	11         12         13         14         15         10         11         Grand           Yrs.         Yrs.         Yrs.         Yrs.         Total.         Yrs.         Yrs.         Total.	Per Cent.	
American, white	50	35	33	53	2	102	4	೧೦	7	109	77.3	
German	c1	9	က	4	-	16	:	:	:	16	11.4	
Irish	:	ಣ	ಞ	:	-	<b>!~</b>	:	_	7	×	5.7	
Welsh	:	П	¢1	:	-	4	:	:	:	4	9.5 8.5	
Hebrew	:	_	:	Н	:	2	:	:	:	¢.1	1.4	
English	:	:	-	_	:	c1	:	:	:	¢1	1.4	
Total	2	46	42 28	28	10	10 133	4	4	8	141	141 100.0	

TABLE SHOWING THE REASONS GIVEN FOR ENGAGING IN STREET TRADES BY BOYS LICENSED IN CUMBERLAND IN 1917.

T.			New	Newsboys.			Rou	Route Servers.	vers.		
Keasolis.	11 Yrs.	12 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	11   12   13   14   15   17s. Yrs.   Yrs.   Total.		11 Yrs.	10   11   Yrs.   Total.	Grand Total.	Per Cent.
I. Economic Pressure: Help needed	ಣ	10	17	17	က	50	1	23	က	53	37.5
Self-support	:	:	:	:		1	:	:	:	П	∞.
To help clothe self	:	:	ı	-	c1	×	:	:	:	∞	5.7
To help pay school tuition	-	01	:	:	:	ಣ	:	:	:	ಣ	2.1
II. Personal Desire:		•									
To save money	2	13	ശ	က	67	25	ಣ	:	က	28	19.9
For spending money	:	6	10	4	67	25	:	23	2	27	19.1
To buy books.	:	:	:	П	:	П	:	:	:	1	∞.
For occupation or pastime	1	∞	2	63	:	16	:	:	:	16	11.3
To buy bicycle	:	4	:	:	:	4	:	:	:	4	2.8
Total	7	46	42	28	10	133	4	4	8	141	100.0
	_										

FAMILY STATUS OF BOYS LICENSED TO ENGAGE IN STREET TRADES IN CUMBERLAND IN 1917.

Status of Remily			New	Newsboys.			Rou	Route Servers.	vers.		
Control of Laming.	11 Yrs.	$\frac{12}{\mathrm{Yrs.}}$	13 Yrs.	11   12   13   14   15 Yrs. Yrs. Yrs. Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total.	10 Yrs.	10   11 Yrs.   Yrs.	Total.	Grand Total.	Per Cent.
I. Two Parents: Both own parents.		355	31	19	7.0	97	65	_ es	9	103	73.0
Stepfather	:	က	:	-	27	9	:	:	· :	9	4.2
Stepmother	:	:	-	-	:	67	:	:	:	63	1.4
11. One Farent in Family: Father away	:	27	4	:	:	မ	:	:		ဗ	4.2
Father dead		ī	ro	4	:	14	:	:		14	9.6
Stepfather away	:	_	:	:	:	П	:	:	:		∞.
III. Child Lives with Relatives or Friends: Father dead.						6	6		6.	4	6. 8.
Both parents dead.	: :	: :	-	: :	:		:	: :	1 :		
Father away	:	:	:	61	Н	က	:	:	:	က	2.1
Mother away	:	:	:	_	:	-	:	:	:	1	∞.
Total	2	46	42	28	10	133	10	က	∞	141	100.0

### BADGES REFUSED IN CUMBERLAND DURING 1917.

		Age of A	Applicant.	
	9 Years.	10 Years.	11 Years.	Total.
February		3		3
March	1	i		2
April		ī	3	$\frac{1}{4}$
May		1	2	3
June	1	2	4	7
July	1	(	4	5
August	1	1		2
September			3	3
October		1	2	3
November		1	2	3
December	1			1
Total	5	11	20	36

#### REASONS FOR LEAVING THE TRADE ASSIGNED BY BOYS LI-CENSED TO ENGAGE IN STREET TRADES IN CUMBERLAND IN 1917.

Reasons.	10	11	12	Age 13 Yrs.	14	15	16	Total.
Going to work on general permit. Going to work on vacation permit Sent to Industrial School by Juve- nile Court on larceny and incor-					2 15	4 2		6 17
rigibility charges		1	1	1	1			4
Trade fails to interest him	1	2	3	6	3	7	]	22
Parents object			1					1
Left city		1		1			7	9
ments			3		• •			3
Total	1	4	8	8	21	13	7	62

#### COUNTY PHYSICIANS.

In 1916 a set of "Instructions to Physicians Authorized to Issue Employment Certificates in the Counties" was prepared in detail, with an effort to make the same as comprehensive as possible. A copy of these instructions was sent to each physician. Throughout the year, whenever supplies were sent to the newly appointed physician, it was particularly noted that a set of these instructions was included.

There were 91 physicians appointed to issue employment certificates to children living in the counties. These physicians are appointed by the Superintendent of Schools for the particular county. Ten physicians resigned during the year 1917—4 are in the Government service, 1 deceased, 3 for reasons not given, 1 left the vicinity to substitute for a physician during the period of the war, and the tenth one stated that the compensation was too small and that he was unable to get applicants to bring proof of age.

The physician authorized to issue permits to children residing in his county is required to send in to the office duplicates of all permits issued, together with any affidavits of parent or guardian that may be taken, also to see that his detailed report is approved by the Superintendent of Schools for the particular county and forwarded to the Bureau.

The Board regrets that the renuncration for this service is so small—50 cents for each examination—an examination which entails much work, but as this is a legislative matter we must wait until another Legislature to have the fee raised.

The Board is also working upon a plan that will unify all the medical work and make the data obtained of great assistance to the State in dealing with problems of child welfare, industrial and otherwise.

In Table 1A following, showing the returns made by the physicians, we find that only 59, or 64.8 per cent., of the 91 anthorized to issue permits in the counties made full report.

TABLE No. 1A.

TABLE SHOWING THE RETURNS MADE BY PHYSICIANS AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE PERMITS IN THE COUNTIES.

County.	Number Making Full Report.	Number Making Partial Report.	Number Reporting No Permits Issued.	Number Not Reporting	Total.
Anne Arundel	1		1	l l	2
Baltimore County			2		2
Calvert			1		
Caroline	8				8
Carroll	12		1		13
Cecil	3		4		7
Charles	• •			1 1	1 3 5 1 5 1 3 8
Dorchester	3 5				3
Harford	5				5
Howard		1	1	1	1
Kent	2		2	1 1	5
Montgomery		• • •		1	1
Prince George			2		3
Queen Anne	4 1	• • •	1	3	8
St. Mary's		.:	1		7
Somerset	4 5	1		$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	7
Talbot	8			$\begin{bmatrix} & 2 & 1 \\ & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	11
Wicomico	$\begin{bmatrix} 8\\2 \end{bmatrix}$		2	1 1	11 5
Worcester		•••	• •	<u> </u>	<b>o</b>
Total	59	2	16	14	91

The following table, No. 2A, shows that during 1917 there were 2252 employment certificates issued in the different counties, 2237 of which were vacation permits; 92.58 per cent. of these vacation permits were issued in the seven following counties:

Caroline, 21 per cent.; Dorchester, 27.53 per cent.; Somerset, 5.23 per cent.; Carroll, 16.37 per cent.; Harford, 7.42 per cent.; Talbot, 6.62 per cent., and Wicomico, 8.41 per cent.

These counties lead in the canning industry.

In addition to those specified in the table, seven temporary permits were issued to children to work as peelers in the canneries in Caroline county during the month of October. Four of these were issued to boys aged 12, 13, 14 and 15 years, respectively, and the remaining three to girls aged 12, 13 and 14 years, respectively.

TABLE No. 2A.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND KIND OF PERMITS ISSUED IN EACH OF THE COUNTIES OTHER THAN WESTERN MARYLAND.

Country			То	tal.
County.	General.	Vacation.	Number.	Per Cent
Anne Arundel	1	22	23	1.02
Baltimore County				
Calvert				
Caroline		467	467	21.
Carroll	• •	344	344	16.37
Cecil	1	32	33	1.47
Charles	• •			::
Dorchester	5	615	620	27.53
Harford	1	166	167	7.42
Howard	3	4	7	.03
Kent	• •	15	15	.06
Montgomery	• •			::
Prince George's	• •	8	8	.04
Queen Anne's	• •	40	40	1.78
St. Mary's	• • •	65	65	3.
Somerset	4	114	118	5.23
Talbot		149	149	6.62
Wicomico	• •	191	191	8.41
Worcester	• •	5	5	.02
Total	15	2237	2252	100.00

We find in Table No. 3A that follows the specified industries for which permits were issued to children. Two thousand one hundred and one permits, or 93.39 per cent. of the total number issued, were for the canning and packing industries, 1.20 per cent. for clothing industry, 1.25 per cent. of the children entered retail stores and .90 per cent. entered basket and cratemaking factories.

Of the 15 general permits issued 8 were secured for work in the retail stores, 3 in the manufacturing of clothing and 3 in the textile industries.

Comparatively few permits are issued to children to enter the mills and the clothing factories because of the provision of the law prohibiting machinery work to minors under 16 years of age.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED FOR THE VARI-OUS INDUSTRIES IN THE COUNTIES OTHER THAN

TABLE No. 3A.

# WESTERN MARYLAND.

			То	tal.
Industry.				t
	General.	Vacation.	Number.	Per Cent
Mercantile	8	20	28	1.25
Telephone and telegraph	1	7	8	.35
Manufacturing:		•	J	.00
Clothing	3	23	26	1.20
Canning and packing		2101	2101	93.39
Textile	3	7	10	.40
Lumber and mill products		i	1	.04
Basket and crate making.		20	20	.90
Boxmaking		18	18	.80
Gas and electric appliances		2	2	.08
Fire brick		$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\2 \end{vmatrix}$	2	.08
Machine shop products		2	2	.08
Tin can specialties		11	11	.44
Tent manufacturing		8	8	.35
Printing		2	2	.08
Leather goods		7	7	.32
Paper products		1	1	.04
Mechanical:				1
Cleaning and dyeing		2	2	.08
Roofing		1	1	.04
Laundering		1	1	.04
Miscellaneous	• •	1	1	.04
Total	15	2237	2252	100.00

The following table, No. 4A, shows that in August 1207, or 53.14 per cent. of the total number of permits, were issued to children to work in the canneries, August being the month when the canneries are in full operation. July, with its 188 permits issued, or 8.35 per cent. of the whole, comes next, followed by September with 155 permits, or 6.88 per cent. of the whole.

TABLE No. 4A.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED EACH MONTH IN
THE COUNTIES OTHER THAN WESTERN MARYLAND.

Month.			То	tal.
	General.	*Vacation.	Number.	   Per Cent
January		1	1	.04
February				
March		1 1	1.0	.04
April		18	18	.79
May	• •	1 7	1	.32
June	• •	48	48	2.63
July	2	186	188	8.35
August	6	1201	1207	53.14
September	2	153	155	6.88
October		2	2	.09
November		3	3	.10
December		2	2	.09
Month not reported	5	*615	620	27.53
Total	15	2237	2252	100.00

<sup>\*</sup>From Cambridge office.

#### TABLE No. 5A.

# TABLE SHOWING EVIDENCE OF AGE ACCEPTED IN THE ISSUANCE OF PERMITS IN ALL COUNTIES OTHER THAN WESTERN MARYLAND.

Proof of Age.			То	tal <u>.</u>
	General.	Vacation.	Number.	Per Cent
Official birth record	7	880 735	887 737	39.05
Baptismal certificate Bible or other family record. Miscellaneous	2 3 	199	$\frac{737}{202}$	32.68 8.96 .08
Total documentary proof.	12 3	1817 420	1829 423	81.22 18.78
Grand total	15	2237	2252	100.00

In the following table, No. 6A, it is shown that of the 1081 permits issued to boys, 36.6 per cent, securing employment certificates were issued to boys 14 years of age.

Of the 1171 permits issued to girls, 33 per cent, were issued to girls 14 years of age, while 21.6 per cent, were issued to girls 12 years of age. And of the 1081 permits issued to boys, 21.8 per cent, were 14 years of age.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED BY PHYSICIANS WHO DID NOT FURNISH COMPLETE DATA.

		neral mits.	Re- voked.	With- held.	Total.		ation ` mits.	Total
	Girls.	Boys.				Girls.	Boys.	
12 years						7	8	15
13 years		   1			3	9	7 13	14   22
15 years		 	7	4	1 11	4	6	10
Total	3	1	7	4	15	27	34	61

Of the 15 general permits issued, 1 was to a boy 14 years of age to work in a basket factory and 3 were issued to two girls each 14 years of age and one girl 15 years of age. Seven permits were revoked because the children had not finished the seventh grade, and 4 were withheld because the occupation given was "making shirts," which term was considered too indefinite and it was imposible to ascertain if machine work was involved. Repeated correspondence regarding these permits failed to bring any report from the physicians.

Thirty-four vacation permits were issued to boys to work in the canneries. All of these permits were issued in Somerset and Worcester counties.

TABLE SHOWING AGE AND SEX OF CHILDREN SECURING ORIGINAL GENERAL AND VACATION PERMITS IN THE COUNTIES OTHER THAN WESTERN MARYLAND. TABLE No. 6A.

		Gen	General.			Vacation.	tion.		$T_0$	Total.
Age and sex.	White.	Colored.	Color Not   Color Not	Total	White.	Colored.	Colored, Reported.	Total.	Number.	Number. Per Cent.
Male:	:	:	:	:	139	89	65	236	236	21.8
13 years	:	:	:	:	154	61	24	239	239	22.2
14 years	-	:	-	67	262	85	20	394	396	36.6
15 years	es	:	-	4	132	99	18	206	210	19.4
Total	4	:	22	9	687	267	121	1075	1081	100.
Female:	:	:	:	:	130	95	58	253	253	21.6
13 years	:	:	:	:	175	92	- 53	274	274	23.3
14 years	1	:	co	4	214	147	20	381	385	33.
15 years	.c	:	:	ಸಾ	153	88	13	254	259	22.1
Total	9	:	63	6	672	406	84	1162	1171	100.
Grand total	10	:	ro	15	1359	673	205	2237	2252	:
		_	_	_						

#### TABLE No. 7A.

# TABLE SHOWING INDUSTRIES ENTERED AND LEFT BY APPLICANTS SECURING SUBSEQUENT PERMITS ISSUED AT THE CAMBRIDGE OFFICE.

Industry.	Left.	Entered
Mercantile	2	1
Clothing	9	32
Tent manufacture		1
Wooden boxes	7	7
Tin can manufacture and machine shop	6	8
Lumber and mill products		2
Miscellaneous	5	2
Mechanical:		
Canning and packing	134	110
Total	163	163

#### TABLE No. 8A.

### TABLE SHOWING REASON FOR REFUSING THE ISSUANCE OF PERMITS IN COUNTIES OTHER THAN WESTERN MARYLAND.

Reason for Refusal.	To	tal.
Reason for Refusal.	Number.	Per Cent.
I. Below age	9 6	71.42 11.68 7.08 9.01
Total	77	100.00

#### TABLE No. 9A.

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF APPLICANTS REFUSED PERMITS IN THE COUNTIES OTHER THAN \*WESTERN MARYLAND.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Per Cent
Less than 10 years		4 6	4 9	5.00 11.69
11 years	$\frac{20}{9}$	12 4	$\begin{array}{c} 32 \\ 13 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 41.54 \\ 17.12 \end{array}$
13 years	7 7	*1	7 8	9.09 10.38
15 years	3	1	$\frac{1}{3}$	1.29 3.89
Total	49	28	77	100.00

<sup>\*</sup>Applicants unable to furnish or give date of birth.

The foregoing Table, No. 9A, shows the reason for refusing the 77 permits. Fifty-five, or 71.42 per cent, of the total, were under age. The law requires that every child must be able to read and write simple sentences in the English language, and this table shows that in 9 instances 11.68 per cent, of the children were not able to qualify educationally.

Six, or 7.8 per cent. of the whole, were not able to furnish any proof of age, and it is to be assumed that the date of birth was not even known, for, when no documentary evidence can be secured, an affidavit of the parent or guardian of the child must be taken. One physician wrote that "proof of age to comply with the Federal law could not be obtained," and the permit was refused.

Children must also complete the seventh grade at school before they can secure a general permit.

The following table, No. 10A, shows that 63 permits were revoked in 1917. A comparison shows that, in 1915, 38 permits were revoked; in 1916, 57 permits, and in 1917, 63 permits were revoked. Thirty-four, or 53.45 per cent. of the total, were revoked because of forbidden occupations. The law forbids any child to work in, about or in connection with any machinery except that operated by hand or foot power, and a number of these permits were issued to children to work on machines in clothing factories.

TABLE No. 10A.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PERMITS REVOKED AND REASON
FOR REVOKING.

Reason for Revoking.	Number.	Per Cent.
Over 16 years of age at time of application	34 1	20.64 1.59 53.95 1.59 20.64 1.59
Total	63	100.00

Table No. 11A gives the number of children found at work in the counties other than Western Maryland by the inspectors, classified by industries.

The total number of children found at work was 1700, of which 1344, or about 80 per cent., were employed in the canneries.

Of the 1700 employed 796 were white males and 71 colored males, 644 were white females and 189 were colored females.

The total number of children found at work during the year 1916 was 2977, and the great reduction in the number found employed in 1917 was attributed largely to the passage of the Federal law which fixed 14 years as the age at which children can be employed in canneries.

Table No. 12A shows the number of permits issued to children by counties and Baltimore city, the number of inspections made and the number of children found at work with permits and without permits, also the number of violations and convictions during the year 1917.

The total number of general vacation and street traders' permits issued for the entire State during 1917 was 19,719, of which 15,445 were for Baltimore city.

The total number of inspections made during the year under the Child Labor Law was 1493, and the number of children found at work was 6701, of whom 598, or 9.8 per cent., were employed without permits. There were 348 violations during the year, involving 637 children.

There were 49 prosecutions during the year, involving 141 children, and convictions were secured in 33 cases, or 67 per cent.

#### TABLE No. 11A.

# TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND AT WORK IN THE COUNTIES OTHER THAN WESTERN MARYLAND. BY THE BUREAU'S INSPECTORS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES.

		Male.		]   	Female	.	
Industries.	White.	Col- ored.	Total.	White.	Col- ored.	Total.	Grand Total.
Retail stores	3	1	4	2		2	6
Telegraph and telephone. Manufacture:		• •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	
Clothing	2		2	26		26	28
Canning and packing	567	70	637	519	188	707	1344
Baskets	2		2		100	i	2
Bottle stoppers	13		13	54	• • •	54	67
Brooms and brushes	14		14	7		7	21
Cigars and cigarettes	i i		ĺ	1		1	1
Copper, tin and sheet-							
iron products	90		90	28		28	118
Food preparation	6		6		• •		6
Foundry and machine							
shop products	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 26 \end{array}$	• •	2				$\frac{2}{26}$
Glass (glass decorating) Iron and steel works.		• •	26		• •	• • •	20
rolling mills	12		12			l	12
Lumber and mill work	7		7	::		i ::	7
Printing, engraving, etc.			2			i ::	2
Textile			5	7	1	8	13
Wooden boxes	15		15				15
Mechanical:				į į			l
Auto. and motorcycle,						}	
repairs, garage	1		1				1
Laundry	2		2				2
Amusements	18	• •	18		• • •		18
Miscellaneous	5		5				5
Total	796	71	867	644	189	833	1700

The small number of children found at work in the canning houses compared with the number found in 1916 is due largely to the fact that the Federal law raised the age at which children can be employed to 14 years.

TABLE No. 12A.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED TO CHILDREN IN MARYLAND AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND AT WORK BY THE BURBAU INSPECTORS DURING 1917.

	:				Chi	ld Labor	Child Labor Inspections.	ns.					
	Permits in	Issued t Specified	Permits Issued to Children Living in Specified Counties.	. Living	Children	Found a	Found at Work.	Number	Viola	Violations.	Prosec	Prosecutions.	
Counties.	General.	Vaca- tion.	Street Trades.	Total.	Total.	On Permit.	Without Permit.	In	Firms.	Children.	Children. Number. Involved	Children Involved.	Con- victions.
Allegany	120	397	141	658	208	166	24	140	34	277	ಣ	က	ବର
Anne Arundel	9	102	:	108	58	44	14	11	4	14	• 1	. 1	• 1
Baltimore City	9124	4287	2034	15445	4478	4205	273	086	227	273	98	200	16
Baltimore	265	378	:	641	398	301	92	×	0 0	97	133	S	13
Calvert	:	167	:	467	199	194	: 10	68	: 61	: ra	: :	: :	: :
Carroll	:	344	: :	344	278	274	4	15	೯೦	4	:	:	:
Cecil	: -	63	: :	200	40	35	5	10	ಣ	ro	:	:	:
Charles	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dorchester	10	615	;	620	253	230	53	4 51	s	23	63	ଚୀ	7
Frederick	ଚୀ	274	:	276	134	22	59	23	15	62	:	:	:
Garrett		2	:	2	15	:	15	14	¢.)	15	:	:	:
Harford	¢1	166	:	168	270	263	7	55	က	r-	:	:	:
Howard	9	13	:	19	9	9	:	-	:	:	:	:	:
Kent	:	15	:	15	61	19	:	13	:	:	:	:	:
Montgomery	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	: '	: '	:	:	:
Prince George	:	S	:	∞	10	∞	01	21	1	21	:	:	:
Queen Anne	:	40	:	40	63 63	33	:	ro	:	:	:	:	:
St. Mary's	:	65	:	65	-	-	:	_	:	:	:	:	:
Somerset	4	114	:	118	11	11	:	4	:	:	:	:	:
Talbot	:	149	:	149	47	42	ro	14	2	0.0	:	:	:
Washington	19	323	:	342	126	87	39	20	19	40	1	1	-
Wicomico	:	191	:	191	74	29	t-	16	₩.	-	:	:	:
Worcester	:	ro	:	ro	1	:	-	-	_	-	:	:	:
Total	9552	7992	2175	19719	6701	6103	269	1493	348	637	49	141	33

TAK BY INSPECTORS AND NUMBER OF PERMITS RETURNED BY

	neral a		No. of children	Chil	dren H	aving I	∡eft, P	ermits	Retur	ned.
at	ion Per	rmits,	found at work		General	i.	V	acation	1,	
3.	Fe- male.	Total.	by in- spect- ors.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Grand Total.
M€ 52	635	1187	527	240	201	441	41	21	62	503
37 )4	111 47	998 551	$\frac{235}{164}$	$\frac{353}{182}$	$\frac{40}{13}$	$\frac{393}{195}$	66 9	5	$\begin{array}{c} 71 \\ 9 \end{array}$	$\frac{464}{204}$
Of)3	44	647	201	212	7	219	16		16	235
Te49	5	654	131	209		209	83		83	292
Με 19	1520	2139	750	302	677	979	48	89	137	1116
	32	33	45	1	25	26		5	5	31
30	22	182	36	73	8	81	7	1	8	89
60 47	18 22	78	24	$\frac{29}{27}$	9 5	38 32	6	2	6 4	44
47 41	137	$\begin{array}{c} 69 \\ 178 \end{array}$		20	$\frac{5}{27}$	47	2 1	1	2	36 49
47	185	232	106	23	$\frac{72}{72}$	95	2	13	15	110
S0	43	223		118	15	153	8	1	9	142
$\frac{92}{66}$	36 861	128 1927	31 478	$\frac{40}{74}$	11 76	51 150	7 445	403	7 848	58 998
14	13	 27	$\frac{2}{26}$	6	5	11		2	$\frac{\cdot \cdot}{2}$	13
92	538	630		41	221	262	6	45	51	313
76	213	1289	289	420	58	478	112	9	121	599
64	79			22	33 2	55	5	3	8	63
43 47	7 6	$\frac{150}{53}$	$\frac{46}{22}$	40 19		42 19	$\frac{6}{2}$		$\frac{6}{2}$	48 21
61	7	168	22	61	2	63	24	1	$25^{-}$	88
147	3	50		29	2	31	3		3	34
$\frac{04}{31}$	• • •	104 31		15 14		15 14	2	• •	2	$\frac{15}{16}$
$\frac{51}{14}$		14		1		1				1
144	130	174		16	38	54	3		3	57
192		92 2		47 5		47 5	7		7	54
$\frac{0.2}{26}$	3			11		11			1	$\frac{6}{11}$
15		115	20	51		51	11		11	62
137	2	39		17	1	18	3		4	22
$\frac{199}{11}$	56	455 11	103	$\frac{197}{5}$	13	210 5	16 		16	$\frac{226}{5}$
554	90			29	55	84	1		1	85
-14	158	302		58	64		7	8	15	137
142 126	33 1	$\frac{75}{127}$		$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 46 \end{array}$	12 1	28 47	$\frac{4}{12}$		4 12	32 59
Me	1	121	31	40	1	41	1-		12	55
$_{1}^{25}$		25		4		4	1		1	5
<b>J</b> 29		29		4		4	7		7	11
<b>J</b> 36 ←4	9	36 13		$\frac{11}{6}$	4	11	4		4	15 10
113		13		3		3	2		2	5
$-1^{20}$	26	46	8	8	3	11		3	3	14
j 1 j31				1 11		1 11	8 2	• •	8 2	9 13
յու յ51	 26			28				2	$\frac{2}{2}$	40
-703	2	105	27	24		24				24
$\frac{173}{-}$	53 						13	1	14	
78	5174	14052	4478	3225	1728	4953	1003	616	1619	6572

#### TABLE No. 13A.

\*\*\* ALLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED BY BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUTSAU IN 1917, NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND AT WORK BY INSPECTORS AND NUMBER OF PERMITS RETURNED BY CHILDREN FOUND BY INDUSTRIED BY INDUSTRIED BY INDUSTRIED.

	-													_		neral an ion Per	mits.								ied.
Character of Employment	(	Fighal.	-	Su	bs=quen				Original		Sul	psequer						t work by in-		Jeneral			Vacation	6	
	Mate.	Fe- maie	Total	Mak	mab.		Grand Total	Maie.	male	Total	Male	re- male	Total.	Grand Total	Male	Fe-		spect-	Male	F⊳- male	Total	Male.	Fe- male	Total	Gran Tota
nantile		010		dest	nun)	4119	1107	201	0.2	105	42	001		ann	250	00.7	1107	507							
epartment and 5 and 10e stores	197 391	319	516	289	203	333	925 772	163	91 15	195	45	22	67 48	262	552 887	635	1187	527 235	240 353	201 40	441 393	41 66		62	56 46
mall retail stores Cholesale mercantile establishments	175	19	194	247	23	269	463	55	5	60	27	1	28	881	504	47	551	164	182	13				9	21
Appresant instrumente estamismaents	267	24	291	244	17	261	552	70	2	72	22	î.		95	603	44	647	201	212	7	219			16	2:
egraph and telephone service	160	- 0	162	212	2	234	396	145	1	146	112		112	258	649	5	654	131	209		209	83		83	2
ngrapa and rerequone nervice	100	-	100	- /-										200				****	202		200			30	-
Joshung	211	607	\$25	276	591/	567	1685	100	229	329	33	93	125	454.	619	1520	2139	750	302	677	979	48	59	137	11
radical flowers and feathers .		15	1.5		12	12	27		6	6				G		32	335	45	1	25	26		5	5	**
task is rattan and willow ware, games and toys	49	0	51	58	1.3	731	122	41	5	46	12	2	14	600	160	22	182	36	73	S	81	7	1	8	
peopl, bread and bakery products	224	7.	31.	19	5	24	55	12	5	17	5	1	6.	23	1600	18	78	24	99	5	38	6	-	- 6	
bots, shoes, cut stock and findings .	91	7	16	29	61	351	51	8	7	15	1	2:	31	18	47	29	69	19	27	5	32	2	0	4	
anth stooners and crowns	19	37	549	21	83	1814	160	1	11	12		6	6	18	41	137	178	1	20	27	47	1	1	2	
laws and bags (paper and fancy)	17	61	78	15	67	85	163	7	36.	43	5	21	26	69	47	185	232	106	23	72	95	2	13	15	1
troons, brushes and hair work	63	18	81	51	15	96	177	27	6	1302	91	4	13/	46	180	4.:	2231	87	118	15	15.3	8	1	9	1.
arrons, buckles and badges	.11	15	46	247	13	49.	95	20	7.	27	5:	1	- 6	33	11.5	336	128	31	40	11	51	7		7	
ananac and oyster slunking .	24	231	47	511	65	145	192	572	398	970	390	375	765	1735	11066	561	1927	478	74	76	150	445	403	548	93
gar- ogarettes, etc								1.17										2							
gar buyes	6	5	11	5	- 73	11	22		5	5				5	14	13	27	26	6	5	11		2	2	
esti chonery	30	263	2.13	40	185	225	458	15	192	117	7	481		172	92	538	630	(4.2)	41	221	262				
open, to and sheet-from products .	285	59	344	440	98	5.18	552	232	41	273	119	15		407		21.4	1289	289	420	58	478	112		121	- 50
or paration and packing .	14	20	34	30	41	71	1105	14	13	27	6	5-		38	64	79	143	46	32	33		5,		8	-
order and machine shop products	60	- 3	63	521	4	56	119	24		28	3			31	143	1	150	46	40	2	42	6		6	
a red electric machinery and apparatus, etc.	15	4	19	25	3	26	45.	4	1.	5	3		3	S	17,	6	53	2.2	19		19	31		3.	5
L and glass decorating	341	1	35	65	21	67,	102	37	4	41	25		25	66	161	7	168	22	61	2	63	24		25	
an -s, leather goods, trunks, etc.	341		16	15		22	38,	9,		9	3		31	12	47	3	58	11	29	2	31			3	
ro to el works, rolling mills and stopbuilding	38		38	9		35	74	32		23	81		9	31	104		104	23	15)		15				
wells, silver and silver-plated ware	13		10	21			22	7		7:	3		3	9	11		31	. 9	14,		14	2		2	
under and millwork langua turing chemists	37	60	77	20	45	65	10: 142	3'	21.	30	1	1	1	32	14	130	14	511	1		1			2	
lattic sses, bed springs, so reen and wire work	26	60	26	41	4.0	4.5	69.	17.	211	17		1	6	231	99	7.311	174 92	11	16	38	541 47	13			
steel goods	211		26	4.		1	1			11:	10		12	1	92		2.2	11	91		41	7		7	
latus	11	01	13	- (	1	8	21	5		41	1		- 1	- 5	26	3	29	100	11		111	1		1	
terms frames, furniture and wood mantels	20	-	32			50	82	24		24	9		q	33	115	4.5	115	20	51		51	11		11	
William S. Intimitate Bild word bladerin	13	1.1	14	10		19	331	1	1	21	4		4	15.	277		339	-77	17		18	- 31		4	
te tag, publishing and brokbinding	141	22	163	172	25	197	360	58	- 7	651	28	91	301	95	349	56	455	103	197	1.3		16		16	9
and antertisine novelties	19		91			8	160	1	- ',	11	20	-	1341	11	11	1,593	11	21941	5	2177	5	19		111	
triv bats	15	41.	59.		46	79	1.38	0		41	3	,	2	6	54	5143	144	89	29	55	541	- 1		1	,
croic, cotton, wool and knit goods, not and twine	531	68	121	52	67	119	240	31	201	51	8	- 21	11	62	144	158	382	247	58	64	122	- 7	8	15	1.7
sales like and camps	S	13	93	29	12	32	55	91	- 2	11!	51	41	9.	20	42	50	75	1	16	12		41		- 1	- "3
role tr. boxes	40	- 1	40	4.2	1'	4.3	83	251	-	25	191	- 1	19	4.4	126.	1	127.	97	46	1	471	12"		12	- 5
frator all		1								- 1		1								,					
to and maturevely remar-	10		10	1.1		11	21	2		- 9	2		9	4	25		251		4		4	1		1.	
arler shop	5		E.	1		1	1,1	16		16	71		7.	22	29.		29	300	4		41			21	1
siding, carpentry and contracting	16		16	11		11	27	8		8	1		1	9.	36		.3151	51	11		11	4		4	1
leaning, pressing and dveing	37		6			5	111	1		1		1	1.	2	4.	9	13	4	12	3	10				1
ctrical contracting	8		8				N			51				5.	13:		13	- 4	31		3	9		21	
andry	9	5	14.	6	12	15	321	5	8	137		1	11	11	20	26	415	S	8	3	11		3	.21	1
tion of anius ment	1		11				1								11		1		1		1	S		8	
hodang	7.		7	15		15	22	61		6	- 3		21	- 51	31,		31	5	11		11'	21		2	1
-taurant	1.3	17	30	24	4	28	E8	10	4	14	4	1	5	19	51	24	77	24	28	10	38		2	2	4
r m-gortal on	37		37	49	2	51	88	13		13	4		4	17	103	21	105	27	24		24			. 1	2
is ellaprous	52	26	78	7.1	17	591)	168	311	91	45	12"	1	13	581	173	53	226	551	561	18	741	13	1	14	5

Table No. 13A gives the number of original and subsequent permits issued, both general and vacation, by the Baltimore office divided by sex, the number of children found at work by the inspectors and the number of permits returned to the Bureau because of the children having left their position, also divided by sex.

The total number of permits issued during the year 1917

were 14,052, compared with 11,541 in 1916.

Of the 14,052 permits issued 7480 were original permits and 6572 were subsequent permits. Of the 7480 original permits issued 4653 were males and 2827 were females, and of the 6572 subsequent permits issued 4225 were males and 2349 were females.

The number of permits returned to the office because of the children having left their position was 6572, of which 4953 were general and 1619 were vacation permits. Of the 6572 permits returned 4228 were males and 2344 were females.

The number of children found employed in the different in-

dustries by the inspectors was 4478.

Table No. 14A gives the number of canneries in Maryland by counties and Baltimore city, the total of which was 508 in 1917.

Of the 508 canneries only 256 were found to have children employed, 92 employed no children, 92 were not in operation, 23 had gone out of business and 45 were not visited.

The total number of children found employed in the 256 canneries was 1880 and the total number of violations found was 107.

As will be seen by the table, Harford county leads in the number of canneries, having 117, or 23 per cent., of the number in the entire State. Caroline is second, Dorchester third, Wicomico fourth, Somerset fifth, Baltimore city and Talbot county tied for sixth place, Carroll seventh, Anne Arundel eighth, and all the rest are less than 20 in number. While Baltimore city was sixth in point of number, it was first in number of children employed, having 478, or about 26 per cent.. of the total number engaged in that industry throughout the State, with Carroll, Harford, Dorchester and Caroline following in the order named.

#### VIOLATIONS.

A total of 558 violations were reported by the inspection force in 1917. Of this number 388 were in Baltimore city and 170 were in the counties throughout the State.

The majority of violations reported were for failure on the part of the employer to have certificates filed. In this group are 306, or 55 per cent. of the whole.

TABLE 1AA. CANNERIES INSPECTED BY THE BUREAU'S INSPECTORS IN 1917.

Anne Arundel County. 10 57 14 6 2 3 21  Baltimore City. 26 478 17 2 1 29  Baltimore County. 5 51 14 1 1 7  Calvert County  Caroline County. 39 199 18 2 9 2 52  Carroll County. 14 276 4 5 6 1 26  Ceil County. 6 34 3 3 12  Charles County 1 2 1 4  Charles County 1 2 1 4  Frederick County. 33 233 18 1 8 1 43  Frederick County. 5 59 5 1 6  Harford County. 55 260 7 24 32 4 115  Kent County. 12 61 4 1 17  Montgomery County  Prince George County 2 10 2 2 1 5  Queen Anne County. 5 33 6 2 13  St. Mary's County. 1 1 1 6 2 9  Somerset County. 14 47 5 4 10 3 31  Wicomico County. 14 77 6 11 9 34				eries					
Anne Arundel County. 10 57 14 6 2 3 21  Baltimore City. 26 478 17 2 1 29  Baltimore County. 5 51 14 1 1 7  Calvert County  Caroline County. 39 199 18 2 9 2 52 2  Carroll County. 14 276 4 5 6 1 26  Cecil County. 6 34 3 3 12 2  Charles County 1 2 1 4  Dorchester County. 33 233 18 1 8 1 8 1 43  Frederick County. 5 59 5 1 6  Harford County. 55 260 7 24 32 4 115  Montgomery County  Prince George County 2 10 2 2 1 5  Queen Anne County. 5 33 6 2 13  St. Mary's County. 1 1 6 2 9  Somerset County. 1 4 47 5 4 10 3 31  Wicomico County. 14 72 6 11 9 34		In	specte	'd.	Not	Inspe	cted.		
Baltimore City.         26         478         17         2          1         29           Baltimore County.         5         51         14          1         1         7            Calvert County.	Location of Canneries.	Number.	Number of Children at Work.	Violations.	Employing No Children.	Not in Operation.	Out of Business.	Total.	Listed But Not Visited.
	Baltimore City. Baltimore County. Calvert County. Caroline County. Caroline County. Cecil County. Charles County. Dorchester County. Frederick County. Harford County. Kent County. Montgomery County. Prince George County. Queen Anne County. St. Mary's County. Talbot County.	26 5  39 14 6  33 5 55 12  2 5 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1	478 51  199 276 34  233 59 260 61  10 33 1 11 47 72 1	17 14 18 4 18 5 7 2 6 6	2 2 5 3 1 1 1 24 4 4 2 6 6 6 3 4 11 2 2	32 1  32 1  2 6 10 9 5	1 1 2 1 3 1 1  4  2 3 	29 7  526 12 4 43 6 115 17  5 13 9 15 31 34 8	2 5  2  1  21  6 7

N. Assess of Wieleking	Violations by Insp	•
Nature of Violations.	Baltimore City.	Counties.
No certificates on file	227 42 9 62 27 21	$egin{array}{c} 79 \\ 10 \\ 1 \\ 78 \\ 2 \\ \ldots \end{array}$
Total	388	170

### Report on the Child Welfare Station at School No. 6 During the Summer of 1917.

During the summer of 1917 one of the most vital issues at hand was the problem of food conservation. The packers of the State were called upon to do their utmost in increasing the output of canned goods to the maximum to meet the extraordinary demands made by the war. On the other hand, the National Council of Defense urged all the Labor Bureaus of the country to maintain the standards for the protection of women and children and to exert every effort toward their rigid enforcement. Because of Maryland's position in the canning and packing industry and the number of children engaged in this work the problem of regulating their employment was of primary consideration.

The records of the Bureau show that 67½ per cent, of the cannery workers are females, and in order to increase the output the only solution was to devise a means of bringing more women into the canneries. The most satisfactory results could be obtained only by securing the services of those women experienced in cannery work, and the majority of

these workers are mothers.

Just what to do with the young children playing about the canneries, whose mothers are at work, has always been the big problem of the Labor Bureau, and realizing that steps must be taken to increase the number of women workers meant dealing with an increase in the number of children, varying in age from a few months to 12 years. Twelve years is the legal age of minors allowed to engage in cannery work under the State law. Naturally imitative, the children want to participate in the work in which their elders are engaged, and when visited by an inspector, as young children were found at work, the canner would be charged with violating the Child Labor Law and subject to prosecution. On the other hand, many foreign mothers were only too anxious to avail themselves of the services of their children of tender ages.

The canners, as a unit, were insistent that they did not want the children in the canneries, but in order to hold the mothers were obliged to suffer the presence of the children. They claimed the children were a source of great waste of material, were continually hampering the workmen by being in their way, and that there was danger of possible injury to

these children by coming in contact with machinery is readily understood.

Early in the season a few canneries in East Baltimore engaged in packing strawberries were visited and the usual condition of affairs was found existent. Young children were everywhere, many engaged in capping berries. One child of 8 years proudly announced to a representative of a social agency that she had made 20 cents in one day capping berries. When the inspectors remonstrated with the mothers and endeavored to impress upon them the fact that they, as well as the employers, would be prosecuted if they insisted on bringing the children into the canneries, they would inevitably ask, "What shall we do with them while we are at work?" The only solution was one of two evils—bring them to the cannery or leave them at home or on the street unattended and uncared for.

Investigation showed that but two agencies were provided for the care of a vast number of children. One was inadequately fitted to care for the children, and only a small number could be accommodated. The other was admirably arranged for a large number of children, with a number of caretakers and a matron in charge. When this institution was established it was in the heart of a district inhabited by cannery workers, but these have gradually moved away and it is some distance from the canneries—most mothers claimed too far to avail themselves of the advantages offered.

A plea was made by Miss Mathilde L. Selig, Assistant to the Chairman of the State Board of Labor and Statistics, to the members of the Canned Goods Exchange, at one of their monthly meetings at the Emerson Hotel, to help solve the problem of caring for these children. The body, as a whole, expressed themselves as being in sympathy with the movement, and the presiding officer, Mr. Benjamin Hamburger of the H. J. McGrath Company, then told the Bureau's representative that the canners were too busy with the business of packing to make any such arrangement, but if some tentative plan could be worked out to relieve the situation they would gladly support it in every possible way.

After several plans had been considered a visit was made to No. 6 School, Ann and Aliceanna streets, which is located in the heart of the canning district, and the building seemed admirably adapted to such use and only the basement need be utilized. In addition to large and airy rooms, baths were conducted on the premises by the Public Bath Commission, and a large yard provided ample space for playground activi-

ties. The principal, Miss L. Adele Talbott, who has made this school a community center, expressed herself as being in sympathy with the plan and offered to lend every assistance if the consent of the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore City could be secured. At their meeting on June 27 a representative of the Bureau fully explained the situation and made application for the use of the building. Formal application was later made, as follows:

State Board of Labor and Statistics,
Baltimore, Md., June 27, 1917.
Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore City.

Because the bulk of cannery work is done by women, mostly mothers, and minors under 12 years are prohibited by law from engaging in this work, the canners have asked the co-operation of the Bureau in providing some means of caring for these children whose mothers are at work. They feel that if the mothers can be assured that the children are properly cared for during the working hours, more women can be brought into the canneries, and they will be better able to respond to the nation's call in the conservation of foodstuffs.

With this as our motive, we are asking your permission to use No. 6 School, on Ann street, during the canning season, from July 9 to September 7, where suitable caretakers will be provided to eare for the children in this community; the canners having pledged themselves to finance the work.

After a survey of the premises, I feel that this building is wonderfully well adapted to fill the needs, and only the basement floor would be used

Because of the pressure for increased output in this industry to meet the nation's need during the coming winter, we hope this request will meet with your favorable consideration. Appreciating your kind attention in the matter, and awaiting with interest your decision, I am

Very truly, (Signed) Chas, J. Fox, Chairman.

Several canners indorsed this plan, urging their favorable consideration. The following letter is representative, setting forth the canners' view of the situation:

Baltimore, Md., June 28, 1917.

Board of School Cimmissioners,

Baltimore, Md.

Gentlemen:

Gentlemen:

We understand a committee interested in the care of small children in the canning district of our city was granted a hearing before your board yesterday in connection with the use of certain rooms in No. 6 School, on the corner of Ann and Aliceanna streets, with a view of having your honorable board grant permission for the use of several rooms in said school as a nursery, under capable and efficient superintendents and nurses, to take care of the children who are too small to be left at home alone, and who need attention during the

.8

day in order that their mothers may work at the canneries during the

rush season, which will begin about July 10.

We are quite sure it is not necessary for us to point out to you the critical labor situation at the present time, and with prospects for enormous crops of tomatoes and other vegetables extraordinary and unusual means will have to be adopted this season in order to take care of the pack of fruits and vegetables, so as to get into the cans as much food as is possible for the protection of our country and others, as well during the winter and war period, and if permission is granted as requested by the committee referred to above, we should say a conservative increase in the amount of labor we could secure in the various factories throughout the city would be fully 15 per cent., and unless a place is provided for these small children the canneries will be just short this labor and consequently short a 15 per cent. pack.

We beg of you, therefore, your favorable consideration of the

request made upon you for the use of this school.

Yours truly,

THE BOOTH PACKING CO. (Signed)

Then followed several days of suspense. On July 3 the Bureau received the following letter from the School Board:

Baltimore, July 2, 1917.

Charles J. Fox, Esq., Chief,

State Board of Labor and Statistics.

Dear Sir:

The Committee on Architecture, to whom wos referred, with power to act, your request for permission to use the basement of School No. 6, from July 9 to September 7, as a Child Welfare Station, hereby grants this request, with the condition that all expenses in connection therewith are to be borne by you, and that such use shall not interfere with any other grant for the use of this building.

Yours very truly, (Signed) John H. Roche, Secretary.

Copy to Miss Talbott, Principal School No. 6.

Needless to say, those most concerned were deeply grateful to the School Board for their generous action in the matter, and, as there remained but one week before the proposed date of opening the station, quick action was demanded.

All the canners in East Baltimore were visited and the plan fully presented. They all manifested a warm interest in the plans and generously subscribed in a sufficient amount to finance the work. Because of her knowledge of the neighborhood conditions and the warm interest she had manifested in the welfare of the community, Miss L. Adele Talbott, principal of School No. 6, was urged to organize the work of the station, which stupendous task she consented to undertake. Mr. Eugene F. Thomas of the Booth Packing Company consented to act as treasurer and represent the canners in advising the workers of the station from time to time, contributing largely in making this experiment a success.

The services of a former inspector of the Burean were secured, who visited the canneries and talked with the mothers in English and Polish (a large percentage being of this nationality). Their responsibilities in the matter of violations were clearly presented, and as the canners were showing their disposition to comply with the law by defraying the expenses of this station, provided to take care of their children, the Burean would see that the parents supported it, and all children under legal working age would not be allowed to stay about the cannery premises. When the parents realized that the canners had co-operated with the Bureau to this extent, there was but one avenue open to them, and that was a strict adherence to the law.

Because of the limited time, the difficulty of giving publicity to the opening of the station loomed up very large. Circulars were printed in Polish and English, as follows:

#### NOTICE TO PARENTS.

On Monday, July 16, School No. 6, Ann and Aliceanna streets, will be opened as a Child Welfare Station to take care of children whose mothers are at work in the packing-houses.

The law of the State of Maryland prohibits children under 12 years of age from working in a packing house. This law applies in the counties as well as in the city. You, as well as the packer, are held liable if you violate the law, and will have to pay a fine. In order to prevent any such trouble the packers are providing this Child Welfare Station, and as no children under 12 years of age will be allowed in the packing houses, you are urged to send them to this school.

Permission for the use of this building for the summer was granted by the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore City, and the packers are paying the expenses of carrying on the work, which will be in charge of a capable supervisor. Two assistants will be on hand to help take care of the children, one a Polish-speaking woman, will be at the school five o'clock every morning to receive the children. Playground work will be conducted and you can work contentedly, knowing that your little ones are safe and happy.

#### A Breakfast of Bread and Milk, and a Warm Meal at Noon will be Giren all Children.

For this food and attention you will be charged 5 cents per child each day, and we believe you will consider this a reasonable charge for the excellent care given your children.

Babies can be taken care of, as eots are provided for them and milk will be specially prepared for their use.

#### BATHS.

Wonderful bathing facilities are afforded. A capable woman is in charge of the baths provided for the girls, and a man is in charge for the baths for the boys. All children will be given daily baths.

The school will be opened at five o'clock in the morning and closed

at six o'clock in the evening.

#### EXTRANCE.

Middle Basement Entrance on Ann street.

### HOW TO PLACE YOUR CHILD AT THE SCHOOL.

Go to your boss and ask him for admission eards for your children. Bring these to the school and your children will be admitted to enjoy these wonderful privileges at but a small cost to you.

STATE BOARD OF LABOR AND STATISTICS,

300 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Bishop Owen B. Corrigan, D.D., was appealed to for assistance. After the plan was explained to him he gave it his hearty endorsement and wrote the pastors of the three Polish churches in the community, requesting them to notify their parishioners and to distribute the circulars in the churches on Sunday prior to the opening of the station. In addition to this, they were distributed at St. Patrick's R. C. Church, the Public Baths, at the Bureau of Labor and Statistics and in all the canneries. Here they were handed the workers as they left the canneries several days prior to the opening of the station. The newspapers gave splendid co-operation in endorsing the movement and arousing a widespread interest.

Early in the preparation for the establishment of the Child Welfare Station the plan was laid before the Children's Playground Association. Mrs. Charles E. Ellicott, the president, was greatly interested in the project and promised her support in providing recreational activities. Even though the plans for the summer program of this organization had been completed before the plan of the Child Welfare Station was launched, the additional demand of supplying directors was generously met and activities planned for the station during the period of its existence.

But one week remained to complete the preparations incident to the opening of the station, and it required the combined efforts of Miss Selig and Miss Talbott to arrange the many details involved in order to have all in readiness by the opening date. The problems of providing equipment, food, recreational work and caretakers confronted them.

Fortunately, the equipment of the school was quite adequate to meet the station's initial needs. Kindergarten

chairs were there and the tables needed only to be coverd with white oilcloth. These, with the white enamel dishes of the open-air class, left little for the canners to provide in order to make the girls' gymnasium of the school a most inviting dining-room for its new occupants. The boys' gymnasium was selected as an ideal place for the nursery, and, in consequence, the self-folding cots of the school were placed there. An abundance of sheets and coverlets were the gift of a friend of the school. Mosquito netting, oilcloth, nursing bottles, sterilizers and all other necessities of an up-to-date nursery were provided by the canners. The large assemblyroom was to be used as a place for the entrance of children and assembling of them before and after meals, as a restroom for tired and sleepy children and as a place for consultations with nurses and doctors at specified times. this room the Baby Milk Fund Association hold their biweekly clinics throughout the year, under the direction of Dr. J. H. Mason Knox, Jr., and Miss May Etchberger.

The question of providing food was the next step that required careful thought on the part of these two workers, for, aside from the desire to furnish the most nourishing and plentiful meals, the cost was an important factor to be considered and a menu furnishing the best food values for children of all ages had to be planned. Naturally, an abundant supply of milk was the first thought for the little charges. Mr. Asa B. Gardiner, president of the City Dairy Company, who has made an intensive study of the food value of milk for the growing child, cheerfully gave his advice and offered every possible assistance in arranging for the daily supply. He planned to deliver the milk in five-gallon cans—iced to last throughout the day—at wholesale prices, and no additional charge was made for the extra service involved. When told of the plan, Rice Brothers' Bakery generously offered to furnish bread at wholesale prices, which meant a great saving in supplying this most essential article of food. Having arranged for the daily supply of bread and milk, and with the Broadway Market accessible for fresh vegetables and fruits, the food problem was satisfactorily met. At this point it is well to emphasize the fact that the menus were submitted to an expert dietitian of the Federal Children's Bureau. pronounced them well balanced and containing sufficient food values for children in hot weather.

In the matter of providing recreation the Children's Playground Association agreed to co-operate with these workers in this new experiment by sending play leaders to the station morning and afternoon. The spacious yards were to be used for games by all children of the neighborhood from 3 to 12 years of age, in addition to those attending the station.

By far the greatest problem in arranging for the opening of this Welfare Station was the one of securing suitable caretakers. Great joy was manifested when Mrs, Caroline Ogle, the motherly and experienced cook of the open-air class of School No. 6, consented to serve in the same capacity for the summer station. But the selection of a responsible woman to be on hand at the opening and closing of the station and to take care of the children throughout the day required much time and thought. As a large percentage of the children to be cared for are of Polish nationality, it seemed advisable to procure a woman who lived in the locality of the school and who could speak both Polish and English. Such a one was difficult to obtain. The work of the packing houses was more remunerative and consequently more alluring. However, a woman with these requirements was finally engaged. so, with the equipment there, the food provided, arrangements made for rest and play and two caretakers secured, the Child Welfare Station of School No. 6 opened at 5 o'clock on the morning of July 9, 1917.

On this eventful morning 1 child appeared; 7 children came the second morning, 26 the third, and the number increased until, at the close of the week, 47 children, ranging in ages from 4 months to 12 years, were enrolled.

By this time it was evident that the Polish woman was entirely incompetent. Her slovenly methods of living were beginning to be reflected in the station, and there was a complete lack of responsibility. The paramount thought seemed to be good wages and little work. As most of the children enrolled could speak and understand English, it was found that it would be unnecessary to have a Polish-speaking person in charge. As it was absolutely impossible to secure the services of a satisfactory Polish woman, the vacancy was filled by a capable American woman with nursery experience.

At the end of the second week the attendance justified an increased number of caretakers. Another American woman was engaged, also a young Polish girl, who proved valuable in interpreting, enrolling new pupils, marking attendance and collecting admission fees.

All canners subscribing to the fund for the maintenance of the station were supplied with admission cards, the form of which follows:

## ADMISSION CARD

Child Welfare Station School No. 6

Ann and Aliceanna Streets

Name of Child

Address

Name of Parent Employed

Packer Employing

(Firm Name)

Date

Signed.

(Firm's Representative)

These cards were issued by the packer on request to any mother employed who wished to enter the child at the station, and no child was admitted until such a card, filled out by the packer, was presented. These cards were of great value in locating the mother of any child at the station. On the other hand, as the canners were financing the work and the station was established for the specific purpose of increasing the output of canned foodstuffs, it was decided that only the children of mothers so employed would be cared for. Several applications were made by mothers employed in other industries, but the station was unable to care for these children.

A record card with more complete data, the form of which follows, was filed for every child enrolled:

## CHILD WELFARE STATION—SCHOOL No. 6

RECORD CARD

Date of Entrance Date of Leaving

Age Place of Birth School Weight Physical Condition Date Date Date Date Date Date Date Date Lbs. Lbs. Lbs. Lbs. Lbs. Lbs. Lbs. Attendance Father's Name Nationality Occupation Mother's Name Nationality Where Employed

Family Flat? House? Rooms? No. in Family No. Working

Parental Care Good Fair

Poor Religion

Remarks:

Residence

The experiment worked more systematically and gained in popularity daily. For a period of 47 days the Welfare Station opened its doors at 5 o'clock in the morning to children ranging from 4 months to 12 years, and closed at 6 in the evening. The total enrollment was 231, and after the station was in running order the daily attendance averaged about 135.

A day at the station was one of interest and activity. Breakfast was served at 6.30. Milk took the place of the much-beloved coffee of the tenement child, and buns made way for bread, jelly, cereal or stewed fruit. Milk, iced, in five-gallon cans, arrived in time for the morning meal; additional milk for babies filled a special can. After breakfast there was rollcall and welcoming of strangers. Fortunately, in this school baths are a part of the equipment and the compulsory bath of school children is known in the community. These baths are under the care of competent attendants of the Public Bath Commission. It was a joy to see how eager the children were to take the required morning shower. For the remainder of the morning the playground was enjoyed, not only by children of the Welfare Station, but by all others in the community. It was, indeed, a problem to see that a sufficient amount of food had been prepared for these hungry little ones at noon. This meal consisted of soup, vegetables, bread, milk and fruit, and through the generosity of a friend of the school was frequently supplemented by pure vanilla ice-cream. The playground leaders again took care of the children in the afternoon and gave instructions to some in various forms of handicraft. With such a complete day of happiness, the children were loath to leave at the close of the day.

It was gratifying to watch the growth of the children. To those who had been with the children from their entrance the physical improvement was most encouraging. They were weighed each day, and there was a clear gain. A group of 50 children who had attended regularly was especially studied. The average weight for the first week was 39.11 pounds, and at last weighing 49.16 pounds. Abundant, nourishing food, a daily supervised bath and out-of-door life had made this possible.

The moral character of the child changed also, and the great improvement along social lines was an accomplishment that alone would have warranted the experiment. One little self-conscious tot of 3 years at first refused to give up the daily habit of sucking her bottle and also the constant care

of a little mother—a boy of 9. Before many weeks had elapsed the cup of milk was handled by herself at the table and, with radiant face, she was found the center of a group at all meals. On the playground her development was watched with greater interest. She becames a leader in the games, and, in consequence, her brother was free to enjoy his share of play.

In this gradual development the children became more responsive and were greatly strengthened in self-control. No more sad-faced little children, no more corner-store pacifiers of impure candy-on-the-stick concection were seen. The playground had stopped the first and the wholesome meals gave no need for the last.

A word must here be said about the babies who were left at the station in the morning and remained in the care of competent attendants until the mothers returned for them at the end of thier day's work. As a means of safeguarding the health of the other occupants of the nursery, each baby was given a thorough physical examination and no sick baby was allowed to remain. The attending physician at the bi-weekly clinics of the Baby Milk Fund Association made the examination and advised the mothers as to where to take their babies for treatment. Further co-operation was given by this association in the matter of food. Miss Kelly, the nurse in charge, gave directions to the attendants as to the feeding of each baby. For some milk was prepared in the school according to a prescribed formula; for others it was sent there especially prepared. All bottles and nipples were sterilized at the nursery. A few mothers came from the canneries at regular hours to nurse their babies.

As a part of the prescribed treatment, each baby was given his morning bath. With this requirement, the clean appointments of the nursery and the feeding well supervised, was there any wonder that a well baby improved? Through daily visits, both morning and afternoon, many a mother was educated in the proper care of babies in hot weather.

Three weeks after the establishment of the station it was clear to those who felt the responsibility of the success of this undertaking that a social worker was needed to solve the many problems growing out of the work, such as irregular attendance, long periods of absence, signs of grave neglect, etc.

Mrs. Mary I. McCreary was placed in charge of this part of the work. Her investigations showed that many of these children were on the streets, locked out of their homes, with-

out any provision having been made for their food and urgent needs, and some were left at home without any protection. One little girl of 3 years was found alone in a house on the second floor, tied to a bed, and only a few crackers had been supplied as food for the day. These mothers had not as yet realized the value of the Welfare Station to them, and in almost every case, the saving of the nickel, the charge for admission to the station, was the reason given for the nonattendance. The indifference of mothers impressed the worker very much. As evidence of this the following case may be cited: A baby enrolled at the station was found to be suffering with a very infectious toe. Miss Pascault of the Visiting Nurse Association treated it and the baby was kept away from the nursery. When Mrs. McCreary visited the home the fact was revealed that a rat had bitten the baby in the night, and the mother, although hearing his cries, was too overcome with sleep to respond.

Mrs. McCreary's report showed that she had made 285 visits and had come in close contact with 105 families. These visits afforded her an excellent opportunity for the study of social conditions in this congested foreign community.

Invitations to the closing exercises were extended to those who had contributed to the success of the station, as well as to the children of the community. Games were played under the supervision of the playground leaders and prizes were awarded. An exhibition of the handicraft done by the older children was held. Refreshments, including ice-cream, cake and caudy, were served, these having been donated by friends of the station.

When the mothers were notified that the date of closing had arrived they made most pathetic appeals to Miss Talbott to have the work of the Welfare Station continued. Through the efforts of Mr. Thomas this was made possible, and the children under school age were transferred to Seamen's Bethel, on September 10, in charge of Mrs. Mary E. McCreary. The work was conducted along the same lines as planned by Miss Talbott at School No. 6. Because of lack of recreational facilities the children were taken to the playground at the Recreation Pier. On Friday, September 22, their busy season ended, the canners withdrew their financial support and the Welfare Station closed on that date.

Everyone seemed to be in thorough sympathy with the plan outlined for the work, and the Bureau was more than gratified by the co-operative assistance in making this piece of work a success. For the maintenance of the station a total sum of \$805.91 was required. Of this amount \$715.47 was expended at School No. 6; \$114.98 was collected from parents and \$600.49 was contributed by the packers. A total of \$90.44 was expended in caring for children under school age at Seamen's Bethel, of which amount \$9.05 was collected from parents and \$81.39 was contributed by the packers.

Some of the canneries in East Baltimore are located at some distance from the Child Welfare Station, extending along the water front to the county line. Even the canners whose canneries were located farthest away subscribed, not because they felt that they would be greatly benefited, but were anxious to have the plan tried out, and they most generously assisted in financing the work.

There was a more general observance of the Child Labor Law in the East Baltimore canneries during the canning season of 1917 than ever before. Not a single prosecution was made, and the cheerful co-operation of the canners and their factory superintendents was most encouraging to the inspectors in their round of factory inspections. Not only were the canners relieved of the responsibility of caring for these children during work hours, but the lives of the children were made happier by supplying them with good, nourishing food, sanitary surroundings and healthful activities in the open air. This was evidenced in the group of happy, well-nourished children who gathered for their farewell exercises on the closing day.

Since the experiment had proved successful in every way, it is hoped that the work will be given a wider scope during the coming season of 1918. If, in addition to the use of School No. 6, the School Board will grant the use of School No. 47, Eastern and Linwood avenues, the children of mothers working at the canneries farther east can be cared for. The canneries in South Baltimore would be greatly benefited if rooms at School No. 76, located at Hull and Clement streets, could be utilized for this purpose. After the object of the station became known inquiries were received from interested persons in South Baltimore relative to the establishment of a similar station in that locality. Because of the experimental nature of the work it was thought advisable to conduct the experiment in only one community.

We fully realize that the ideal plan for caring for children is in the home under the supervision of the mothers. However, as the number of women employed in canning as well as other industries is rapidly increasing, through the necessity brought about by war conditions, and this care is denied the children of working mothers, need for such agencies is urgently felt. It would be well for those interested in child welfare work to investigate conditions in their communities to ascertain where and how the children are cared for during the hours the mothers are employed and seek to establish some means to zealously safeguard the childhood of today, which is destined to play so large a part in the reconstruction of the nation after the close of the war.

## Report on the Enforcement of the Ten-Hour Law for Women.

For nearly six years Maryland has, to some extent, protected her female workers in certain industries by restricting their hours of employment, and she stands today as one of the 42 States having some "legal limitation of working hours" for women engaged in certain industries.

No female employe of any manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile, printing, baking or laundering establishment in the State of Maryland can be employed or permitted to work more than 10 hours in any one day between the hours of 6 A. M. and 10 P. M., nor for more than eight hours in any one day if any part of her work is done before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 10 o'clock in the evening of the said day.

But, while Maryland can be classed with those States having a 10-hour day, a law, like anything else, is only as strong as its weakest part, and the exemption that has been made regarding the overtime work allowed in mercantile stores outside of Baltimore city at certain times during the year dims, to a large degree, what credit might otherwise be given the State.

The law was particularly made to prevent overtime work in "rush seasons," and yet, in May, 1916, Maryland allowed her Ten-Hour Law for Women to be so amended as to permit two hours overtime work on Saturdays and the six working days before Christmas in those mercantile establishments located in the counties, with the provision that on such days there shall be two rest periods of one hour each, and provided further that such mercantile stores have a working day of not more than nine hours for the remainder of the year.

The law requires that a printed notice stating the provisions of the law and the hours of beginning and stopping work shall be posted in a conspicuous place in each room in which women are employed. This schedule is then copied by the inspector and the manager or proprietor signs the same, which serves as his endorsement that they are the actual working hours of his female employes.

The inspector obtains from the employer certain general information regarding his establishment. This information shows, in part, the number of women employed during the normal, busy and dull seasons, the number of women on each floor and the character of the work done by them on the respective floors. The inspector obtains the regular hours the

females are employed, the hours they are employed when the season is at its height and the hours employed during the shortest season of the year.

Some industries, such as tent manufacturies, copper works, military uniforms and ammunition plants, are working solely on Government contracts. Women are gradually taking the place of the men in some of the industries, especially in the machine and foundry shops and the ammunition works. Also in the baggage-rooms of the railroads they are being employed to do the work of the men who are preparing for the trenches. The first woman was employed August 1, and others followed in quick succession. These women have donned overalls, as have the women in the munition factories.

## SUMMARY—TABLE A.

Dolaimono City	Number of Estab-		er of Fe Employed	
Baltimore City.	lish- ments.	Normal Season.	Busy Season.	Dull Season.
Manufacturing	194	27,953 1,849	28,488 1,863	27,479 1,827
Mercantile	67	8,533 628 439	9,383 635 439	8,413 628 439
Baking Laundries and branch offices	11 100	901	975	901
Total	2,317	40,303	41,783	39,687
Counties.				
Manufacturing		2,471 114	2,501 114	2,471 114
Mercantile	89 5	544 71	558 71	544 71
Baking Laundries and branch offices		$\frac{2}{153}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\153\end{array}$	153
Total	172	3,355	3,399	3,355
Summary.				
City		40,303 3,355	41,783 3,399	39,687 3,355
Total	2,489	43,608	45,182	43,042

Table A shows that in Baltimore city 2317 inspections were made in 1917, with a total number of 40,303 women found employed, as compared with 1003 inspections made in 1916, with a total number of 26,557 women employed.

In the counties 172 inspections were made in 1917, with 3355 women found employed, as compared with 119 inspections with a total number of 1656 women found employed in 1916.

## MANUFACTURING.

In Table B it is shown that 808 manufacturing establishments were inspected in Baltimore city during 1917, as compared with 451 manufacturing establishments inspected during 1916. A total number of 27,953 were found employed in 1917, as compared with 20,939 found employed during 1916. The increase of 28,488 women found employed during the busy season over 27,953 found employed during the normal season is not very striking. This is partly due to the fact that in some cases the industry was running full force. The inspector was frequently told that more women would be employed if they "could only get them."

The manufacturing of men's clothing, employing in normal season 11,116 women in 291 establishments, is, as always, the largest employing industry for women in Maryland. The 115 establishments manufacturing women's clothing, employing 2970 women, come next. In the 28 cigar and tobacco fac-

tories we find 2908 women employed.

In the machine shops and ammunition plants it was found that some of the women had taken the place of the men, also that an additional force was employed. We find in the table that 52 such industries, employing 708 women, were inspected during 1917, as compared with these establishments employing 368 women inspected during 1916.

In the manufacture of tin specialties there is also an increased force, and some of these establishments have not only increased their force of women, but at one time during the year were working all-night shifts. One establishment had a night shift of women coming on at 9 P. M. and stopping at 5

A. M., with one hour for lunch.

Candy manufactories, of which 30 were inspected, employing 1805 women, also worked a night shift. Some of these women come in at 4 and 5 P. M. and work until 11 and 12 midnight. In one establishment employing an all-night shift the women started to work at 7 P. M. and worked until 3 and 4 A. M.

TABLE B.
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED DURING THE NORMAL, BUSY AND DULL SEASON IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED IN BALTIMORE CITY.

Character of Establishment.	Number of Estab-		er of Fe Employed	
Character of Establishment.	lish- ments.	Normal Season.	Busy Season.	Dull Season
Men's clothing		11,116	11,236	11,116
makers		2,970	3,107	2,760
Boxes (paper and fancy)	24	499	506	499
Cigars and tobacco	28	2,908	2,908	2,908
Confectionery	30	1,805	1,902	1,795
Drugs and chemicals	17	541	625	541
Food preparations	19	306	306	306
Hats and caps (felt and cloth)	13	71	95	71
Straw hats	4	1,231	1,241	1,001
Mattresses, bedding, etc	13	92	92	84
Awnings, tents, flags, etc	7	65	69	65
Boots and shoes	10	264	264	261
Artificial flowers and feathers	2	70	104	66
Brooms and brushes	6	185	185	185
Corks, seals and bottle caps	5	472	472	472
Cigar boxes (wooden boxes)	6	86	86	86
Furniture, including pianos and musical				
instruments	13	61	61	61
Glass, etc	8	165	171	165
Iron and steel—foundry and machine				
shop products	52	708	708	708
Jewelry and silverware	10	46	46	46
Textile	21	1,689	1,689	1,689
Fin specialties	27	1,464	1,464	1,464
Miscellaneous	87	1,139	1,151	1,130
Total	808	27,953	28,488	27,479

The majority of these women working at night are married women. One employer explained that these women could leave their homes after they had prepared supper for the family and were "free" to work at night, getting home in time to prepare the breakfast, after which they had "all day" to sleep. One can well appreciate the effort that is required of any woman to prepare the morning meal after she had worked from 9 o'clock at night until 5 o'clock in the morning. Then, too, if one had time for investigation, it would be interesting and helpful to know for just how long a time

these women were able to continue such night work. We are told that they wish to add to the family income.

It is true that the problem of living is a most difficult one, but no woman is physically or mentally able to solve the high cost of living after she has worked all night. We are most extravagant when overworked, and the trite saying, "Too tired to think," is often the cause of poor management and foolish spending.

In many instances shifting is done by the women. For instance, women will work for eight or nine hours in one establishment and go in the evening to another establishment to work from five to six hours.

It is unfair to the employer of the woman working during the day, whom we might call Employer No. 1, for the night work done for Employer No. 2 materially decreases the efficiency of the women working during the day. This is one of the many ways some of the women abuse a law which was passed for their protection.

Table C shows to just what extent the women are employed in the respective establishments that were visited in 1917. The 14,086 women employed in the clothing factories constitute 52.5 per cent. of the total number found working. Cigar and tobacco factories, forming 10.45 per cent. of the number employed, come next, followed by textiles, having 6.7 per cent., and straw hats, 4.5 per cent., of the total number.

In Table D, that follows, we find that out of the 291 establishments employing 11,116 women in the making of clothing, only 64 women have a workday of less than eight hours during the normal season, 242 work eight hours, 1731 work more than eight hours and less than 9 hours, 3793 work nine hours, 4337 work more than nine hours and less than 10 hours, and 949 have to work the full 10 hours a day.

The following table, E, shows the hours of employment on Saturdays during the normal season. As compared with the preceding table, we find a total of female employes of 20,050 out of 26,814 working less than eight hours on Saturday, while only 3048, or 20 per cent., work on a 10-hour-day basis. Three hundred and thirty-four women in the men's clothing manufactories do not work on Saturdays, as the establishments are closed, and in the manufacture of women's clothing 71 women do not work on Saturdays.

SHOWING NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF WOMEN IN BALTI-MORE CITY BASED ON NORMAL SEASON.

TABLE C

REPOI	RT OF MARYLAND STATE BOARD	
Total.	251 111 121 130 141 151 161 161 172 173 173 174 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175	)
1000 and More Women.	01	1
From 500 to 1000 Women.	oj : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	
From 100 to 500 Women.	Signogeneria : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	
From 25 to 100 Women.	29.7 8.1 1.1 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3	
From 10 to 25 Women.		
From 5 to 10 Women.	200 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	
From 2 to 5 Women.	\$\frac{\infty}{2} \frac{\infty}{2} \frac	
Number Employ- ing Only 1 Woman.	45 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 1	
Character of Establishment.	Men's clothing.  Women's clothing, including dressmakers  Boxes (paper and fancy).  Cigars and tobacco.  Confectionery  Brugs and chemicals  Food preparation.  Hats and caps (felt and cloth)  Straw hats.  Awattresses, bedding, etc.  Awattresses, bedding, etc.  Boots and shoes  Artificial flowers and feathers.  Brooms and brushes.  Cigar boxes (wooden boxes)  Furniture, including pianos and musical instruments  Glass, etc.  Ten, steel, foundry, machine shop, etc.  Jeweiry and silverware  Textile  Tin specialties  Miscellancous  Total.	

SHOWING HOURS SPECIFIED NUMBER OF FEMALES ARE EMPLOYED DAILY IN CERTAIN MANUFACTURING ESTAB-TABLE D

LISHMENTS,	LISHMEN	LISHMENTS, BASED	NO	NORMAL	SEASON.				
.Character of Establishment.	Number of Estab- lishments.	Number of Women Affected.	Number of Women Employed Less Thau	Number Employed 8 Hours.	Number Employed Less Than 9 and More Than	Number Employed 9 Hours.	Number Employed Less Than 10 and More Than	Number Employed	Closed.
Men's clothing	291	11,116	64	242	1,731	3,793	4,337	949	:
Women's clothing, including dressmaking	115	2,970	21	90	616	2,200	156	9 9	:
Boxes (paper and rancy)	47 6 8 8	9.908	00	45	3 -	253	1 222	1.374	: :
Confectionery	308	1.805	15	13	146	618	354	659	:
Drugs and chemicals	17	541	17	32	329	161	:	c)	:
Food preparations.	19	306	23	14	29	46	184	10	:
Hats and caps (felt and cloth)	13	71	10	4	7	20	:	:	:
Straw hats.	4	1,231	:	16	272	14	929	:	:
Mattresses and bedding	13	92	6	22	9	20	32	:	:
Awnings, tents and flags	<b>C</b> -	65	30	ಣ	:	53	೧၁	:	:
Boots and shoes	10	264	4	42	4	38	92	84	:
Artificial flowers and feathers	23	20	_	:	က	99	:	:	:
Brooms and brushes	9	185	4	14	4	135	:	28	:
Corks, seals and bottle caps	2	472	2	:	446	:	24	:	:
Cigar boxes (wooden)		98*	-	eo	:	:	40	д. С1	:
Furniture, including planos and musical in-		1.7	66	13	66	61			
Struments	30	1991	1 -	7	ì	147	4	:	
Tree first foundam and moobing above	0 0	202	0.7	7 0 6	: σ	35	. 18	49.7	:
Tomoley and eilypensero	1 2	46	50	12	10	9 00		15	: :
Taytila		1.689	47	15	20	7	49	1,551	:
Tin specialties.	27	1,464	35	15	9	423	:	985	:
Total	721	26,814	415	676	3,700	8,065	7,561	6,397	
		_							

SHOWING HOURS SPECIFIED NUMBER OF FEMALES ARE EMPLOYED ON SATURDAYS IN CERTAIN MANUFACTURING TABLE E

ES	ESTABLISHMENTS,	IENTS, E	BASED ON NORMAL SEASON	NORMAI	SEASON					
Character of Establishment.	Number of Estab- lishments.	Number of Women Affected.	Number Employed Less Than 8 Hours.	Number Employed 8 Hours.	Number Employed Less Than 9 and More Than	Number Employed 9 Hours.	Number Employed Less Than 10 and More Than	Number Employed 10 Hours.	Number That Do Not Work on Satur- days.	
Men's clothing, including dressmaking	291	11,116	10,279	37 9	100	249	96	21	334	
Boxes (paper and rancy)	4.71 4.82 	$\frac{499}{2.908}$	349	1 254	98 12	: :	: :	113	:	
Confectionery	30	1,805	203	202	743	31	562	64	: :	
Drugs and chemicalsFood preparations	17	$541 \\ 306$	527 949	<b>⊱</b> ∅	:	ಣ	: 10	:-	4	
Hats and caps (felt and cloth)	3 53	71	40	- 1 01	: 4	18:	9	+ :	: ~	
Straw hats	4	1,231	1,231	:	::	:	:	:	:	
Mattresses and bedding		95 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	69	อา	21	: t	:	• 6	:	
Ecots and shoes	701	264 264	212	27.	: :	• :	: :	25	: :	
Artificial flowers and feathers	63	70	20	:	:	: :	:	:	: :	
Brooms and brushes	9	185	185	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Corks, seals and bottle caps	ıc	472	472	:	:	:	:	:	:	_
Cigar boxes (wooden)Furniture, including planes and musical in-	9	98 .	98	:	:	:	:	:	:	
struments	_	61	55	8	:	:	:	:	:	
Glass, mirrors, etc	s s	165	18	89	:	62	:	:	:	
Iron, steel, foundry and machine shops	55	208	264	:	:	17	:	427	:	
Jewelry and silverware	10	46	30	ಣ	62	:	:	:	:	
Textile	21	1,689	124	15	24	35	9	1,485	:	
Tin specialties	27	1,464	1,067	144	101	35	:	117	:	
Total	721	26,814	20,050	781	1,087	902	726	3,048	416	

## MERCANTILE.

In the following table, F, we find that, during 1917, 1137 mercantile stores, employing 8533 women during the normal season, were inspected, as compared with 436 establishments employing 4349 women inspected during 1916.

Of the 8533 women found working in the 1137 mercantile stores in Baltimore city 3877, or 45.4 per cent. of the total number, are employed in the department stores; 9.01 per cent. in the ready-to-wear clothing and dry goods stores.

The wholesale stores also claim a large proportion of the women, 1639 women having been employed in the 434 stores during the year.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED DURING THE NORMAL, BUSY AND DULL SEASONS IN 1137 MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED IN BALTIMORE CITY.

TABLE No. F

Character of Establishment.	Number of Estab-		er of Fe Employed	
Character of Establishment.	lish- ments.	Normal Season.	Busy Season.	Dull Season
Department stores	23	3,877	4,346	3,867
Five and ten cent stores	19	387	546	387
Ready-to-wear clothing	55	769	879	737
Boots and shoes	31	226	250	226
Ory goods	36	93	96	93
Drugs	36	114	120	114
Confectionery	37	136	149	129
Millinery	45	165	177	143
Groceries, etc., wines and liquors	81	138	145	138
Furniture, including pianos and musical				
instruments	59	189	189	189
Housefurnishings, etc	17	71	73	67
Retail bakeries	22	52	52	52
Jewelry and silverware	25	79	101	79
Stationery, books, etc	18	48	50	48
Plumbers' supplies	12	34	34	34
Autos and auto supplies	43	71	71	71
Leather goods	10	32	32	32
Other retail stores not mentioned				
above	134	413	423	392
Wholesale	434	1,639	1,650	1,615
Total	1,137	8,533	9,383	8,413

In Table G we find the number of women employed in the specified establishments inspected during 1917. Out of the 23 department stores inspected 10 establishments employ from 500 to 1000 women. These figures are all based on the normal season. At the busy seasons of the year and sometimes during a "big sale" the department stores increase their female force, some stores having shifts.

Seven "five and ten cent stores" of the 19 inspected employ from 25 to 100 women, while but 57, or 70.3 per cent. of the total number of grocery stores, employ but 1 woman.

Once in a while the inspector meets a person who thinks the law applies only to those establishments employing three or more women, but the clause referred to provides that in those establishments employing three or more women an interval of at least one-half hour shall be given at the end of six hours continuous work unless at the end of six and onehalf hours work the employe stops work for the remainder of the day. This, one can readily see, refers only to rest periods, but does not affect establishments employing less than three women.

The cashier in a grocery or meats and provision store often works either the full 10-hour day or else works a few hours in the morning, coming back again in the afternoon and returning again at night, the total number of the hours she is employed not exceeding that permitted by law, but requiring the employe to work some part of the morning, noon and evening. Unless the Buerau can depend upon the statement of the employe when a complaint is made, this arrangement of hours makes it hard to detect a violation. A girl may state that she came on duty at a certain hour and had so many hours off, but unless the inspector is at a point of observation and knows exactly the time of the day the girl really had off, detection of any violation is most difficult. The manager of one department store has had printed instructions for new employes, the latter part of these instructions reading as follows: "The law in this State prohibits any woman from woking more than 10 hours a day or more than six consecutive hours without at least a half-hour recess. The policy of the store is that of strict compliance with this law, and no executive has the authority to order or countenance any violations of its provisions. Employes who violate it are warned that they do so at their own risk." This shows at least the disposition of the employer to comply with the law.

SHOWING NUMBER OF MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF WOMEN IN BAL-TIMORE CITY, BASED ON NORMAL SEASON. TABLE G

. Character of Establishment.	Number Employ- ing Only 1	From 2 to 5 Women.	From 5 to 10 Women.	From 10 to 25 Women.	From 25 to 100 Women.	From 100 to 500 Women.	From 500 to 1000 Women.	Total Number of Estab- lishments.
Department stores Five and ten cent stores Redy-to-wear clothing Boots and shoes Dry goods. Dry goods. Dry goods. Onfectionery Millinery Groeries, wines, liquors, etc. Furniture, including pianos and musical instruments Housefurnishings Retail bakeries. Jewelry and silverware Stationery and books. Plumbers' supplies. Leather goods. Other retail stores not mentioned above.	: 8 21 22 22 23 24 29 20 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24	28 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 :11 :0 :0 :0 :0 :0 :0 :0 :0 :0 :0 :0 :0 :0	c 0 H - H - H - H - H - H - H - H - H - H	40-44:11:11:11:11:11:11:11:11:11:11:11:11:1	10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	T:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	22 611 62 63 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64
Total	504	386	140	99	28	12	1	1,137

Table II, that follows, shows the number of women in certain establishments working certain hours during the day. It is impossible to give the number of establishments having an eight, nine and ten-hour day, for in some mercantile establishments the sales force have the shortest workday, while the alteration-room and the office force work much longer. Astore, for instance, to the casual observer opens at 8 or 8.30 in the morning and closes at 5 and 5.30 P. M., and the public think they are the working hours of all the employes of the store, when in reality the office force, the women employed in the alteration rooms and sometimes some of the salesgirls are kept after the store is closed. In two different department stores, just the week before Christmas, some girls in certain departments had to work a few hours on Sunday to straighten out the stock in order to have it ready for the Monday morning rush. So, in order to give a fair report as possible, the mercantile stores have been tabulated under three separate headings. One table, which is termed Table A, shows the number of department stores inspected during 1917 that do not keep open any night during the week nor on Saturday night. The next table, Table B, shows the establishments inspected that keep open in the evening only on Saturday nights, and the next table, Table C, shows the establishments that keep open in the evening on Mondays and Saturday nights during the week.

Table A shows that the five department stores inspected have the same working hours on Saturdays as they have during the week. Eight drug stores report having the same hours on Saturdays as during the week.

Out of the 2116 women employed in the five department stores 985 have an eight-hour day during the week and on Saturdays.

Ten women out of the 96 found employed in the 22 millinery stores have a 10-hour day on Saturday, and 16 out of the 67 found in the 12 confectionery stores work 10 hours on Saturdays.

In Table 1, which follows, we find, as stated, those establishments that are closed at night during the week but who keep open on Saturday night.

In the seven department stores inspected 1243 women are employed for more than eight hours but less than nine hours daily except Saturday, while 997 out of the 1243 work 10 hours on Saturdays.

In the 18 millinery establishments 23 out of 52 work between eight and nine hours daily, but on Saturday in these same millinery stores 38 out of the 52 women work the full 10 hours.

SHOWING HOURS SPECIFIED NUMBER OF FEMALES ARE EMPLOYED DAILY AND ON SATURDAYS IN CERTAIN RETAIL STORES CLASS A—TABLE H

SHOWING HOURS SPECIFIED NUN THAT DO NO'	MBER OF F T KEEP OF	EMALES A	ED NUMBER OF FEMALES ARE EMPLOIDED DAILS AND ON BEEN SEASON.  DO NOT KEEP OPEN ANY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, BASED ON NORMAL SEASON.	ING THE V	VEEK, BASE	ON NO C	MAL SEASC	JN.	
Character of Establishment.	Number of Estab- lishments.	Total Number of Women Affected.	Number Employed Less Than 8 Hours.	Number Employed 8 Hours.	Number Employed More Than 8 and Less Than 9 Hours.	Number Employed 9 Hours.	Number Employed More Than 9 and Less Than 10 Hours.	Number Employed 10 Hours.	Number Not Employed (Establish- ment Closed).
Daily.  Department stores.  Dry goods and ready-to-wear clothing Millinery  Boots and shoes.  Drugs  Confectionery  Groceries, wines, liquors, etc.  Retail bakeries.  Wholesale	7 4 2 2 2 2 4 4 5 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6	2,116 581 581 96 78 16 35 67 10 1,617	199 8 8 .: 2 .: 1 1 13 459 459	985 59 4 7 6 6 6 6 1 1,520	855 190 69 78 3 4 10 10 467	777 677 21 21 24 24 20 40 412		: : : : : : : : : : : : : : 4	:::::::
Yotal.  Saturday. Department stores. Dry goods and ready-to-wear clothing Millinery Boots and shoes. Drugs Confectionery Groceries, wines and liquors. Retail bakeries. Wholesale Total.		2,116 581 581 78 78 16 35 67 10 1,617	199 20 20 3 3 3 20 1,432 1,678	985 61 26  6 6 24 1 1,158	855 183 36 78 3 3 10 10 51 1,221	77 60 60 8 7 7 7 7 7 7 111		: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
	_								

## CLASS B—TABLE I

ED NUMBER OF FEMALES ARE EMPLOYED DAILY AND ON SATURDAYS IN CERTAIN RETAIL STORES THAT KEEP OPEN ON SATURDAY NIGHTS, BASED ON NORMAL SEASON.	Number Employed on Saturday Only.	:21-1 : : : : : :	eo ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	
TAIN RETA	Number Employed 10 Hours.	: :00 : : :rood H	111 997 291 137 138 38 121 15 15 3 1,633	2006
SON.	Number Employed More Than 9 and Less Than 10 Hours.	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	253 253 1 1 26 4 4 4 7 7 7	
SATURDAN RMAL SEAS	Number Employed 9 Hours.	33 38 16 8 8 8 8 8 17 17	291 26 26 10 110 113 13 13 84	·
Y AND ON SED ON NO	Number Employed More Than 8 and Less Than 9 Hours.	1,243 180 118 118 113 113 5	1,697 26	Q*
YED DAIL ICHTS, BAS	Number Employed 8 Hours.	: 122 122 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	5 :18 :2218 : 8	3
) NUMBER OF FEMALES ARE EMPLOYED DAILY AND ON SATURDAYS I THAT KEEP OPEN ON SATURDAY NIGHTS, BASED ON NORMAL SEASON	Number Employed Less Than 8 Hours.	::0:4:27	88 : 10 9 2 4 : II 5 1	T.
FEMALES A	Total Number of Women Affected.	1,276 298 192 52 52 141 57 46 67	2,133 1,276 298 192 141 57 57 46 67	2,100
MBER OF I T KEEP O	Number of Estab- lishments.	7 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	178 113 113 121 121 130 149 178	2
SHOWING HOURS SPECIFIED NU	Character of Bstablishment.	Daily.  Department stores.  Five and ten cent stores.  Dry goods and ready-to-wear clothing Millinery  Millinery  Mosts and shoes.  Drugs  Confectionery  Groceries, wines, liquors, etc.  Retail bakeries.	Saturday.  Saturday.  Department stores.  Five and ten cent stores.  Dry goods and ready-to-wear clothing Millinery  Boots and shoes.  Confectionery  Groceries, wines, liquors, etc.  Retail bakeries.	1 Ordan

Of the total number of 2133 women employed in the 178 establishments that keep open only on Saturday night 1633 women work the full 10 hours on Saturdays.

The following table, or Table J, shows the number of establishments that keep open on Monday nights as well as Satur-

day nights.

In this table we find that out of the 209 women employed in the nine establishments 168 work full 10 hours on Monday and 112 work the full 10 hours on Saturday. Some work in shifts, some reporting for work at the opening hour, while others come later in the day.

While 28 women out of the 466 women employed in the 102 establishments work on Mondays only eight hours, it is to be noted that some of these women working as late as 10.30, 11 and 11.30 P. M., etc., have the eight-hour period. This is also

true on Saturdays.

There is a noticeable increase in the number of retail stores closing on Saturday for half a day, and during the month of August, 1917, quite a number of the department and other retail stores closed all day on Saturday and at 1

P. M. on Saturdays during July.

This movement of closing all day on Saturdays during August and a half day on Saturdays during July shows the extensive influence of public sentiment, for the summer campaign of 1916 of the Consumers' League of Maryland caused the employer and the public in general to consider the emplove, and, while all-day closing on Saturdays was not directly the result of that good work, it very clearly proves that the public is the creating power of the employer when it comes to early closing, for he will tell you that "early shopping" means "early closing" and that he is compelled to keep his store open if people continue to shop in the evening.

While Maryland has limited the number of hours her women may be employed in any one day, a greater protection is needed—first and preferably, a fixed closing hour, or, second, that the time of employment be between a prescribed number of hours, and not as it now stands, any time within

the 24, whether it be day or night.

MECHANICAL, PRINTING, BAKING AND LAUNDERING ESTABLISH-MENTS.

The following table, K, shows that in the 194 mechanical industries inspected 1849 women were found employed during the normal season, the majority of whom were employed by the telephone and telegraph companies.

TABLE J

SHOWING HOURS SPECIFIED NUMBER OF FEMALES ARE EMPLOYED IN CERTAIN RETAIL STORES THAT KEEP OPEN ON MON-DAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS, BASED ON NORMAL SEASON.

Character of Establishment.	Number of Estab- lishments.	Total Number of Women Affected.	Number Employed Less Than 8 Hours.	Number Employed 8 Hours.	Number Employed More Than 8 and Less Than 9 Hours.	Number Employed 9 Hours.	Number Employed More Than 9 and Less Than 10 Hours.	Number Employed 10 Hours.	Number Employed on Saturday Only.
Department stores Five and ten cent stores Bry goods and ready-to-wear clothing Millinery Bosts and shoes Confectionery Groceries, wines, liquors, etc Retail bakeries	9 4 4 8 1 3 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	209 448 665 445 655 755 755 755 755 755 755 755 755 75	: :21 :84 :9	: # 22 H 22 & 6 : 23	166 17 25 17	:00014H0 :1-	61 : - : : : - : - : - : - : - :	168 35 39 39 77 77	::::::
Total	102	466	31	28	41	32	47	287	:
Saturday. Department stores. Five and ten cent stores. Dry goods and ready-to-wear clothing Milinery Milinery Drugs. Confectionery Groceries, wines, liquors, etc.	0 4 6 1 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	209 488 177 177 33 55 86 86 87	66 6 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	90 0 4 91 91 90 × 100 91	1 : :4 :64 :8	ro :roesestr : 69	었 :e1e1러 : :co e5	112 44 46 66 6 7 7 7 10 10	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
I O Ca1.	1	,	; •	1					

In the table showing the number of printing establishments we find that 628 women were found employed in the 67 establishments inspected in 1917, as compared with 31 establishments, employing 241 women, inspected during 1916. In some of the printing establishments the inspector found that women had taken the place of the men.

Eleven baking establishments, employing 439 women, were inspected during 1917, as compared with the four establishments inspected during 1916, employing 30 women.

We also find in this table that 100 laundering establishments, employing 901 women, were inspected during 1917, as compared with 22 establishments inspected last year.

TABLE K SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED DURING THE NORMAL, BUSY AND DULL SEASON IN MECHANICAL ES-TABLISHMENTS INSPECTED IN BALTIMORE CITY, BASED ON NORMAL SEASON.

Character of Establishment.	Number of Estab-		er of Fe Employed	
Character of Establishment.	lish- ments.	Normal Season.	Busy Season.	Dull Season
Cleaning and dyeing	13	45	45	23
ing, etc	35	65	65	65
Dress plaiting, hemstitching, etc	10	32	42	32
Packers and shippers of food products	13	211	211	211
Hairdressing, barber shop, etc	18	91	92	91
Hat and feather renovators	5	8	11	8
Photography	13	25	25	25
Garage—Renting autos	33	52	52	52
Telephone and telegraph	10	1137	1137	1137
Miscellaneous	44	183	183	183
Total	194	1849	1863	1827
Printing Printing, engraving, bookbinding, etc	67	628	635	628
Total	67	628	635	628
Baking. Bakeries	11	439	439	439
Total	11	439	439	439
Laundries and Branch Offices. Laundries and branch offices	100	→ 901	975	901
Total	100	901	975	901

In the Table L, that follows, it is shown that of the 194 mechanical establishments the greater number employ but one woman, while but one employs from 500 to 1000.

In the printing establishments we have 19 out of a total of 67 employing from two to five women. All these figures are based on the normal season, so when the trades are seasonal the difference is greater.

In 4 of the 11 bakeries inspected there are between 10 and

25 women employed.

The 64 laundering establishments out of 100 inspected are mostly branch offices or delivery offices. These, as a rule, employ but one woman, while 9 laundries out of the 100 inspected employ from 25 to 100 women, and 2 from 100 to 500 women.

From the table, M, that follows, we find that of the 1641 women employed in the 123 establishments inspected 1084 have less than an eight-hour day and 45 out of the 1641 have between a nine and ten hour day during the week, while on Saturday the number working shorter hours, or 1355, is increased by 271.

The following table, N, showing the hours a specified number of females are employed, is meant to show the different schedules by the different workers in the laundries.

In the laundering establishments having an office and workroom we find that in 8 establishments out of 30 six women employed in the offices work more than nine hours, while in 24 establishments 232 women out of 721 in the workroom have a nine-hour day.

The table also shows the hours women in the branch offices work. Sixty-nine out of the total of 87 in 75 branches are employed for nine hours daily, while on Saturdays 31 out of 87 work less than nine hours.

In the following table, O, showing schedule of hours in the printing and baking establishments, we find that during the week 253 women out of the 628 found employed in 67 printing establishments have a nine-hour day, and on Saturdays the majority, or 568 out of 628, work less than eight hours.

In the 11 baking establishments 299 out of 439 work a full 10-hour day during the week and 193 out of 439 work 10 hours on Saturdays; 125 work nine hours and 92 have less than an eight-hour day.

TABLE L

SHOWING NUMBER OF MECHANICAL, PRINTING, BAKING AND LAUNDERING ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF WOMEN IN BALTIMORE CITY, BASED ON NORMAL SEASON.

Character of Establishment.	Number Employing I Only 1 Woman.	From 2 to 5 Nomen.	From 5 to 10 Women.	From 10 to 25 Women.	From 10 From 25 to 25 to 100 Women. Women.	From 100 to 500 Women.	From 5 From 16 From 25 From 100 From 500 1000 to 10 to 25 to 100 to 500 to 1000 and More Women. Women. Women. Women. Women.	From 1000 and More Women.	Total Number of Estab- lishments.
Mechanical	86	55	21	12	ro	¢1	H	:	194
Printing	17	19	12	13	ro	Н.	:	:	29
Baking	:	63	1	4	61	2	:	:	11
Laundries and branch offices	64	16	ro	4	6	63	:	:	100
Total	179	95	39	85	21		1	:	372

TABLE M

SHOWING HOURS SPECIFIED NUMBER OF FEMALES ARE EMPLOYED DAILY AND ON SATURDAYS IN CERTAIN MECHANICAL ES-TABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY, BASED ON NORMAL SEASON.

Number Empolyed 10 Hours.	:	::	:	:	:	:	•	:	:	24	:	:	:	ಣ	27
Number Employed More Tran 9 and Less Than 10 Hours.	13	15	:	: ;	17	:	45	:	:	-	:	:	10	:	11
Number Employed 9 Hours.	11	. 53	9	ବା ଏ	× •	9	99	11	:	18	ಾ	<b>0</b> 1	s	io.	47
Number Employed More Than S and Less Than 9 Hours.	13	28	26		112	:	184	16	4	15	14	Н	ເດ	:	52
Number Employed' 8 Hours	က	14 31	4	14	84	122	272	61	က	27	4	11	2	95	149
Number Employed Less Than 8 Hours.	ro	35	4	∞;	<b>*</b>	1,009	1,084	16	61	- О	19	11	205	1,034	1,355
Number of Women Affected.	45	68 91	40	25	235	1,137	1,641	45	89	91	40	25	235	1,137	1,641
Number of Estab- lishments.	13	37 18	15	13	17	10	123	13	37	18	15	13	17	10	123
Character of Establishment.	Daily. Cleaning and dyeing	and heating	Dress plaiting, nemstitening, etc., and nat reno-	Photography	Packers and shipping of food products	Telephone and telegraph	Total	Saturday. Cleaning and dyeing	etc	Hairdressing, manicuring and barber shop	Dress plaiting, hemstitching and hat renovating		Packers and shippers of food products	Telephone and telegraph	Total

# TABLE N

SHOWING THE HOURS SPECIFIED NUMBER OF FEMALES ARE EMPLOYED DAILY AND ON SATURDAYS IN LAUNDERING ESTAB-LISHMENTS AND BRANCH OFFICES IN BALTIMORE CITY BASED ON NORMAL SEASON

LISHMENTS	S AND BRAN	ACH OFFIC	ES IN BAL	TIMORE C	LISHMENTS AND BRANCH OFFICES IN BALTIMORE CITY, BASED ON NORMAL SEASON.    Number   Number   Employed	ON NORM	AL SEASON Number Employed		Number Employed in
Character of Establishment.	Number of Estab- lishments.	Number of Women Affected.	Number Employed Less Than 8 Hours.	Number Employed 8 Hours.	More Than 8 and Less Than 9 Hours.	Number Employed 9 Hours.	More Than 9 and Less Than 10 Hours.	Number Employed 10 Hours.	Establish- ments Closed on Saturday.
Daily. Laundries (8 establishments having an office force): Office Workroom	:62	30 721		12.	662	15 111	6 6 6 6 6	311	::
Total	24	751	16	12	48	126	238	311	:
Saturday. Laundries (8 establishments having an office force): Office Workroom	. 57	30 721	20 447	96	: :	10	::		. 50
Total	24	751	467	96	:	10	:	124	54
Daily.  Branch offices of laundering establishments	75	87	:	ಣ	61	69	∞	ro	:-
Total	75	87		က	63	69	8	5	:
Saturday.  Branch offices of laundering estabments	75	28	7	တ	31	:	4	36	:
Total	75	87	7	6	31		4	36	:

TABLE 0

SHOWING HOURS SPECIFIED NUMBER OF FEMALES ARE EMPLOYED DAILY AND ON SATURDAYS IN CERTAIN PRINTING AND BAKING ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY, BASED ON NORMAL SEASON.

Number Empolyed 10 Hours.	299	51 193
Number Employed More Than 9 and Less Than 10 Hours.	ro :	::
Number Employed 9 Hours.	253 76	125
Number Employed More Than 8 and Less Than 9 Hours.	197 26	3 19
Number Employed 8 Hours.	78 27	10
Number Employed Less Than 8 Hours.	95 11	568 92
Total Number of Women Affected.	628	628
Number of Estab- lishments.	67	67
Character of Establishment.	Daily. Printing, bookbinding and engraving	Saturday. Printing, bookbinding and engravingBaking

### Complaints and Violations

The Bureau has followed up most zealously and as promptly as possible all complaints and reports of violations, whether received by telephone or through the mails.

A report of a violation is never made the particular charge against the employer, but the establishment is immediately visited and inspected, and if the violation is detected by the inspector, then a warrant is sworn out.

But, unfortunately, "overtime work" is reported after the work is done. This is sometimes due to a third party having heard of it. Upon receipt of such a report, the immediate inspection serves as a warning to the employer, and, even if the violation is not detected, the moral effect is such as to prevent further violations for a time at least.

Twenty-six complaints of overtime work were made to the Bureau during 1917. Three of these were regarding lunchrooms, but, as the parties reporting failed to give their names, the Bureau was anable to advise them that lunchrooms were not included in Maryland's present law for working women.

One lunchroom in particular has repeatedly been reported to the Bureau as working the women 12, 13 and 14 hours a day, and on Sundays also. The employer was written to on behalf of the women, but, as the Bureau can do nothing officially and as the reports still come in, it is assumed the long working hours continue.

The most trying investigation of an establishment where the inspector knows overtime work is being done is when each woman worker is afraid to tell her actual working hours. The plea is their fear of losing their position, and if they are found working late at night the inspector is told by them that so many hours were given for lunch or supper or rest period.

One complaint made was that the head worker in charge of an alteration-room was working the women more than 10 hours. When an inspection was made, all the women declared they never worked any time longer than the schedule said, and would refer to the time clock, not considering that it is possible for a woman to give in her time and then go back to work.

The Bureau finds that the employer who violated the law in the early days of its enforcement is still the violator of today.

One of the employers prosecuted during 1917 was in this class. Complaint after complaint was made, repeated inspec-

tions were made and a close observation was kept of the establishment, but always the women themselves would de-

fend the employer.

In the early part of 1917, following another complaint of overtime work in this same establishment, an inspection disclosed that the women in the workroom were working 13½ hours on certain days during the week. One of the women denied working overtime, but the other one stated exactly that she came in at 8.30 A. M. and worked until 10 P. M., with only enough time to eat her lunch and supper. The employe kept to her statement when testifying, and the milliner in question was fined \$10 and \$1.70 costs.

Another firm was prosecuted and fined \$1 and costs for failing to have the printed notice posted.

It is a noticeable fact that prosecutions have the effect of making the employers in the immediate neighborhood more respectful of the law and its requirements. Evidence of determination by the inspector to enforce the law serves a two-fold purpose, viz., compliance with its regulations regarding their working hours and an endeavor to keep the law posted, with the schedule of the actual working hours of the women employes.

## Report on the Enforcement of the Factory Inspection Law in 1917.

In accordance with the provisions of the Factory Inspection Law, "any loft, workshop or factory in any building whatsoever" in which are made "in whole or in part any article of clothing, hats, gloves, furs, feathers, artificial flowers, purses, cigars or cigarettes," and "any room or apartment of any tenement or dwelling house" in which are manufactured "in whole or in part, altered, repaired or finished any of these articles" must be inspected and licensed by the State Board of Labor and Statistics.

The inspector is required to file a written report of such inspections, giving the name and address of the applicant for the license, the location and dimensions of workroom or shop and the conditions of sanitation and safety. The law requires 500 cubic feet of air space for every worker in these establishments.

Under the provisions of this act 1357 establishments were inspected throughout the State during the year, 1259 of which were located in Baltimore city and 98 in the counties. These establishments are divided into two classes:

- I. Workshops, of which there were 1137, are establishments separate from living quarters and having a separate street entrance. Outside labor may be employed in this class of establishments.
- II. Homeworkers, numbering 220, are establishments in which the work is done in the living quarters. Only immediate members of the family may be employed in establishments of this class.

When inspections are made for licensing homeworkers a written report is made by the inspector. This is submitted to the local Health Department for investigation to ascertain if there is evidence of contagious, infectious or communicable disease. During 1917 only one case was reported—that of a tubercular applicant, to whom a license was refused. If the sanitary conditions of these establishments meet with the approval of the Health Warden they are so designated, and a license is issued by this Bureau, together with a card of identification showing the name, address and license number of the licensee. These identification cards are an assurance to the firm from whom work is obtained that the premises of the applicant are in good sanitary condition.

Workshops must fulfill all requirements of sanitation and

safety, otherwise a report is made to the local Health Department or to the Building Inspector and the license is withheld for a designated period of time while satisfactory adjustment is made. During 1917 four establishments were reported to the Health Department because the toilets were in bad condition. Two cases were corrected and in the other cases the firms moved.

A total of 21 cases were reported to the Building Inspector. In 19 cases the firms were located above the second floor and no fire escapes were provided; in one case the stairway was in bad condition and in another both floor and stairway were unsafe. They were disposed of as follows:

Fire escape provided.	2
Conditions were reported satisfactory	
Firm went out of business	
Firm moved	
Cases still pending	8
Total	21

In two cases firms were located in rear buildings above horse stables. Both the proprietors of the shops and the owners of the buildings were notified that licenses would not be granted for the manufacture of clothing in these establishments and a 30-day notice was given to vacate or discontinue the use of the ground floor for stabling horses. In both cases the use of the stables were discontinued and the premises thoroughly cleaned. Licenses were then issued.

As shown in Table (A), 1259 establishments were inspected and licensed in Baltimore city in 1917, in which were employed a total of 22,951 workers. Of this number 58 per cent, were females and 42 per cent, were males. It is interesting to note that only 1.7 per cent, of this number were minors under 16 years of age, as compared with 2.8 per cent, in 1916. Children are gradually being eliminated from this industry, which might be attributed to the fact that they are forbidden by the Child Labor Law to operate power machinery and to work more than eight hours a day. In a number of establishments where children were formerly employed as trimmers and folders they have been replaced by elderly women.

ER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED UNDER FACTORY INSPECTION LAW IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1917, VATURE OF PLACES INSPECTED AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYES IN EACH CLASS.	Homeworkers.
ER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED UNDER FACTORY INSPECTION LAW IN ATURE OF PLACES INSPECTED AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYES IN EACH CLASS.	Workshops.
)—TABLE SHOWING NUMBER O	S

(A)—TABLE SHOWING NUMBER C	3ER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED UNDER FACTORY INSPECTION LAW IN BALTIMORE NATURE OF PLACES INSPECTED AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYES IN EACH CLASS.	ABLISHI PLACE	MENTS S INSP	INSPE	CTED O AND	UNDE	R FAC ER OF	TORY	INSPE	CTION IN EAC	LAW H CLA	IN BA	LTIMO	ORE C	CITY IN	1917,
0.				Workshops.	obs.						1	Homeworkers	rkers.			
Industrial Nature of Disease Listed	No. 0	No. of Workshops	sdoq		No. o	No. of Employes	yes.		No. of E	No. of Establishments	ments	No. 0	No. of Employes.	yes.		
Industrial ivature of Fraces Listed.		nanaden		Over 16.	. 16.	Under 16.	. 16.	<u> </u>	1	nerspected		Over 16.	16.		Total	Total
	New	Re-						_	New	Re-			5	-	No. of No. of	No. of
	nspec- tions.	Inspec- tions.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Inspec- Inspections.   tions.	Inspec- tions.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Inspec- tions.	Em- ployes.
Manufacturers of				-												
Mcn's and boys' woolen clothing	c.o.	130	487	5,996	3,306	51	50	9,403	156	60	159	48	130	178	646	9.581
Women's and children's woolen clothing	92			636	396	:	:	1,032	12	1	13	10	ರಾ	13	122	1.045
Men's and boys' cotton clothing				932	4,324	51	216	5,497	4	:	4	:	4	4	59	5.501
Women's and children's cotton clothing				273	1,941	1	25	2,240	9	:	9	1	ro	9	59	2,246
Furs and fur garments		5	12	42	45	:	:	84	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	84
Ccat pads		©1	<b>C1</b>	19	213	೧೦	<b>c</b> 1	237	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	237
Cloth hats and caps		ດ	16	26	57	:	2	126	7	:	1	П	:	H	17	127
Felt hats	<u>01</u>	2	4	14	15	:	:	29	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	29
Straw hats		63	റാ	316	728	ಣ	15	1,062	:	:	:	:	:	_:	63	1.062
Artificial flowers and feathers	<del>ده</del>	:	က	9	17	Ħ	<b>C</b> 3	26	:	:	:	:	:	-:	63	26
Neckwear	_	C I	9	56	149	:		176	:	:		:	:	:	· 19	176
Suspenders	<u>01</u>	:	C.I	9	4	:	:	10	:	:	-:	-:	-:	:	0.1	10
Canvas gloves		-	T	ro	8	c1	:	15	П	:	1	1	:	1	0.1	16
Cigars and cigarettes	69	21	80	799	1,524	:	:	2,323	7	7	00	8	:	8	88	2,331

455 25

224 10

Furs and fur garments..... pads..... Cloth hats and caps..... Felt hats..... Straw hats..... Artificial flowers and feathers..... Suspenders ..... Canvas gloves..... Cleaning, repairing and altering establishments Euttonholes ..... Total

1,259 22,951

244

151

93

220

-3

213

22,707

87

9,480 12,826

1,039

795

 $\frac{125}{7}$ 1,524

178

The table further shows that 41.7 per cent. of the 22,951 workers are engaged in the manufacture of men's and boys' woolen clothing, 24 per cent. in men's and boys' cotton clothing, 10.1 per cent. in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, 9.8 per cent. in the manufacture of women's and children's cotton clothing, 4.7 per cent. in the straw hat industry, 4.6 per cent. in the manufacture of women's and children's woolen clothing, and 5.1 per cent. in all the remaining industries included under the provisions of the Factory Inspection Law.

As shown in Table (B), a total of 1259 inspections were made in Baltimore city, of which 357 were classed as manufacturers, 261 contractors, 221 custom tailors, 200 cleaning and pressing establishments and 220 homeworkers. In the counties 98 inspections were made, 31 of which were manufacturers, 5 contractors, 37 custom tailors and 25 were engaged in cleaning and repairing.

Of the 1039 workshops licensed in Baltimore city 245 gave out work to be made in whole or in part outside of the establishment. In the counties 16 of the 98 shops gave out work.

(C)—TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED UNDER THE FACTORY INSPECTION LAW IN THE COUNTIES, \*NATURE OF PLACES INSPECTED AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYES IN EACH CLASS.

	c Counties.													
Tuductical Nature of	Number   of Es-		Number	of En	nployes									
Industrial Nature of Places Listed.	tablish-	Ove	r 16.	Unde	r 16.									
	In- spected.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.								
Manufacturers of Men's and boys' woolen clothing		64	29			93								
Women's and children's woolen clothing	6	10	112		2	124								
Men's and boys' cotton clothing Women's and children's cotton		16	343	1	15	375								
clothing		33 140	192 88		11 3	236 231								
Cleaning, repairing and altering			24			52								
Total	98	$\begin{array}{c} 291 \\ 26.2 \end{array}$	788 70.9	$\frac{1}{2}$	.9 31	1111								

<sup>\*</sup>The inspections included in this table were made in the following counties: Allegany, Baltimore, Carroll, Dorchester, Frederick, Howard and Washington.

Table (C) shows that 98 inspections were made in the counties during 1917 involving the employment of 1111 workers. Of this number 32, or 2.9 per cent., were minors

## (B)ATURE OF THE WORK DONE AND TH

		]	BALTIMO	RE C
ıre		N	umber of	Work
l.	Grand Total.	Giving Out Work.	Not Giving Out Work.	Ur knov
IV.				
Mei	680	203	278	
Wo	128	8	98	
Mei	$\begin{array}{c} 71 \\ 60 \end{array}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 11 \\ 20 \end{vmatrix}$	43	
Wo		20	$\frac{32}{12}$	
Fui	12		2	
Coa Clo	2 17		16	
сю Fel	4	• •	4	
Str				
Art	3 3		3	
Nec	6	1	3 3 5	
Sus	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array}$		2	
Cai	2		1	
Cig	108	i i	80	
Cle	249	2	198	
But `	10		6	,
	1357	245	783	1

## THE TABLE SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED IN BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTIES IN 1917, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF THE WORK GONE AND THE NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS GIVING OUT WORK

			BALTIMO	ORE CITY					COUNTIE	š				BALTIMO	RE CITY	,		COUN	STIES	
	Clas	sification of	Establish of Wo	ments Acco rk Dose	rding to Nu	ture	Classificat		ablishments Work Do	According	to Nature			iumber of	Workshop	8		aumber of	Workshop	às.
Industrial Nature of Place Listed		Work	shops											Not				Not	[	T
	Manu- facturers	Con- tractors	Uustom Tailors	Cleaning, Repairing, Altering	Home- workers.	Total	Manu- facturers.	t'on- tractors	Custom Tailors	Cleaning, Repairing, Altering	Total	Grand Total	Giving Out Work	Giving Out Work	Un- known	Total	Giving Out Work	Giving Out Work	Un- known	Tota
Mante turn of  we set have's weeken in thing  Wasn's and hilbern's wooden clothing  Wasn's and hilbern's wooden clothing  Wasn's and hilbern's cotton clothing  Wasn's add children's cotton clothing  The set of the garment  That had  With and  With all  Wit	88 51 57 51 2 2 16 4	235 7 8 2	161 51		159 13 4 6	646 122 59 59 12 2 17 4 3	2 1 7 1	5	32 5		34 6 12 1	680 128 71 60 12 2 17 4 3	203 8 11 20	278 98 43 32 12 2 16 4	6 3 1 1	487 109 55 53 12 2 16 4 3	14	17 3 11 1	3	1
Vecknort Suporders Jugar - Janes Jugar - dougarettes Channer repairing and altering establishments Bullichols	6 2 1 80	6		510	1 8 24 4	85 224 10	24			25	20 25	6 2 2 108 249 10	2	5 2 1 80 198 6		50 2 1 50 200 6	1	1% 14	10	
Tau Minne	357	261	221	200	220	1259	71	5	37	25	98	1357	245	783	11	1039	16	64	15	

Table (C) shows that 98 inspections were made in the counties during 1917 involving the employment of 1111 workers. Of this number 32, or 2.9 per cent., were minors under 16 years of age, 70.9 per cent, were females and 26.2 per cent, males over 16 years of age.

A decided increase in the force of clothing workers has been noted in many of the establishments, due to filling of Government contracts. Many of the small shops have been closed and the workers have secured employment in the large establishments working on Government orders. The inspectors' visits show that many homeworkers, too, have discontinued working at home and have gone to work in factories. During 1918 records will be made to show to what extent this has been practiced. Great vigilance has been exercised by the inspectors to see that the sanitary conditions of these shops are kept up to the highest possible standard.

## Employment Bureau.

Because of the great demand for labor, native and alien, skilled and unskilled alike have been generally employed during the year throughout the State.

The demand for labor of all kinds in and adjacent to Baltimore city has exceeded the supply, consequently a great many have been brought here from other States.

Because of these conditions and the fact that the want columns in the daily papers were overworked this Bureau has

little to report.

During the year 1917 there were 43 who applied for positions, of whom 37 were males and 6 were females. Three of these desired positions on a farm—one as manager, one as a dairyman and one as a farm hand. Seven wanted laboring work, two as chauffeurs, two as motormen or conductors on street cars, six clerical work, two as janitors or porters, one as a messenger, one wanted position in Government Signal Corps, one as special policeman, two as cooks, one as watchman, one to do washing, one carpenter, one office boy, one upholsterer, one as pipe-fitter, one as fireman, two as engineers, one as assistant bookkeeper, one as compositor, one as factory inspector, one as Spanish translator, one as machinist, one as machinist's helper, and one wanted a wife. Of the 43 who applied for positions employment was secured for 18.

Of the 43 positions applied for 6 were made during the month of January, 3 in February, 10 in March, 2 in April, 6 in May, 1 in June, 4 in July, 1 in August, 2 in October, 3 in November and 5 in December.

There were 14 who applied at the Bureau for help during the year; 8 desired female help and 6 desired male help.

Five wanted farm help, 6 wanted domestic help, 1 a stenographer and 2 wanted office boys.

Of the 14 who applied for help only 2 were supplied.

Two of the applications for help were made in January, 3 in March, 2 in April, 2 in May, 3 in September, 1 in October and 1 in December.

## Bureau of Immigration.

The Bureau of Immigration evidently did good work while it was in existence in advertising Maryland as a desirable State to live in, as this Bureau is constantly receiving inquiries from persons in most every State in the Union and parts of Europe seeking information about its climate, soil, transportation, prices of land, etc., who have previously received such information from the Bureau of Immigration before it was abolished in 1916.

During the year 1917-137 such letters were received, divided by months as follows: January, 9; February, 11; March, 18; April, 8; May, 3; June, 9; July, 7; August, 4; September, 21; October, 21; November, 11, and December, 15.

In answer to these letters booklets of Maryland were sent, with maps of the State showing the State road system and transportation facilities, lists of farms for sale with prices and names of real estate agents in the counties in which they desired to locate and other desired information. The following is in answer to an inquiry about the physical condition, area, inhabitants, etc., of Kent Island:

January 23, 1917.

Dr. J. Herbert Claiborne, S West 40th street,

New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir

Your letter of the 17th inst., requesting physical characteristics, area, and inhabitants of Kent Island, at hand, and in reply beg to state that Kent Island is situated along the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay, as part of Queen Anne's county. A more beautiful and desirable land to live in than Queen Anne's county would be hard to find. It is healthy, accessible to market, the soil is fertile, easy to cultivate, the farms are well improved, roads are good, schools and churches convenient to all the people and the taxes are low.

The county extends from the Chesapeake Bay to Delaware with Kent county, from which it is separated by the Chester River on the north and Talbot and Caroline counties on the south. There is a line of steamboats from Centreville, the county-seat on the Corsia River, to Baltimore, and a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad connects the town with the N. Y. P. & H. Road at Townsend, Del. Steamers also ply from Queenstown, Love Point and other places in the county to Baltimore, and the Maryland, Virginia and Delaware (formely the Queen Anne Railroad) crosses the county from Love Point to the ocean. From Love Point, which is the northern extremity of the county, the railroad is connected by steamboats with Baltimore.

The county has a population of about 19,000, and the area is 422 square miles, of which 46 are water surface. The tax rate in 1916 was \$1.53, and the taxable basis is \$10,363,142.12. There are 56 white and 22 colored schools in the county. The sale of intoxicating drink

is prohibited. Centreville, Sudlersville, Church Hill, Crompton, Queenstown, Stevensville and Queen Anne are incorporated towns. Templeville, Winchester, Chester and Ruthsburg are not incorporated. Wheat, hay, corn. fruits and vegetables constitute the principal products of agriculture. There are 1475 farms in the county, employing 4725 hands, and the value of the crops in 1905 was estimated at \$1,900,000.

The manufacturing industries of the county, according to the United States report for 1905 were: Number of establishments, 29; capital invested, \$259,280; proprietors and firm members, 37; salaried

officials, 17, and salaries \$11,500.

The packing industry of Queen Anne county is carried on to a great extent; 65,000 cases, with tomatoes, fruit and vegetables having been packed in the county in 1905. Number of employees 635 persons, and \$25,000 are invested in boats and apparatus, the number of boats being 430. The value of the catch is about \$106,000 a year. It includes the following in pounds: Oysters, 1,260,000, worth \$90,000; alewives, 241,000; hard crabs, 912,000; soft crabs, 12,000; striped bass, 51,000; perch, 20,000.

The altitude of Kent county is 20 feet above seal level. In addition to the above information, I am sending you, under separate cover, one of our booklets, entitled "Maryland," which furnishes valuable

information with reference to the State.

The population of Kent Island is about 1500 and its area is about six square miles.

Very truly yours,

Chas. J. Fox, Chairman.

The following is a list of States and number of letters received from each during the year:

California, 2; Colorado, 1; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 5; Florida, 2; Illinois, 9; Iowa, 2,; Indiana, 2; Kansas, 3; Long Island, 2; Maine, 3; Maryland, 29; Michigan, 4; Minnesota, 6; Missouri, 1; Massachusetts, 6; Montana, 1; New York, 12; New Jersey, 3; North Dakota, 1; Nebraska, 3; Ohio, 5; Oklahoma, 1; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 8; Texas, 4; Tennessee, 4; Utah, 1; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 2; West Virginia, 5; Mexico, 1; Canada, 3, and Belfast, Ireland, 1.

While there is no way of knowing how many of those receiving information and expressing a desire to locate in Maryland actually do locate here, there is no doubt the information furnished is a good medium through which to advertise the advantages Maryland has to offer the home-seeker who is living in a climate where the winters are too severe or the summers are without rains, as stated in many letters received.

With a view of continuing to supply such information, this Bureau is anxious to have printed booklets on Maryland up to date, revised lists of farms for sale, maps, etc., but because of lack of funds is unable to do so.

# State Mine Inspection.

From a most complete report of the State Mine Inspector for the two years ending May 1, 1917, it is shown that for the year 1916 the mining industry in the State of Maryland enjoyed the most prosperous year of its history, due to the great demands for coal brought about by the European War. Properties that have been idle for years are now being extensively worked and other properties that are idle could be made to pay. The amount of coal produced in 1915 was 3,618,820 tons, which was 69,791, or 1.9 per cent. less than in 1914, and the amount produced in 1916 was 3,956,581, or 337,671 tons, an 8.5 per cent. increase over 1915. The tonnage could have been a great deal more had the various mines been able to fill the number of orders received, but, owing to the scarcity of men, the mines could not be operated to their full capacity.

During the year ending May 1st, 1917, the number of men employed in mining in Allegany county were 3395 miners, 290 drivers, 556 inside laborers and 715 outside laborers, making a total of 4865 men employed, being an increase over

the previous year of 189 employes.

The production of coal in Allegany county for the year 1916 was 3,089,397 tons, or an increase over the previous year of 34,934 tons. The average production for each miner was 877 tons in 1915 and 910 in 1916.

During the year ending May 1, 1917, the number of men employed in Garrett county were 648 miners, 79 drivers, 112 inside laborers and 110 outside laborers, making a total of 935 men, being an increase over the previous year of 150 men.

The production of coal for Garrett county for 1916 was 867,184 tons, being an increase of 302,827 tons over the previous year.

The average production for each miner in Garrett county was 1041 tons for 1915 and 1338 tons for 1916.

The number of men employed in the clay mines of Allegany county for the year ending May 1, 1917, were 104 miners, 16 drivers, 28 inside laborers and 39 outside laborers, making a total of 169 men, or a decrease of 22 men as compared with the previous year.

The production of clay in Allegany county for 1916 was 80,465 tons, or an increase over the previous year of 15,478 tons.

The average production for each miner was 637 tons in 1915 and 773 tons in 1916.

There were 323 non-fatal accidents reported in 1916 as compared with 317 in 1915, which is a large increase over pre vious years. This, however, does not indicate that more accidents occurred, but that a more complete record is kept, due to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

There were 44 fatal accidents during the two years ending May 1, 1917, classified as follows: By rock from roof or wall, 16; by explosion of powder, 2; by explosion from coal dust, 16; by haulage, motor or mine car, 2; by fall of rashings, 1; by fall of bone coal, 1; by electricity, 1; deaths from injuries, 3; hit by prop, 1; tramped by mule, 1.

In Allegany county there were 436,352 tons of coal produced in 1915 for each fatal accident, and in 1916 there were 257,440 tons produced for each fatal accident.

In Garrett county there were 28,217 tons produced in 1915 for each fatal accident, and in 1916 there were 173,437 tons produced for each life lost.

The fatality rate seems to be far too high in this industry, and every effort should be made in the future to reduce it, as a great many accidents could be avoided if more rigid discipline were enforced, as suggested by the mine inspector.

The report contains a number of cuts illustrating the importance of rendering "first aid" to the injured, which is gradually finding favor with both operator and miner.

There were nine strikes during the year 1916-1917, six being in Allegany county and three in Garrett county, caused by differences arising between employer and employe.

With a view of eliminating these differences, it is suggested that at each scale there should be kept on hand at least four 50-pound standard test weights, furnished by the respective companies, and that once a month the scales should be given a thorough inspection by a sworn officer appointed by each coal company for this work and that a report of said inspection be sent to the mine inspector upon blanks furnished by him not later than the 10th of each month.

There are a number of changes recommended in the law by our mine inspector which would undoubtedly lessen the number of accidents in and about the mines, and as the law requires that a mine inspector shall possess a competent and a practical knowledge of the different systems of mining and properly ventilating coal mines, etc., before he shall be eligible as such, we feel that these amendments should be made and that he should be clothed with the power to enforce them.

The report gives the scale of wages paid per gross tons

picked in the George's Creek field from May 1, 1880, to May 1, 1917.

Also the number of inspections made, giving date of inspection, name of company and mine, as well as the location.

A list of new companies, with name and location, is given.

The report contains table giving details of all fatal as well as non-fatal accidents, also name of all companies, with the postoffice address, name and address of president and secretary, general manager, superintendent and foreman, details of persons employed, days worked and tonnage by counties, table of ventilation, hauling and mining machines by counties, and other valuable information.

### Steam Boiler Inspection.

The inspection of steam boilers, which was placed under the supervision of this Bureau by an act of the General Assembly of 1916, only applies to Baltimore city. Because a great many boilers are in use beyond the city limits in the numerous industrial plants throughout the State, this Bureau has asked to have the law amended so as to apply to the entire State. This we are asking without any additional appropriation, as we feel the two inspectors who are now enforcing the law as it applies to Baltimore city can cover the entire State, which would mean considerable to the safety of those employed in these industries and also add considerable revenue to the State.

The number of inspections made in the city of Baltimore during the year 1917 was 49, and, upon request, one inspection was made at Sherwood, Talbot county, Md. One iuspection was made during the month of January, 2 in February, 5 in March, 9 in April, 5 in May, 6 in June, 3 in July, 5 in August, 3 in September, 4 in October, 4 in November and 3 in December. Ten boilers were found to be in fair condition, 38 were in good condition and 2 were new boilers.

The amount received for inspections made during the year was \$307, as shown by the following table, which also gives the number of certificates, location of the boilers, condition, pressure allowed, amount paid for inspection and the name of the owner of the plant in which the boiler was located.

The total amount of money received from the insurance companies during the year was \$1064, divided as follows: One hundred and eight dollars in January, \$102 in February, \$71 in March, \$86 in April, \$64 in May, \$111 in June, \$102 in July, \$64 in August, \$57 in September, \$80 in October, \$93 in November and \$126 in December. The amount received from the Harford Insurance Company during the year was \$620; Fidelity Casualty Company, \$126; Maryland Casualty Company, \$152; Globe Indemnity Company, \$18; Travelers' Indemnity Company, \$104; Royal Indemnity Company, \$14, and Ocean Accident Company, \$30, as shown by the following table.

There were only two arrests made during the year for violating the State Steam Boiler Inspection Law. In one of the cases the party was fined \$25 and the other case was dismissed upon payment of costs.

Insurançe Companies.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Harford Insurance Co	80	47	51	56	54	57	55	41	28	38	36	77	620
Fidelity Casualty Co	7	15	7	8	6	11	10	11	10	25	9	7	126
Maryland Casualty Co	13	14		13		25	12	6	6	13	20	30	152
Globe Indemnity Co	1	2			1	2	5		6		1		18
Travelers Indemnity Co.	6	21	11	9	3	8	10	3	7	1	14	11	104
Royal Indemnity Co	1					3	8	1		1			14
Ocean Accident Co		3	2			5	2	$^{2}$		2	13	1	30
Total	108	102	71	86	64	111	102	64	57	80	93	126	1064

REPORT OF BOILER INSPECTOR FOR DISTRICT OF MARYLAND FOR YEAR 1917,

Owner of Plant.	Joseph Goldman.	Von Rinteln Coal Co.	Mr. Bruck.	Charles Hemmeter.	Wertheimer Bros.	Young's Bakery.	Carl Spoerer & Sons.	John Velton.	Oscar Scherr.	Armacost, Contractor.	Oscar Scherr.	Central Dairy.	American Bridge Co.	James Doyle.	A. Creutzer.	Martin Horn.	Chenoweth, Dyer.	Butcher & Williams.	Graft & Sons.	A. Boyle.	Frederick Schlipper.	Henry Ashauer.	M. A. Manning.	Mayor and City Council.	Schlutter-Jastrow.	Phillips Bros.
Amount Paid for Inspection.	\$5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	7.50	5.00	5.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	5.00	2.00
Pressure Allowed.	30	90	40	40	20	50	40	40	75	90	75	80	150	40	102	80	40	80	80	150	20	09	09	20	80	20
Condition of Boiler at Time of Inspection.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	New.	Good.	Good.
Location.	108 Eden St.	2113 Eastern Ave.	112 S. Eden St.	419 Saratoga St.	1807 E. Preston St.	750 Columbia St.	901 S. Carey St.	500 W. Cross St.	1419 E. Lexington St.	2000 W. Fayette St.	1419 E. Lexington St.	403 N. Central Ave.	Locust Point.	2100 Madison Ave.	924 S. Charles St.	2208 Harford Ave.	551 W. German St.	Fort McHenry.	Belair Road.	Wolfe St. and North Ave.	1025 Ridgely St.	2334 Vonderhorst Lane.	803 Clinton St.	Clifton Park.	1410 Thames St.	609 Caroline St.
No. of Cer- Boiler., tificate.	6	20	10	21	11	55	23	24	12	25	13	14	56	27	15	16	28	53	17	18	30	19	31	21	32	22
No. of Boiler.	1	-	-	-	21	-	_	_	_	-			_	_	_	_		_	_			_	-	_	-	-
Date.	Jan. 8	Feb. 19	Feb. 14	March 10	March 13	March 27	March 27	March 29			April 15			April 22			April 30	May 7	May 8		May 22		June 13	June 14	June 18	June 27

Regatta Manufacturing Co.	Isaac Greenberg.	Harry A. Brown.	Piedmont Iron Works.	C. C. Lang Pickling Co.	August Kuhl.	Hallen Manufacturing Co.	Peil Construction Co.	Stevenson & Co.	J. H. Henshen.	Up-to-Date Laundry.	Samuels & Co.	Hub Clothing Co.	Hub Clothing Co.	K. Katz & Sons.	Max Swimmer.	Mother Deaconess Home.	D. E. Bruner Dairy.	Logan B. Dyke.	J. Henry Miller.	C. Foos.	Kunkle Wagon Works.	Charles Zies & Sons, Jan. 1, 1918.	Sherwood Canning Co.	
5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	5.00	90.6	00.6	12.50	00.5	5.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	\$20.00	\$307.00
1 80	40	06	08	30	40	25	100	08	20	100	09	02	02	09	09	20	7.5	06	125	40	40	22	:	
Good.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	New.	. Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	
Bayard and Carroll Sts.	409 S. Caroline St.	21 Henrietta St.	Ridgely and West Sts.	26 Williamson St.	1218 N. Fremont Ave.	Central Ave. and Bank St.	2549 Edmondson Ave.	601 S. Caroline St.	1019 Plum Alley.	2206 Frederick Ave.	719 W. Lombard St.	Charles and Baltimore Sts.	Charles and Baltimore Sts.	213 E. Baltimore St.	414 E. Fayette St.	2500 W. North Ave.	3103 Westwood Ave.	Poole Engineering Co.	Annapolis, Md.	36 McPhail St.	13 Lee St.	314 S. Fremont St.	No Certificate Given. Sherwood, Talbot Co., Md.	Total 50
::	20	34	35	23	36	37	24	38	22	56	27	39	40	41	28	42	43	4.1	45	46	47	48	:	
. –	-	-	_		_	-	_	-	_	-	-	-	¢1		_	_		-	-		г		162	
82	က	20	23	_	9	15	17	29	-	13	13	ಯ	ಣ	က	53	18	21	27	30	<u>-</u>	<u></u>	6.3 6.5	13	
June	July	July	July	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	June	

#### Strikes and Lockouts.

There were 16 strikes and 1 threatened strike during the year 1917, of which 7 were successful by having their demands agreed to, 2 were partly successful, 1 remained unsettled on December 31 and 6 were unsuccessful. Of the 17 labor disputes only 4 were of any importance, as the other 13 were demands made for increased pay to meet the increased cost of living and were met without much trouble and any assistance from this Bureau. The most important of the four larger strikes was the stevedore strike, which occurred on Wednesday, January 10, 1917, when 150 stevedores went on a strike because they claimed that 50 non-union men were employed to assist in unloading ships at the Western Maryland Railway Company at Port Covington. After they struck they decided to ask for an increase of 10 cents per hour.

The trouble continued, with considerable rioting, until March 1, when the contract between the International Longshoremen's Association and the shipping interests terminated. They threatened to add 2000 dockmen to those already on a strike, which would have effected a complete tie-up. Concessions by the employers were made and an agreement entered into for another year, agreeing to an increase of 7 per cent, over the old scale and also to arbitrate any future disputes, during that period work to continue uninterruptedly pending arbitration. The members of the Industrial Workers of the World were not included in the new scale of wages, consequently they remained on a strike.

This strike was followed upon March 24 by another strike of 100 freight handlers at the Pennsylvania Railroad terminal at Canton, which practically tied up all the shipping in

that locality.

The following day about 150 men employed in handling freight for the Western Maryland Railway at Port Covington joined the ranks of the Pennsylvania Railroad strikers, and, in addition to these, 1400 marine transport workers went on a strike, which practically made a complete tie-up in the loading of all ships docked along the north shore of the harbor for nearly two miles. Arrangements were finally made whereby all those who were on a strike returned to work, except members of the I. W. W., who remained out.

The next strike in importance was the strike of about 400 bakers, which affected all the big baking firms in Baltimore

city.

The men asked for a shorter workday, increased pay and recognition of the union.

It was rumored that the strike was instigated by enemy aliens, and two Germans and one Austrian were arrested for throwing glass bombs containing ill-smelling liquid through the windows of bakeries in East Baltimore.

The strike finally resulted in the employers agreeing to an increase in pay and less hours per day.

The other important strike was the strike of over 300 machinists, helpers and apprentices employed by the Western, Maryland Railroad in their shops at Hagerstown, and which occurred on March 20. The trouble arose, it was stated, over two helpers being promoted to the status of machinists in violation of an agreement. Local machinists who were members of the International Association of Machinists, it is stated, received orders to walk out. These were joined by the blacksmiths, boilermakers and sheet-metal workers three days later, making a total of about 600 men on a strike, which extended to shops at Ridgely, Hanover and Union Bridge.

These conditions continued until June 4, when the men returned to work on terms satisfactory to the men.

The following is a list of all strikes in detail in the order in which they occurred:

# STRIKE AT SHIPYARD OF WILLIAM E. WOODALL & CO. AND THE COASTWISE SHIPBUILDING COMPANY.

The strike which started on Monday, January 8, at the shippard of William E. Woodall & Co. and the Coastwise Shipbuilding Company's plant came to a speedy end on the following Wednesday.

The men at the Woodall yard, who walked out to fight for an eight-hour day and an increase in wages from \$3.75 to \$4 per day, returned to work without getting either, and the carpenters who quit at the Coastwise Shipbuilding Company because two of their fellow-workmen had been discharged returned to work and apologized to the officials for their conduct. The remaining ones returned to work the next morning, Thursday, when the plant opened.

There were about 140 men employed at both plants, but only 20 or 30 men quit work.

#### STRIKE AT DAVID CAPLAN & SONS.

On January 13 the seven men and two women employed by David Caplan & Sons, 5-7 West German street, manufacturers of skirts and suits, went on a strike because of a disagreement in the prices to be paid for new styles of skirts to be made for the firm.

The strike resulted in a general fight on the street, when the strikers attacked the strike-breakers, and several arrests were made. A representative of this Bureau called on the firm and offered the services of the Bureau as mediator, when informed that the strikers' places were tilled by other hands who went to work at the prices fixed by the arbitrators, which the strikers refused to accept.

#### STRIKE OF THE F. & N. WAIST COMPANY.

On January 22, Mr. Hiram J. Weiskopf, attorney for the F. & N. Waist Company, located at Baltimore street and Market space, called the Bureau on the phone and made an appointment to call on Mr. Fox at 4.30 P. M. in reference to a strike at the above factory, which occurred Friday, January 19.

He was accompanied by a member of the firm and their foreman, who stated that out of 60 female employes all were out but 10.

Those who went out were members of the Federation of Labor and those who remained at work were not members of any union and refused to join.

The slight increase in wages asked for had been adjusted, and the only trouble that seemed to exist was the refusal of those who remained at work to join the union. The number of middy blouse and shirtwaist factories in Baltimore city was about 25.

After hearing the firm's side of the trouble, Mr. Fox called on Lillian Heaffley of the American Federation of Labor, who represented the strikers, who stated that there was no disagreement about wages, the only difference between them was the employment of non-union hands, and that those who were out would not return to work unless those who remained at work joined the union or were discharged. Mr. Fox visited the factory and found about 15 hands at work, several of them being among the number who originally struck but had returned to work, and it was stated by the foreman that others were anxious to return. A meeting was held, which was represented by both sides to the controversy,

in hopes an agreement could be reached whereby those in the strike would return to work, but without success.

Those who were out gradually returned to work from time to time under the old conditions, and matters finally adjusted themselves without any advantage being gained by the strikers.

#### STEVEDORE STRIKE.

Because they said about 50 non-union men were employed to assist in unloading ships at the iron-ore pier of the Western Maryland Railway Company at Port Covington, 150 stevedores went on a strike on Wednesday, January 10.

A number of meetings were held by the longshoremen and stevedores and it was tentatively agreed by some of the locals to ask for an increase of 10 cents per hour, while other locals decided upon a flat rate for all cargo-handlers, except grain trimmers, of 42 cents per hour.

The wharfmen or truckmen were receiving  $27\frac{1}{2}$  cents an hour, the holdmen 30 cents per hour and the winchmen or deckmen  $32\frac{1}{2}$  cents. All grades receive 5 cents an hour additional for overtime and holidays.

The grain trimmers, the autocrats of the cargo-handlers, receive 40 cents per hour for trimming and bagging corn, 50 cents for handling wheat and 60 cents an hour for oats.

For work at night and on holidays or Sundays the trimmers get \$1 per hour. This is a flat rate and applies to corn and wheat as well as oats, which is the commodity most difficult to handle. Four thousand two hundred of the 6000 of these shipworkers will be affected by the new rates.

International workers of the longshoremen came to the city to look after the interest of their members, and several meetings were the result.

A secondary reason for the proposed demands was the expiration of the working agreement made February 1 by the longshoremen and the operators, the Terminal Shipping Company, Robert Ramsay, Company, Atlantic Transport Company, Overseas Shipping Company, Smith Bros. and other employers.

Despite concessions which the shipping agents and brokers were willing to make to the longshoremen, the freight handlers affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, who claimed to control 75 per cent, of all the stevedores, declared their intention to go on a strike. This resulted in a fight between the two labor organizations for complete con-

trol, similar to that of a few months ago in the garment workers' strike.

The trouble continued until March 1, the date of the termination of their agreement, when 2000 dockmen threatened to strike, and about 20 ships in the harbor would have been halted in the loading and discharging of their cargoes and result in making the most effective tie-up of the port's activity since the strike of five years ago and affecting every worker, whether Federation of Labor men or Industrial Workers of the World. Concessions by employers resulted in an eleventh-hour abandonment of their intention to call the strike, and the workers were granted their demands of 40 cents per hour for men on deck, 37½ cents for men in the hold and 35 cents for those on the pier, with time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays, which is equivalent to an increase of 7 cents over old scale.

"In addition to the contract for the new rate of wages for the ensuing year, an agreement was also entered into whereby both parties to the controversy agreed to arbitrate all future disputes, grievances or controversies arising under the same, and that they shall be settled by representatives of both

parties.

"If it cannot be settled by them, they then shall be submitted to arbitration, one man to represent each of the parties affected, and these two to select a third disinterested party, and the finding of this board shall be final and binding, both to abide thereby, and work to continue uninterruptedly pending arbitration. The matter in dispute to be settled within five days after the occurrence of the same."

After the above agreement had been made, the only men that remained on a strike were those controlled by the Industrial Workers of the World, a great number of whom were negroes, who demanded a 40-cents-an-hour scale during the day, 60 cents at night and 80 cents on Saturday afternoons, holidays and Sundays and that the contract system be abolished.

The first real trouble as the result of the strike of the stevedores occurred at Canton on March 6, when a number of the strikers attacked a policeman who was stationed at the pier to preserve order. This was followed by a riot, during which revolvers, clubs and bricks were used. Additional police came to the assistance of the one assaulted and resulted in the arrest of nine negro members of the I. W. W., who were fined, and the remaining strikers, numbering about 100, fled.

The International Longshoremen's Association decided

that no member of their association should work on the same job with an I. W. W. man, who were not affected by the new scale of wages and did not return to work.

#### STRIKE AT SPEDDEN'S SHIPYARD.

On Monday, February 19, 125 men of the 300 employed at

Spedden's shipyard went on a strike.

The trouble grew out of a demand for 49½-hour week with pay for 54 hours. The men claimed an agreement by the company to make this change had been broken, and in consequence the strikers were asking a flat increase of 10 per cent. for everybody and the 49½-hour week. It was stated by a representative of the strikers that the company had agreed to a 49½-hour week with 54-hour pay in January. On February 14, the date this alleged compromise was to go into effect, only three men received the increase.

The general manager of the company, it was stated, refused to treat with the men as representing a union, as he stated their shop would remain an open shop, as in the past 17 years. The strike was settled, however, by agreement on the following Saturday and the men returned to work.

The loss in wages was \$1.75 to \$3.25 per day for the 125

men on a strike during the time they were out.

#### Maryland & Pennsylvania R. R. Strike.

There was a slight labor trouble on the Maryland & Pennsylvania Railroad on March 1, when nine sections of five men each employed between York, Pa., and Baltimore asked for an increase in wages from \$1.65 to \$2 per day.

There was an agreement reached the next day, when the men returned to work at \$1.80 per day. Bad days, which were formerly allowed for at \$1.65 per day, under the new

arrangement will only be allowed two hours.

#### THREATENED STRIKE OF CLOTHING WORKERS.

All threats of a tie-up of the mail-order clothing industry of Baltimore, employing 2500 workers, were obviated on March 15, the final day allowed under the workers' ultimatum, when 28 firms signed agreements granting the workers' terms.

Only one of the largest firms in the city refused to sign the agreement. This firm employs 250 men. The new terms provide for an eight-hour day and an increase in weekly pay and piecework rates amounting to about 10 per cent. With

the one exception referred to, the signing of the agreement puts the whole clothing industry of the city on an eight-hour basis, while at the same time the workers will receive between 7 and 15 per cent. more pay than under the longer workday.

#### STRIKE OF WESTERN MARYLAND R. R. MACHINISTS.

All work in the Western Maryland Railroad shops in Hagerstown was suspended on March 20, when over 300 machinists, helpers and apprentices walked out because it was claimed an agreement regulating promotions was broken by the officials.

The trouble arose over two helpers being promoted to the status of machinists and put to work on machines with the pay of machinists. According to the agreement, it is said, no one but an apprentice is eligible for promotion.

The machinists, it was stated, were asking an increase of about 4 cents per hour and a proportionate increase for apprentices. They were receiving 38 cents per hour. This was refused, and it is said that in order to provide help young men who had not completed their trades were given machinist positions, with big increase in pay. The local machinists, who are members of the International Association of Machinists, it is stated, received orders to walk out.

These were joined by the boilermakers, blacksmiths and sheet-metal workers, three days later, in sympathy with the machinists and helpers, making about 600 shopmen on a strike.

The only employes remaining on duty were the boiler washers, sweepers and those engaged in minor duties.

On March 25, 50 more machinists, apprentices and helpers employed at the Western Maryland shops at Ridgely, opposite Cumberland, went on a strike in sympathy with the Hagerstown shopmen, and those also employed by the same railroad at Hanover and Union Bridge.

These conditions continued until June 1, when, it is stated, an agreement was reached between representatives of the strikers and railroad officials whereby the men would return to work on the following Monday, June 4, on terms satisfactory to the men.

#### 100 Dockmen Strike.

Freight handlers at the Pennsylvania Railroad Canton terminal went on a strike on March 24, which practically tied up all the pier work in that locality.

The strike was made following a refusal for more pay.

The situation was considered unusually serious, as there were about 200 longshoremen of the Industrial Workers of the World already out in that district. An extra force of railroad detectives, in addition to the county police, were ordered out to prevent any effort the strikers might make to injure the pier property.

The strikers demanded that they be placed on the same basis as the "deckmen" who work on the ships. The deckmen, who are members of the longshoreman's organization, had their pay advanced by the agreement of three weeks ago from 25 to 32½ cents an honr, the freight handlers' rate

being 25 cents an hour.

The following day about 150 members of Local No. 828, International Longshoremen's Association, employed to handle freight for the Western Maryland Railway at Port Covington joined the ranks of the Pennsylvania Railroad strikers. In addition to these about 1400 marine transport workers affiliated with the I. W. W. went on a strike.

They asked an increase of 5 cents per hour for both day

and night work and double pay for work on holidays.

About 250 members of the I. L. A. employed by Helljes Brothers, who had been working at the Pennsylvania piers, communicated with about 150 members of their association employed at Port Covington, and, after taking a vote, decided not to return to work.

This, one of the employers admitted, was practically a complete tie-up in the loading of the large fleet of merchant ships, American and foreign, docked along the north shore of the harbor for nearly two miles.

Three arrests were made following several outbreaks of disorder.

On Tuesday, the 27th, 150 strike-breakers were employed to take the places of those on a strike, which relieved the situation at the Canton piers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, while at Port Covington there remained an almost complete tie-up. Strike-breakers were employed as fast as possible and around the railroads guards were constantly watching the property.

The strike-breakers were taken to and from their work on

scows under the protection of the police.

As a result of trouble between longshoremen at Canton on the 29th a colored member of the I. L. A. received a fractured skull from a pick handle while going to work, and was taken to the hospital.

Those affiliated with the I. D. A. returned to work, while those identified with the I. W. W. remained out.

#### 400 Bakers Strike.

Upward of 400 bakers went out on a strike on Saturday, April 7. All the big baking firms were affected, including Rice Brothers, Vienna Bakery, White's Bakery, J. J. Rokos, City Baking Company, E. H. Koester's and the A. B. C. plants.

The men asked for a shorter workday, increased pay ranging from \$2 to \$4 per week and recognition of the union.

The general demands covered a nine-hour day instead of 10 hours, \$16 and \$20 for bench hands instead of \$14 and \$16, and \$22 and \$24 for oven hands instead of \$18 and \$20.

The walkouts for a time seriously threatened the bread and pastry supplies for scores of lunchrooms, but extra hands were rounded up by many concerns to meet the demands.

At a meeting held at the union headquarters Monday morning it was reported that several of the large steam bakeries had agreed to the demands, but that many of the small ones were holding out.

Three of the strikers, two of whom were Germans by birth and one an Austrian, were arrested on the following Wednesday night for disorderly conduct by smashing windows and assault, and when they were presented for trial the next day were tined \$5 and costs each. It was intimated that they were enemy aliens, and the case was referred to the United States Marshal for investigation to determine whether or not it had been inspired by an enemy alien movement.

There was a shortage in bread rations by the end of the week, when 100 Jewish bakers joined the strikers. In certain sections of the city where there are many small bakeries little or no bread was to be had, and as much as 15 cents was being offered for a loaf of bread.

Bakers were brought from other cities into Baltimore and the places of many of the strikers were filled, but they persisted in their demands.

On Thesday, the 24th, two brothers who were in business for themselves and had refused to join the strikers were set upon by about 15 strikers while they were delivering their bread, their pushcart was upset and they were roughly handled.

A pitched battle between striking bakers and the drivers for two shops that were alleged to be non-union took place on the following morning. One of the drivers was struck over the head with a pipe and the bread in his wagon was confiscated. Another driver was attacked, but made his escape. Warrants were sworn out in both cases, and the offenders were found guilty and fined.

Rumors of ground glass and pink poisons in the bread distributed from bakeries in Northeast Baltimore were solved when the police discovered eight pasteboard boxes of glass balls containing an ill-smelling liquid on two of the strikers who were arrested on disorderly conduct charges. When they were searched at the station house four packages of glass "bombs" were found on each man who was fined.

The strike finally resulted in an agreement being signed whereby the men received an increase of \$4 per week and from one to two hours less per day.

It was reported that one or two of the bakeries refused to sign the agreement, but were willing to conform to the new hours and rate of wages.

#### Parker Hosiery Strike.

The strike of the Parker Hosiery Mills of Frostburg, which occurred the early part of May, was settled after the men being out over four weeks, and the 125 employes returned to work on Monday, June 3.

A compromise in the demand for increased pay and other issues was effected through the offices of the Department of Labor, which sent two special agents there to mediate between officials and the textile union, which the strikers formed under the direction of a national organizer soon after walking out.

The salient features of the agreement adopted were:

First—The company agreed to take back all employes, without discrimination as to their union affiliations, with the understanding that no employe will be compelled to join the union, but may do so if they desire.

Second—The company agrees to recognize a permanent committee of employes called for that purpose.

Third—The company agrees to pay the former wage scale plus the advance and bonus offered after the strike was called, and

Fourth—The company agrees that employes shall be allowed one-half day a month without prejudice to the bonus.

#### STRIKE AT THE COTTON DUCK MILLS.

About 1600 employes at the Mt. Vernon Cotton Duck Mills at Hampden quit work on July 26th and said they would not return until a 25 per cent, increase in wages was granted.

They claimed that wages which they were receiving, and averaging about \$2 per day, was not sufficient, consequently about 1600 out of about 2200 employed walked out. The International Textile Workers of the World, a union of which the employes were members, did not sanction the strike and refused to back it up, according to the statement of a delegate of the union, and who also stated that he thought the demands unreasonable.

The employes held a meeting about two weeks previous to their going out and decided upon a strike, regardless of the

opinion of the union on the matter.

The question was brought before both the officials and the union, but their demands were refused. At a meeting of the strikers on July 31 a committee who had been sent to interview the general manager of the mills reported that the company would grant a 10 per cent. bonus to take effect from July 1, for and during the war.

This offer was rejected tentatively by the strikers, who appointed another committee to ask that the bonus be increased to 15 per cent. The company refused to entertain this proposal, but, it is said, a majority of the strikers returned to their machines at the company's figures.

#### STRIKE AT THE BRICK PLANT AT CURTIS BAY.

Nearly 200 workmen walked out of the American Refractories Company's plant at Curtis Bay on the night of July 31 because the general manager announced that in the future they would be paid every two weeks instead of weekly.

Formerly the concern reserved one day's pay, but by the new arrangement it was announced that six days' pay would

be reserved.

The men were out a day, and when it was explained to them by the manager that they had orders from the main office to pay off every two weeks instead of one so as to conform with the rest of their plants, and also that they did not mind advancing their employes money from time to time if they needed it, they returned to work.

#### STRIKE OF THE CLOTHING WORKERS.

Nearly 1300 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America went on a strike on Wednesday, September 19, who asked for an increase of 10 per cent. in wages.

Their demand was granted by the manufacturers, and the president of the Amalgamated ordered the strikers to return to their jobs on the following Monday.

STRIKE OF APPRENTICES AT SPARROWS POINT.

One hundred apprentice boys employed in the shipbuilding department of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Sparrows Point walked out in a body at 11 o'clock on Thursday, September 27, after they had been told to "consider themselves fired."

The boys had asked for a raise of 5 cents an hour and were told that an answer would be given them in three or four days, and when the time was up they were discharged.

The boys had been receiving 10 cents an hour for the first year, 15 cents for the second year and 20 cents for the third year. It was stated that the company got other boys to take their places.

# STRIKE AT PLANT OF THE S. B. SEXTON STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

One hundred and forty sheet-metal workers quit work at the plant of the S. B. Sexton Stove Manufacturing Company, 500 West Conway street, on Saturday afternoon, November 18, after being refused an increase of 50 cents a day.

The stove mounters, numbering 10 men, went out on Friday following a demand of \$8 for setting up certain types of stoves, while the firm agreed to allow them only \$5.

All the stoves are being made for the Government and of a special type that the men said were harder and take longer to mount than the commercial types. This plant was doing exclusively Government work.

The sheet-metal workers include the riveters, holders-on and helpers, who were receiving \$2.50 per day for nine hours, but decided, after the firm refused their demand, to stay out for \$3 and an eight-hour day.

The company remained firm in their refusal to concede to the demands of the men and secured other help to take the places of those who had gone out.

#### STRIKE OF ELEVATOR OPERATORS AT LEXINGTON BUILDING.

Several hundred persons were delayed in reaching their offices in the Lexington Street Building on the morning of November 20, when 18 elevator operators employed in the building walked out because of the alleged refusal of the company to pay them higher wages.

One of the operators stated that "if the company can get other men to do the same work for the same money they are welcome to do it." According to the operators, they had been getting \$12 a week. They said that during the few weeks previous the staff of elevator men has been short and that no more had been employed. They had, therefore, they declared, been forced to assume the extra work, and when this was done they requested that the extra pay be divided among them. A letter to this effect was sent to the superintendent of the building. The operators declare that no reply to this was received, and a second letter was sent. This, too, was ignored, they say, and then they decided to quit work.

All went down to the building as usual, but none went to work, and as an emergency measure the negro porters in the building were pressed into service, and after half an hour's delay the cars were running more or less regularly.

#### In Labor Circles.

The Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor met at Buffalo on Monday, November 12, 1917.

The meeting was called to order at 10.30 A. M. at the Auditorium.

The delegates and visitors marched to the hall in a body, each carrying an American flag, and led by a band of 100 pieces, through the courtesy of the Musicians' Union of Buffalo.

President Gompers presided and said that, "by authority of the Executive Council, it was his great privilege to extend an invitation to the President of the United States to attend the convention and to address the officers and delegates thereof and to convey a message through the convention to the great mass of the people of our country and to the peoples of all nations of the world who aim to achieve freedom and justice."

He said: "I have the honor to announce to you that the President accepted that invitation and is with us now."

President Wilson was then introduced, and in his address spoke at length on many great problems that are now absorbing the attention of the people of the whole world. The President dwelt particularly upon the relations existing between labor and the Government. "While we are fighting for freedom," said the President, "we must see, among other things, that labor is free." In conclusion the President stated: "I am with you if you are with me, and the only test of being with me is not to think about me personally at all, but merely to think of me as the expression for the time being of the power and dignity and hope of the United States."

At the conclusion of his speech, which was the first time that a President of the United States of America ever addressed a labor convention, 5000 delegates and visitors gave Mr. Wilson three rousing cheers, and he was escorted to the railroad station to return to Washington by a body of 1200 student officers from Fort Niagara, where they formed a cordon about the platform.

Organized labor placed the indelible stamp of its approval on the attitude of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who has been working hand in hand with President Wilson for the purpose of placing the needs of the nation above all other considerations in questions involving the workman's part in a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The meeting adjourned to meet either at Fort Worth, Tex., or Cincinnati in June, 1918.

#### COURT DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOR.

Several important decisions were handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1916 and the early part of 1917. The most noteworthy related to hours of labor. Of chief interest in this field was the Adamson Eight-Hour Law decision, which held that Congress had the power to limit the number of hours to eight for trainmen engaged in interstate commerce, as well as the right compulsorily to arbitrate disputes between the railroads and their employes for the benefit of the public.

Another important decision of this court was that sustaining the Oregon 10-hour day for factory employes, without regard to sex or age. This decision reversed the ruling of the court in 1905, which held unconstitutional the 10-hour law for bakeries of New York State. Thus for the first time the United States Supreme Court recognized the power of a State to enact laws limiting the hours of service of adult males in private employment, as well as those of females and children.

During this period the court also made its first broad decisions in favor of the constitutionality of workmen's compensation laws. A number of the States had formerly passed on such laws, but, in approving those of New York and Washington, the United States Supreme Court gave final assent to this form of legislation. The Washington law, which the court déclared valid, provided for a compulsory State insurance fund and was among the most drastic thus far enacted. The elective law of Iowa was likewise sustained.

An important wage decision was that of declaring the Oregon minimum wage a proper exercise of the police power. This referred to women and minors under 18.

Of interest also during the year were a number of rulings of the courts of last resort of the various States. Much comment in the ranks of labor was caused by the decision of the Massachusetts court declaring unconstitutional an act which undertook to limit the issue of injunctions in labor disputes. The act stated that injunctions should be issued only when property rights were affected and that labor was not property. To this contention the court took direct issue. The Kentucky Court of Appeals, which had declared unconstitu-

tional the Workmen's Compensation Law of 1914, asserted that the enactment of 1916 was valid. The courts of last resort in California, Illinois, Texas and Oregon upheld the constitutionality of such laws. The phrase appearing in workmen's compensation laws, "injury rising out of and in the course of employment," has led to much controversy, as has also the provision in the Federal Liability Law which covers employes only when the employing company is engaged in interstate commerce and when the injured person at the time of his injury is also so engaged. The workmen's compensation decisions in many of the States are most conflicting and indicate how difficult it is to determine whether relief should be sought by compensation or by suits in damages.

#### THE ADAMSON EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Of pre-eminent importance among recent decisions was the case of Wilson vs. New et al. (37 Sup. Ct. Rep. 298, decided Mar. 19, 1917), which declared in favor of the constitutionality of the Adamson Eight-Hour Law. This law, passed in early September, 1916, provided that "eight hours shall, in contracts for labor and services, be deemed a day's work, for the purpose of reckoning the compensation for services of all \* \* \* who are now or may hereafter be actually engaged in any capacity in the operation of trains used for the transportation of persons or property on railroads" in interstate commerce. The second section provided for the appointment of a commission to observe the operation of the act for a period of from six to nine months and to report results to the President. The third section required that until 30 days after the report of the commission the wages should not be reduced below the present rate, while overtime should be paid at a rate not less than the prorata rate for such standard eight-hour workday.

The District Court in Missouri declared the act unconstitutional. The United States Supreme Court reversed the decision of the lower court by a five to four division. Chief Justice White delivered the majority opinion. He contended that the law provides both for an eight-hour standard and a wage scale. The first is permanent, the second temporary, in its operation. The power of Congress to fix hours of employment has been upheld in numerous cases. Many decisions have recognized that the business of common carriers by rail is in a sense public and "that the public interest begets a public right of regulation to the full extent necessary to se-

cure and protect it." The failure of the employers and employes of the railroad to come to an agreement threatened infinite injury to the public interests. In order to protect public interests it was necessary for Congress to step in and deal with this dispute, even to the extent of the provisions of the bill. Previous legislation gave Congress the power to fix rates, regulate bills of lading, tariffs, hours of service, safety appliances, etc. "What purpose would be subserved by all of these regulations if there were no power in government to prevent all service from being destroyed?"

It has been stated that this law interferes with the private right of carrier and employer to make contracts of employment. However, the public right to prevent destruction of commerce is superior to such private rights, for both employer and worker are engaged in a business charged with a public interest. At the same time, both are protected against confiscation and against every act of arbitrary power.

The court then considered the constitutional objections on the ground that it exempted from its operation certain short line and electric railroads; that it failed to deal with all railway employes; that it violated the constitutional provision regarding due process of law, and that it was unworkable. The court concluded that the act could not be considered void on any of these grounds. Justice McKenna, in a concurring opinion, held that the law related chiefly to hours of labor. Several judges rendered minority opinions, claiming that the statute took away property without due process of law; that the regulation of wages had nothing to do with the power to regulate interstate commerce, etc.

#### THE OREGON TEN-HOUR LAW.

Of prime social importance also was the decision upholding the Oregon Ten-Hour Law (Bunting vs. Oregon, decided April 9, 1917). This law fixed the hours of labor at 10 hours in "any mill, factory or manufacturing establishment" in the State. Certain provision was made for emergency, and not to exceed three hours a day overtime was allowed, for which payment was to be made at the rate of time and one-half of the regular wage.

The law was attacked on the ground that it was a wage and not a health provision and that it took away property without due process of law. Justice McKenna, in delivering the opinion, declared that the purpose of the legislation had to be considered. The fact that excess payment was demanded for overtime did not make it a wage law. Such pro-

vision merely exacted a penalty and helped in the enforcement of the law. The act was within the admitted power of government. No facts were presented to indicate that it was not necessary as a health measure, and the fact that certain other countries employed workers for less than 10 hours a day and that a 10-hour day was sanctioned by custom in local industries indicated that the act was not unreasonable or arbitrary. Nor could it be considered discriminatory as against mills, etc. No reference was made to other decisions nor to the Ten-Hour Bakery Law of New York, held unconstitutional by the same court in 1905.

#### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

As has been stated, the first decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States upholding the constitutionality of workmen's compensation laws were handed down during the past year.

A refreshing contrast is evidenced in these decisions over those of years ago which were wont to proclaim the sanctity of the common law principles of contributory negligence, fellow-servant rule and assumption of risks.

The decision dealing with the constitutionality of the New York Compensation Law was handed down on March 6, 1917, in the case of the New York Central Railroad Company vs. White (37 Sup. Ct. Rep. 247). Chief objection brought to the statute was, as usual, that it would deprive the plaintiff of its property without due process of law, and would deny to it the equal protection of the laws. Sarah White, the widow of a watchman who was killed while guarding tools and material for use in the building of a railroad station and tracks on an interstate railroad, was the plaintiff. The court decided that the statute was not invalidated by the fact that it modified the common law conception of negligence. "Negligence is merely the disregard of some duty imposed by law," and its nature and extent may be modified by legislation. The Legislature has also the power to make departures from other common law defenses.

It also maintained that an accident to the worker "may be charged to the expense of operation as truly as the cost of repairing broken machinery." Inasmuch as the legislation relieves the employer of his responsibility measured by the common law standard, it is justifiable that he shall be required to contribute a reasonable amount for the loss of earning power of the employe incurred in a common enterprise, irrespective of the question of negligence. Nor is it

unreasonable that the employe should be relieved of the extremely difficult task of proving negligence on the part of the employer. Even if the law did impose liability without fault,

such imposition is not a novelty in the law.

The court then considered the question as to whether the provision for compulsory compensation amounted to a deprivation of an employer's property without due process of law. The loss from accident, it was stated, must fall somewhere. "It results from something done in the course of an operation from which the employer expects to derive a profit." In excluding the question of fault the act looks to the remote cause—the employment itself. "For this both parties are responsible, since they voluntarily engage in it as co-adventurers, with personal injury to the employe as a probable and foreseen result." It could not be said that any form of compensation was reasonable. However, no criticism is made regarding the scheme suggested in the statute.

Nor does this statute strike at freedom of contract. It does measurably limit freedom to agree respecting the terms of employment, but, nevertheless, it constitutes a reasonable exercise of the police power of the State, for it directly affects the common welfare. "One of the grounds of its concern with the continued life and earning power of the individual is its interest in the prevention of pauperism, with its concomitants of vice and crime." The provisions of the act are, furthermore, ample enough to afford the notice and opportunity to be heard required by the Fourteenth Amendment. Nor does the exclusion of farm laborers and domestic servants constitute an arbitrary classification.

An even more drastic compensation law—one involving a compulsory State insurance fund—was also declared constitutional by a five to four decision (Mountain Timner Co. vs. Washington, 37 Sup. Ct. Rep. 260; decision handed down

Mar. 6, 1917).

The statute abolished private right of action for employes in the hazardous industries (and in any other industry at the option of the employer and employes) and substituted a system of compensations to workmen and their dependents out of a public fund established and maintained by employers in proportion to the hazard of each class of occupations. The chief points at issue were whether the object of the legislation was of public interest, the charges imposed reasonable or the burden fairly distributed.

In declaring that the question of the welfare of those injured in the battles of industry is a matter of public concern

the justice drew an interesting analogy between the soldiers of war and the soldiers of peaceful industry. He said, in part:

A familiar exercise of State power is the grant of pensions to disabled soldiers and to the widows and dependents of those killed in war. Such legislation usually is jutified as fulfilling a moral obligation or as tending to encourage the performance of the public duty of defense. But is the State powerless to compensate, with pensions, otherwise, those who are disabled, or the dependents of those whose lives are lost in the industrial occupations that are as necessary to develop the resources and add to the wealth and prosperity of the State? A machine as well as a bullet may produce a wound, and the disabling effect may be the same. In a recent case, the Supreme Court of Washington said: "Under our statutes the workman is the soldier of organized industry, accepting a kind of pension in exchange of absolute insurance on his master's premises.' It is said that the compensation or pension under this law is not confined to those who are left without means of support. This is true. But is the State powerless to succor the wounded except they be reduced to the last extremity? Is it debarred from compensating an injured man until his last resources are first exhausted? This would be to discriminate against the thrifty and in favor of the improvident. The power and discretion of the State are not thus circumscribed by the fourteenth amendment.

The court quickly disposed of the question of reasonableness and of fair distribution of burdens and defended the system of occupation taxes devised by the bill as well as the provisions preventing deductions from wages to pay for the contribution exacted from the employer.

The third compensation law upheld by the Supreme Court was the Iowa case (Hawkins vs. Bleakly, 37 Sup. Ct. Rep. 255, decision handed down March 6, 1917). This elective law specified that employes could elect to ignore this law and prosecute their case under the common law, but that such election was not open to employers. The plaintiffs argued that this provision denied to them the equal protection of the law vouchsafed by the Constitution. The court denied this and sustained the constitutionality of the statute.

#### MINIMUM WAGE DECISION.

The deadlock of the court in the minimum wage decision (Settler vs. O'Hara; Simpson vs. O'Hara, 37 Sup. Ct., April 9, 1917) left undisturbed the decision of the Supreme Court of Oregon, which declared the minimum wage law of that State constitutional. The law provided for the establishment of an industrial welfare commission with authority to establish minimum wages for women and minors, the latter term

including persons of both sexes under the age of 18. The act contained a statement to the effect that its object was to assist in the health and morals of those affected. The State court held that every argument in favor of laws dealing with hours of employment applied with equal force to the constitutionality of the minimum wage law. In reply to the allegation that the act abridged the privileges and immunities of citizens in contravention of the Fourteenth Amendment, the court stated that "employment for such hours and at such wages as would reasonably seem to be detrimental to the health or welfare of the community is not a privilege or immunity of any citizen." Justice Brandeis, who assisted in the preparation of the brief before his elevation to the bench, took no part in the decision.

#### Injunctions.

An important decision of a State court resulting in the overthrow of a law limiting the use of injunctions in labor disputes was made in the case of Bogni et al. vs. Perotti et al. (112 N. W. 853, decided May 19, 1916) by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. In this case plaintiffs, members of a local of the l. W. W., secured an injunction against a local hod carriers' union affiliated with the A. F. of L. on the ground that the latter threatened to have the members of the l. W. W. discharged from their employment if they did not leave their organization and join the hod carriers' union; further, that the defendants had "intimidated certain owners of property not to employ plaintiffs by threats of sympathetic strikes and otherwise."

The defendants justified their action under the statute on injunctions which held that no injunctions should issue except to prevent irreparable injury to property or to a property right, and further specified that the right to make contracts of employment or to do work as a laborer or employe was not a property, but a personal right. The court held that the right to labor was property and that to decide otherwise was to deprive a laborer of a remedy open freely to other kinds of property, and thus to deprive him of equal protection of the laws. The statute was therefore held invalid.

#### RESTRAINT OF COMMERCE.

Another case involving labor organizations was that of Dowd vs. United Mine Workers of America, decided by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals (235 Fed. Rep. 1). In this case eight coal companies brought an action for damages against 27 locals of the United Mine Workers on the ground of unlawful combination in restraint of interstate commerce and trade. The complaint alleged actual interference with and destruction of cars of common carriers to be used in interstate commerce for the transportation of coal. It was filed September 1, 1914, prior to the passage of the Clayton Amendment of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. Defendants contended that they were unincorporated organizations and not associations within the meaning of the law. The court decided, however, that they came within the purview of the law and overruled the demurrer.

In other decisions relating to labor organizations, unions were declared guilty of restraining trade and commerce with foreign nations (U. S. vs. Rintelen), were made liable to damages resulting from violence occurring in a strike for a closed shop and from libelous and malicious statements, while members of unions were adjudged in contempt of court for violating an injunction which was too broad in its terms, but for the modification of which no steps had been taken.

#### FACTORY REGULATIONS.

Several decisions of note were made during the year in the realm of factory regulations. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York State declared (in Pease and Elliman) that the agent in charge of a building for collecting rent and making minor repairs should be held responsible under the law for the installation of such fire escapes as are required. In People vs. Diamond the same law was held to support indictments for manslaughter against both the owner and the agent, whose death had followed a disregard of the law forbidding workroom doors in a factory to be locked during working hours. A Missouri statute was upheld which required foundries to provide suitable dressing rooms, etc., though the foundries had been singled out among the industries.

In regard to railroad regulations, the Supreme Court held that the Federal Safety Appliance Law applied to electric cars operated in part as street railway and in part as an interurban interstate line.

#### EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE.

A number of significant cases were decided under the general heading of "Employer and Employe." Dealing with the status of seamen, one court declared that the Federal Statute

of 1915 prohibited their imprisonment for desertion and that the Virginia laws under which the men were held were repugnant to the Federal legislation. Another court held the master of the ship guilty of negligence for permitting the escape of an officer who had assaulted a seaman. In a third case a sailor recovered damages against the vessel because of failure of its officer to call a physician with sufficient promptness.

In a breach of contract case an employe engaged in general commercial work was discharged before the expiration of his time. The court held that the jury and not the employer was the judge as to whether employer should be satisfied with the services of the worker. Another court, dealing with the case of a workman discharged before the end of his term of service, decided that such employe could recover for the entire unexpired term, even though he was ill a portion of the Still another court, dealing with breach of contract involving an employe of a board of education, took the position that "insubordination" and "malicious accusations" constituted a sufficient cause for discharge. A breach of contract was also spelled out when an employer imposed on a worker duties not contemplated at the time of employment. Of interest to "labor agitators" is the case when an employe was given a clearance card which stated that he was discharged because he was an agitator. The court held that the worker could not recover damages because, in the opinion of the court, no special damages were shown and the declaration of the agitator was not libelous per se.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Besides the decision on the minimum wage, numerous other wage decisions were handed down. Statutes requiring weekly and semi-monthly payments and payment to be made on discharge were held constitutional. Coupon books to be redeemed at company stores were pronounced transferable. A specific lien—such, for instance, as a debt secured by a mortgage—was held to have preference over wage debts under the New York and Federal laws. The constitutionality of a California statute was upheld which required contractors to give bonds to cover debts for wages and materials.

Under the employing of aliens a Massachusetts law was upheld which directed preference to citizen labor on public works. A Missouri law was also upheld which permitted workers employed on election day in parts of the State in

which they did not reside to cast their vote at their tem-

porary stopping place.

Numerous other decisions were handed down regarding employer's liability, employment agencies, relief associations, Sunday labor, etc. On the whole, the decisions were of a much more liberal cast than those of a few years ago.

HARRY W. LAIDLER, PH.D.

The following is a list of the local labor unions, with the names and addresses of the secretaries and the prevailing rate of wages paid by the different crafts, with the exception of some from whom we have been unable to secure the information:

# OFFICIAL ROSTER AND SECRETARIES—BALTIMORE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Bakers Union, No. 209—H. Hurwitz (Secretary), 914 E. Lombard street. First hands or oven workers, \$24 to \$26 per week. Second hands, \$21 to \$23 per week. An agreement that nine hours shall contain more than four buckets of water, when they formerly mixed six and seven buckets in a dough, which was injurious to health.

Bakers and Confectioneries Union, No. 67—John Lehr, 417 North

Streeper street.

Barbers, Jour. Inter., No. 241—G. W. Sanders, 800 East 41st street. Bartenders' Union, No. 532—J. Russell Chenowith (Secretary), 509 E. Baltimore street. Standard wage scale \$15.00 per week with board, or \$18 to \$20 without board.

Beer Bottlers' Union, No. 258—Chas. Jolly. 2325 East Federal street. Laborers and floormen, \$15.00 per week; packers, \$16.00; machine hands, \$16.50; feller hands, \$17.00. Eight-hour day, overtime

35 cents per hour.

Beer Drivers Local, No. 173—John A. Banz (Secretary), 1122 Harford avenue. Regular road drivers not under \$21 per week; chauffeurs, \$21; stable bosses, \$21; feedmen, \$21; shipping drivers, \$19; extra drivers, \$19; stablemen, \$18; watchmen, \$17; yardmen, \$17; bottle drivers, \$17. Three cents per box containing 24 empty bottles returned, and one cent per empty box returned.

Billposters' and Billers' Alliance, No. 36—Edward F. Raysinger (Secretary), 1822 N. Rutland avenue, A sliding scale which runs

from \$12 to \$25 per week of 6 days.

Bindery Women, No. 123—Miss Lily Phelps (Secretary), 2225 W. Fayette street.

Brotherhod of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 193—William Maher, 524 Conway street.

Bookbinders' Local, No. 44—C. M. Kinker, 2807 Frederick avenue.

Bottle, Cap, Cork and Stopper Workers, No. 10875—Robt, H. Beditel (Secretary), 606 East 28th street. Two dollars and twenty-five cents for an 8-hour day; 281/se per hour. All overtime, 423/16c; holidays, 561/4c.

Brew Workers, No. 8—John Riegger, 228 S. Third street.

Brewery Engineers and Firemen, No. 177-O. H. Smith (Secre-

tary), 1724 Collington avenue. Chief engineer, \$26; engineer, \$23; tiremen, \$19.50; oilers, \$19.50.

Boiler Makers Brotherhood and Ship Builders, No. 35—George W. Baldwin, 823 N. Gay street.

Butcher Workmen, No. 90—C. Prediger, 321 Harrison lane.

Carpenters Local, No. 101—George Rollman, 1439 E. Eager street.

Carpenters Local, No. 318—Wm. E. Roberts, 2426 E. Biddle street. Cigar Makers Union, No. 1—Gus Mechau, 6 S. Paca street.

Clothing Cutters and Trimmers, No. 15—Frank Hoffman, 2404 Harlem avenue, or 702 Emerson Tower.

Coat Makers Union, No. 36—Samuel Rudow, 4 S. Central avenue. Letter returned.

Chauffeurs Local Union, No. 459—Benj. F. Robinson, 316 S. Chapel street.

Coopers International Union, No. 32.

Coppersmiths, No. 80—Henry Nieberding, 530 N. Decker avenue.

Crown, Cork and Seal Operators, No. 14204—Miss Belle Clarke, 804 Munsey Bldg.

Cutters Local Union, No. 110, International Ladies' Garments

Workers-H. Levin, 1039 N. Broadway.

Dock Builders and Pile Drivers Local Union, No. 1908—Joseph L. Flaherty (Secretary), 3214 Fait avenue. Fifty cents per hour for an eight-hour day, with time and half for overtime and double for holidays and Sundays.

Elevator Construction, No. 7—L. O. Dorsey, 2411 W. North avenue. Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood, No. 28—J. A. Iluf (Rec. Secretary), 2406 W. Lanvale street, Wiremen, \$5 per day for eight-hour day. Double time for all overtime.

Eastern & Gulf Sailors' Association—A. Kile, 804 S. Broadway.

Federal Employees Union, No. 21—George W. Rhéin (Secretary), 7 S. Gay street. Charwomen, \$30 per month; lighthouse keepers, \$25 to \$100; janitors and laborers, \$50 to \$60 per month; steamboat engineers and inspectors, \$1800 per year; custom-house inspectors, \$4 per day and up; typewriters, stenographers, deputy collectors and messengers from \$60 per month to \$2500 per year.

Flint Glass Workers, No. 90—Roland Bennett (Cor. Secretary), 1215 N. Bradford street, Baltimore, Md. Press department, \$28 per week; mould makers, \$26 per week; glass cutting, \$20 per week.

Glass Bottle Blowers, No. 9—Jess Branin, 307 Maryland avenue, Westport, Md.

Glass Bottle Packers Branch, No. 30—Timothy McAuliffe, 21 S.

Garrison Iane.

Granite Cutters—Robert Oliver (Fin. Secretary), 613 N. West street. Four dollars per day of eight hours and five hours on Saturday for indoor work or under shed, and \$4.50 for all outdoor work. Have asked for \$5 per day, to take effect May 1, 1918.

Hair Spinners Prot., No. 12353—Jos. A. Wieber (Secretary), 3704 Old Frederick road. Three dollars and twenty-five cents per day of nine hours and five hours on Saturdays, overtime, time and a half.

Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbestos Workers, No. 11— C. L. Henkers (Rec. Secretary), 2303 Ashland avenue. Asbestos mechanics, \$5 per eight-hour day, and helpers \$3 for same.

Hoisting and Portable Engineers-Harry Hanf, 1101 N. Appleton

street.

Horseshoers Journeymen, No. 2—James J. Magee (President), 222

S. Fremont street. Four dollars for nine-hour day, and eight hours Saturdays, except June, July and August and then six hours.

Iron Moulders, No. 19—C. M. Enterline, 4006 Roland avenue.

Iron Moulders, Stove Union, No. 24—Fred, Detzel, 2132 Orleans street,

Lithographers Inter. Prot. and Benf. Association, No. 18—Edward W. Bartling, 701 Edmondson avenue.

Longshoremens Association, No. 828—W. Zeidler, 1454 William street. Operators, \$32,50 per week; firemen, \$20; deckhands, \$17; trimmers, 50c per hour day work, 72c night work. Operators, firemen and deckhands also receive pay for overtime as follows: 75c per hour for operators, 50c for firemen, 40c for deckhands.

Longshoremens Association, No. 829—Joe Wisniewski (President), 1734 Aliceanna street. Winchmen, deckmen and leaders, 45c per hour; holdmen, 42½c.; truckmen, 40c. per hour. Prevailing wages to

March 1, 1918.

Longshoremens Association, No. 876—J. O. James (Treasurer), 523 Somerset street; Wm. P. Willliams (President), 8 Kaufman court. Winchmen, deckmen and leaders, 45e per hour; holdmen, 42½e; truckmen, 40c per hour. Prevailing rate of wages to March 1, 1918.

Longshoremens Association, No. 858—P. J. Cockrell (President), 1734 Aliceanna street. Winchmen, deckmen and leaders, 45c per hour; holdmen, 42½c; truckmen, 40c per hour. Prevailing wages to March 1, 1918.

Longshoremen Association, No. 921—August Klemick (President). 1355 Andre street. Winchmen, deckmen and leaders, 45c per hour; holdmen, 42½c; truckmen, 40e per hour. Prevailing wages to March 1, 1918.

Longshoremens Association, No. 921—August Klemick (President), 1503 E. Fort avenue. Winchmen, deckmen and leaders, 45c per hour; holdmen, 42½c; truckmen, 40c per hour. Prevailing wages to March 1, 1918.

Longshoremens Local Union, No. 922—James Filipowicz, 2137 Cambridge street.

Ladies Garment Workers, No. 4, International—D. Cohen, 1000 E. Baltimore street.

Machinists, No. 186-J. E. Latham, 3609 Chestnut avenue.

Machinists, No. 486—Jacob Eyer, 34 Leeds avenue, Station 8.

Machinists Local Union, No. 405—George M. Henderson, 810 E. North avenue.

Maintenance of Way Emp., No. 296—John N. Keene, 3370 Hickory avenue.

Marine and Railroad Pipe Fitters and Helpers, No. 680, W. A.—C. H. Manning (Treasurer) 2132 Walbrook avenue. Pipe fitters, 43 to 53e per hour; helpers, 28 to 36c.

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—August Kile, 804 S. Broadway. Able seamen, \$60 per month; boatswains, \$70 per month; carpenters, \$75 per month. At rate of 40c per hour for ship work. At rate of 50c per hour for working cargo. Firemen, \$60 per month; oilers and water tenders, \$65; pumpmen, \$70; second pumpmen, \$65; coal passers, \$50; wipers, \$50. An additioal 50 per cet. bonus on vessels bound to European war zone. Steward, \$90 per month; cook, \$80; second cook, \$65. An additional 50 per cent. bonus on vessels bound to European war zone. One hundred dollars compensation for loss of effects on vessels bound to European war zone through Act of War.

Master Mates and Pilots Rescue Harbor, No. 14, American Association—Robert S. Lavender, 3038 Guilford avenue, Masters of small tugs in harbor are receiving \$26,40 per week; mates receive \$16 per week, for single crew boats, without board. Masters of the B. C. & A and M. D. & V. lines are mostly gettting \$145 per month; mates, \$95 per month; second mates, \$75 per month; licensed quartermasters, \$42.50 per month with board. Masters of Bay Line steamers receive \$180 per month; mates, \$100; second mates, \$75, with board. Masters of ocean and coastwise tugs receive \$200 per month, mates, \$150; second mates, \$105. A war bonus of 25 per cent, is added to above pay.

Metal Polishers, Buffers and Brass Workers International Union—Adam A. Reed (Secretary), 1025 N. Caroline street. Three dollars and sixty cents for eight-hour day, or about 45c per hour. Piece workers make from \$6 to \$7 per day for eight and nine-hour days.

Moving Picture Operators Prot, Union, No. 181—G. Kingston Howard (Business Manager), Gayety Theater; James C. Whalen (Secretary), 2620 Harford avenue, city. Operators are paid from \$14 to \$22 per week, ranging from five to ten hours for six days, Sundays double time, entertainments by churches, lodges, etc., \$3 for five hours or less, \$1 extra for setting up or taking down; carrying reels one way \$1.50 per week and \$2.50 both ways.

Musical Union, No. 40—Henry Klausner (Treasurer), 235 N. Kenwood avenue; R. M. Packard (Recording Secretary), 1808 N. Chase street. Wage scale from \$2.50 to \$6 per man; leader, \$1 to \$5

additional.

Painters and Decorators Union, No. 1—John Thomas (Business Agent), 502 E. Fayette street.

Pantsmakers, No. 114, W. G. W. of A.—Miss Anna Mayer, 1803 E. Lombard street.

Paper Bag Workers Union—Miss Stella McGrugan, 1214 N. Montford avenue. Piece work from 70c for plain paper bags to \$1.65 for lined work. Girls average about \$10.00 per week.

Postoffice Clerks, National Federation—J. Albert Schneider, 805

W. Lexington street.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 295—Joseph T. Sheppard (Rec. Secretary), 655 W. Conway street. Forty-five cents per hour for eight-hour day. Piece work, \$28 to \$30 per week.

Pattern Makers Association-Leigh Beaird (Secretary), 60 to

671/2c per hour for eight and nine-hour day.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 2—Harry J. Snitzer (Fin. Secretary-Treasurer), 1217 N. Milton avenue. Scale of wages for all branches of the trade is \$28 per week for daywork in commercial houses and \$29 per week for newspapers. Harry T. White, Cor. Secretary, 2905 Edmondson avenue.

Plasterers International Union, No. 155, Operative—Charles Dammann (Treasurer), 717 W. Baltimore street; George Barnes (Fin. Secretary), 314 S. Patterson Park avenue; Robert Miller (Rec. Secretary), 303–30th street. Plasterers, \$5.75 for eight-hour day, four hours Saturday. June 1, \$6 per day; all overtime and holidays double time, no work on Labor or Decoration Days. Cement finishers. \$4 to \$5 per day of eight hours. After April 1, 1918, \$5 per day, double time for holidays, time and a half from 4 P. M. Saturdays to 7.30 A. M. Sundays.

Plumbers and Gasfitters, No. 48, United Association—John A.

Moore, 502 E. Fayette street.

Potters National Brotherhood of Co-operative, No. 11—George A. Kastner, 505 S. Robinson street.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 16—James Evans, 530 N. Potomac street.

Pressmens Union, No. 31, Web—Ferdinand L. Wick, 509 E. Baltimore street:

Pressmens Union, No. 61, Printing—W. E. Abbott, 706 N. Luzerne avenue. Wages range from \$21 per week up. The union has what is known as The Pressmen's Home at Rogersville, Tenn., for its sickly and superannuated members. There are about 200 immates in this model home in the moutains, which is constantly being added to.

Rammers Union, No. 30—Sam. J. Causley, 1012 Forrest street.

Railway Carmen Brotherhood, Baltimore Lodge, No. 721—R. P. Dunbam, 1331 Mosher street.

Slate and Tile Roofers—W. F. Zucker, 6 South East avenue.

Steam and Operating Engineers, International, Union, No. 272—Jacob S. Appler (Secretary), 1702 Hollins Street, city. Three dollars and fifty cents for eight-hour days, time and one-half for overtime and double time for holidays and Sundays.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 438—Thos. P. O'Rourke, 502 E.

Fayette street; Henry Leonard, 1632 E. Preston street.

Sprinkler Fitters Local Union, No. 669—N. Guba, 722 Brune street. Stereotypers Union, No. 10—B. F. Appold, 2611 Hillside avenue.

Structural Iron Workers, Bridge, Local Union, No. 204—Reinforced Concrete—Construction Iron Workers—E. E. Harwood, 2318 Oliver street. (Unsettled.)

Structural Iron Workers and Bridge, Local Union, No. 16—David Henberry, Mt. Winans, Md. (Unsettled.)

Structural Iron Workers, Local Union, No. 188 (Pile Drivers and Dock Builders)—Wm. II. Rice, 1419 Lowman street.

Stone Pavers Local, No. 20-J. J. Delaney, 918 Bennett place.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants, No. 15401 C. L. Mayfen, 721 Munsey Bldg. (Letter returned.)

Theatrical Stage Employes, No. 19—M. J. Fitzgerald, 1019 McCulloh street; G. Pittmen (Treasurer), 515 N. Stricker street.

Textile Workers, No. 977—Denard S. W. Allison (Treas.) 1315 Neldon Circle; Miss Ida Pohlman (Sceretary), 3301 Cedar avenue.

Taxi Drivers United L. W., No. 623—Leo A. Blondell, 738 N. Robinson street.

Typographical Uion, No. 11, German-American—Stephen P. Penske,

1932 W. Mulberry street.

Typographical Union, No. 12—A. W. Rutherford, 210 E. Lexington street. An agreement was entered on July 1, 1913, for six and one-half years, whereby the following rate of wages was agreed to: Foreman in composing rooms employing 35 or more men, \$40 per week; \$30 in offices employing between 20 and 35 men, and \$28 for 20 or less; assistant foremen, compositors, proofreaders, make-ups, typesetting-machines and all other work not specified in morning papers, \$—— to \$4.50 per day; afternoon papers, \$3.80 to \$—— per day of seven hours; all over time 75c to 80c per hour. Book and job scale from January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1919, foremen, etc., \$25 per week; assistants, etc., \$21 per eight-hour day.

Upholsterers, No. 101—Charles T. Albrecht, 142 N. Kenwood avenue. The minimum wage for a 52-hour week is \$21. Most work is

done on the piece-work basis.

Upholsterers, No. 104—II. C. Kassakatis, 2028 Frederick avenue.

# 180 REPORT OF MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF LABOR AND STATISTICS

United Garment Workers, No. 7—Mrs. F. Arnold (Secretary), Orleans and Castle streets.

Wall Paperers, No. 953—D. Hartzell, 820 Edmondson avenue, Women's Trades Union League—Mary Caplan, 20 S. Ann street, (Not a trade union.)

Waiters Local Union, No. 717—Jas. J. Glenn, 116 N. Paca street, Waist, Dress and White Goods Workers L. W., No. 72—Mrs. C. L. Mask, 1058 W. Baltimore, street,

Yeast Makers Protective Union, No. 15498—H. C. Cront, 2334 E. North avenne.

# Compulsory Employment.

The General Assembly of Maryland, at the Extraordinary Session held at Annapolis June 12 to 27, 1917, passed an act providing for the assignment of able-bodied male persons, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, inclusive, not regularly and continuously employed, to work in occupations carried on by the State, the counties or the city of Baltimore or by private employers whenever, because of a state of war, the Governor determines such assignments to be necessary for the protection and welfare of the State, and finds such occupations essential for the protection and welfare of the State and the United States, and that the same cannot be carried on as the protection and welfare of the people of this State and of the United States requires without resort to this act, no person to be assigned to any work he is not physically able to do; and providing the procedure and the means and for rules and regulations for carrying this act into effect, and for compensation to persons so assigned to work for the period of such assignments, and penalties for non-compliance with the act, said act to take effect from date of its passage. Approved June 28, 1917.

Several States have followed, or are preparing to follow, Maryland's lead in the matter of compulsory work legislation. The idea is one which naturally meets with much favor in time of war. The theory of the Compulsory Work Law is

unquestionably sound.

Director George A. Mahone, who was appointed by the Governor to enforce the law, thinks that it is not only sound, but is practicable, and presents statistics to support his opinion.

He states: "The main good the law does is not expressed in figures of men reported for not working or in those assigned to work or of those punished for not working. The main good effect of the law is that it sends men to work before they get on the delinquent list and keeps them at work when they would otherwise drop out."

General observation throughout the city and counties is that the number of visible idlers has greatly decreased since

the law went on the statute books.

# Agriculture.

#### MARYLAND STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Samuel M. Shoemaker, Chairman, John M. Dennis, Treasnrer, Robert Crain, Frank J. Goodnow, Carl R. Gray, A. W. Sisk, W. W. Skinner, Secretary.B. John Black,Henry Holzapfel, Jr.,Dr. A. F. Woods, Executive Officer.

#### STATE TOBACCO WAREHOUSES.

W. J. Frere, Chief Inspector.

#### STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD.

Dr. R. C. Reed, Chief Animal Industry.

#### AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

Director, Thomas B. Symons. Assistant Director, F. B. Bomberger.

#### MARYLAND STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

President, Dr. Albert F. Woods. Director Experiment Station, Dr. H. J. Patterson.

#### LIME BOARD.

Thomas B. Symons,

W. W. Skinner,

Joseph W. Bradford.

#### MARYLAND STATE WEATHER SERVICE.

Director, Dr. Edw. B. Matthews. Meteorologist—Dr. Oliver L. Fassig. Secretary-Treasurer, W. T. L. Taliaferro.

#### STATE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Director, T. B. Symons, State Entomologist, E. N. Cory. State Pathologist, C. E. Temple.

#### MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Orlando Harrison, President, Berlin, Md. Asa B. Gardiner, Jr., Vice-President, Baltimore, Md. T. B. Symons, Secretary-Treasurer, College Park, Md.

# MARYLAND STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

R. B. Thomas, President, Ednor, Md. T. B. Symons, Secretary-Treasurer, College Park, Md. George Morrison, Baltimore, Md.

#### MARYLAND CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

Fred Wright, President, East New Market, Md. J. E. Metzger, Secretary-Treasurer, College Park, Md. T. M. Maynadier, Baltimore, Md.

#### MARYLAND STATE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

- D. G. Harry, President, Pylesville, Md.
- R. H. Ruffner, Secretary, College Park, Md.
- W. H. Wheeler, Treasurer, Street, Md.

#### MARYLAND STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

- N. W. James, President, Baldwin, Md.
- E. N. Cory, Secretary-Treasurer, College Park, Md.
- Dr. J. R. Abercrombie, Baltimore, Md.

#### STATE CANNERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Joseph II. Shriver.

Vice-President, Cassius M. Dashiell.

Secretary-Treasurer, H. P. Strasbaugh.

# LIST OF DEMONSTRATION AGENTS IN MARYLAND.

#### (MEN)

#### COUNTY AGENTS.

- E. O. Anderson, Denton, Caroline county.
- L. L. Burrell, Chestertown, Kent county.
- J. P. Burdette, La Plata, Charles county.
- John H. Drury, Chaney, Calvert county.
- J. L. Fidler, Ellicott City, Howard county.
- P. A. Hauver, Frederick, Frederick county.
- J. F. Hudson, Towson, Baltimore county.
- O. C. Jones, Centerville, Queen Anne county.
- D. H. Kauffman, Elkton, Cecil county,
- C. Z. Keller, Princess Anne, Somerset county.
- Grover Kinzy, Westminster, Carroll county.
- John McGill, Jr., Cumberland, Allegany county.
- T. E. McLaughlin, Bel Air, Harford county.
- A. G. Middleton, Oakland, Garrett county.
- J. F. Monroe, Snow Hill, Worcester county,
- D. B. Porter, Cambridge, Dorchester county.
- Thos, L. Smith, Hagerstown, Washington county.
- C. H. Taylor, Upper Marlboro, Prince George county.
- W. C. Vail, Salisbury, Wicomico county.
- F. J. Van Hoesen, Rockville, Montgomery county, E. P. Walls, Easton, Talbot county, G. F. Wathen, Jr., Loveville, St. Mary's county.

- H. C. Whiteford, Annapolis, Anne Arundel county.
- L. H. Martin, Col., Princess Anne (Local Agent).
- J. F. Armstrong, Col., Seat Pleasant (Local Agent).

#### Home Demonstration Agents.

#### (WOMEN)

- Mrs, Leona H. Powell, Cumberland, Allegany county,
- Miss Mildred R. Brady, Annapolis, Anne Arundel county.
- Miss Ruby F. Chamberlain, Prince Frederick, Calvert county.
- Miss Rachel Everett, Westminster, Carroll county.
- Miss Viola Poole, La Plata, Charles county.

Miss Esther Nelson, Frederick, Frederick county.

Miss Frances E. Gerber, Oakland, Garrett county.

Miss Margaret Schmidt, Bel Air, Harford county.

Miss Annie L. Cooper, Chestertown, Kent county.

Miss Helen Erickson, Rockville, Montgomery county.

Miss Lucy E. Allen, Centerville, Oucen Anne county. Miss Lillian Mattingly, Bushwood, St. Mary's county.

Miss Olive K. Walls, Easton, Talbot county.

Miss Alice S. Jones, Hagerstown, Washington county, Miss Goldie E. Cook, Salisbury, Wicomico county.

Miss Alice C. Walton, Baltimore, 518 N. Charles street (Urban).

Mrs. Florence E. Bennett, 7 Prospect Circle, Windsor Hills, Baltimore (Urban).

Mrs. Sarah E. Fernandes (Colored), 953 Druid Hill avenue, Balti-. more.

Miss Sue W. Frick, Hagerstown, Md. (Urban).

#### COLORED WORKERS

Miss Leah D. Woodson, La Plata, Charles county. Miss Edna E. Thomas, Princess Anne, Eastern Shore, Miss Eula L. Watkins, Upper Marlboro, Prince George.

# Maryland Crop Statistics, 1910-1916. (Latest Available Figures.)

	1910.	1916.
Value all crops	\$43,920,149	\$68,000,000
Value all cereals		43,500,000
Corn—Acres		700,000
Bushels	17,911,436	27,300,000
Value	\$13,795,000	\$24,297,000
Wheat—Acres	589,893	640,000
Bushels	9,463,457	10,240,000
Value	\$12,711,000	\$17,510,000
Oats-Acres	49,210	46,000
Bushels	1,160,663	1,357,000
Value	\$373,000	\$828,000
Rye—Acres	28,093	23,000
Bushels	357,562	356,000
Value		\$392,000
Buckwheat—Acres	10,388	
Bushels	152,216	
Dry peas—Acres	742	1
Bushels	5,603	
Value other grains and seed	\$96,104	
Value hay and forage	\$6,011,749	
Acres		1
Tons	477,564	1
Value vegetables	\$7,996,105	1
Value fruits and nuts	\$2,805,526	1

# STATISTICS OF MARYLAND.

# ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF CROPS.

	-			Price		
Crops.		Yield		Per	Farm	Value
		Per	Pro-	Unit,	Value,	Per
ı	Acreage.	Acre.	duction.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 1.	Acre.*
		Bushels.	Bushels.			
Corn1917	720,000	39.0	28,080,000	\$1.40	\$39,312,000	\$54.60
1916	675,000	39.0	26,325,000	.89	23,429,000	
Wheat1917	675,000	17.0	11,475,000	2.07	23,753,000	
1916		16.0	10,400,000		17,784,000	
Oats1917	47,000	31.0	1,457,000	.75	1.093.000	
1916	46,000	29.5	1,357,000	.61	828,000	
Barley1917	6.000	26.0	156,000		203,000	
1916		32.0	192,000		140,000	
Rye1917		16.0			645,000	
	24,000		384,000			
1916	,	15.5	356,000		392,000	
Buckwheat1917		20.0	220,000		363,000	
1916		19.0	190,000		209,000	
Potatoes1917	60,000	100.0	6,000,000		7,140,000	
1916	43,000	95.0	4,085,000		5,433,000	
Sweets1917		118.0	1,180,000		1,180,000	
1916	9,000	126.0	1,134,000	.88	998,000	110.80
		Tons.	Tons.			
Hay (tame)1917	442,000	1.25	552,000	19.90	10,985,000	
1916	465,000	1.48	688,000	14.00	9,632,000	20.72
Hay (wild)1917	5,000	1.14	6.000			
1916		1.25	6.000			Í
		Pounds.	Pounds.			
Tobacco1917	28,600	790.0	22,594,000	.20	4,519,000	158.00
1916		770.0	19,635,000		3,142,000	
1010	20,000	Bushels.			0,112,000	120.20
Apples1917	-		2,525,000	.97	2,449,000	i i
Peaches1917			075,000	.00	1,920,000	
D						
Pears1917						
1916			378,000		1	1
Livestock.			  Price Pe	r Head	Total V	Zalue
Livestock.	Number	r Jan. 1.	Jan.		Jan.	
	- Number	Jan. 1.	Jan.	1.	Juli.	
Horses191	8 17	1,000	\$103	2.00	\$17,442	,000
191	7 $16$	9,000	10	5.00	17,745	,000
Mules191	8 2	5,000	12-	4.00	3,100	0.000
191		5,000	12'	7.00	3,175	.000.
Milch cows191		31.000		9.50	12,580	
191		3,000		8.00	10,614	
Other cattle191	2 12	4,000		8.90	5,213	
191		25.000		2.20	4,025	
Sheep		3,000 34,000		9.80	2,293	
191		23,000		6.60	1,472	
Swine191		35,000 35,000		6.00	6,208	
		. ,		6.00 1.50	4,128	
191	// 3t	9,000	1	1.50	4,128	,000

<sup>\*</sup>Basis December 1 price.

	Wages of Farm Labor.			
	Per Month.	Per Day at Harvest.	Per Day Other Than Harvest.	
With board1917	\$24.00	\$2.17	\$1.52	
1916	19.20	1.53	1.11	
Without board1917	37.00	2.59	2.00	
1916	29.00	1.87	1.43	
	V	alue of Plow La	nds.	
- 	Poor.	Good.	All.	
1918	\$33.00	\$61.00	\$47.00	
1917	30.00	62.00	48.00	

# CANNING INDUSTRY.

From the report of the National Canners' Association there was quite an increase in the total pack in 1917 over the previous year. Maryland easily led among the States in the canning of tomatoes with 5,933,239 cases to its credit, or 39.35 per cent. of the entire pack in the United States, compared with 6,042,000 cases, or 46 per cent., in 1916. In the canning of sugar corn Maryland was third with 2,001,544 cases to its credit, or 18.5 per cent. of the entire pack, compared with 1,448,000 cases, or 15.8 per cent., in 1916.

In the canning of peas Maryland ranked fourth with 721,-160 cases to its credit, or 7.33 per cent. of the entire pack, compared with 468,000 cases, or 7-per cent. of the entire pack, in 1916.

The following tables show the total vegetable pack in Maryland for 1917 other than corn peas and tomatoes, and also the total fruit pack for the same period:

TOTAL VEGETABLE PACK FOR 1917 OTHER THAN CORN, PEAS AND TOMATOES.

Commodity.	Cases.	Can Size, No
Hominy	504,873	3
Succotash	134,002	2
Spaghetti	60,786	3
Tomato pulp	1,023,474	10
Green or wax	1,892,407	2
Beans Red kidney	413,135	2
Lima, green dried	450,807	2
Pork and beans	1,729,721	2
Kraut	1,379,169	3
Cabbage	113,953	3
Spinach	332,305	3
Asparagus	1,648,703	2
Sweet potatoes	238,250	3
Beets	739,565	3
Pumpkin and squash	1,065,483	3
Other vegetables	1,664,661	3

# TOTAL FRUIT PACK FOR 1917.

Commodity.	Cases.	Can Size, No.
Apples	1,280,637	3
Apricots	925,034	3
Cherries	591,991	2
Grapes	43,106	3
Peaches	3,861,969	3
Pears	717,928	3
Pineapple	2,652,315	3
Berries	781,420	2
Plums and prunes	423,242	2
Other fruits	8,017	2

# Facts About Maryland.

Population of State	
	miles
Extreme length of State from north to south 125	miles
	square miles
Approximate land area of the State 6,362,240	acres
Land in farms (79.5 per cent.) 5,057,140	acres
Amount of improved land	acres
Number of farms in Maryland	
Value of farm property	\$286,167,028
Land\$163,451,614	
Buildings 78,285,509	
Implements and machinery 11,859,771	
Domestic animals, poultry and bees 32,570,134	
Total value of all farm products	41,589,335
Total value of all livestock products	20,437,385

Total value of farm property, farm and livestock products \$348,193,748 The products of the Chesapeake Bay annually amount to \$15,000,000.

# POPULATION OF MARYLAND TOWNS.

01 020	Midland
Cumberland	
Hagerstown	
Frederick	Aberdeen
Annapolis 8,609	Federalsburg
Salisbury 6,690	Mt. Airy
Cambridge 6,407	Princess Anne 1,006
Frostburg 6,028	Deer Park 988
Havre de Grace 3,525	Thurmont 903
Crisfield 3,468	Rising Sun 900
Westminster 3,199	Union Bridge 804
Easten 3,083	Lutherville 663
Chestertown 2,735	Gaithersburg 650
Elkton 2,542	Reisterstown 640
Pocomoke City	Greensboro 609
Ellicott City	Ilchester 600
Catonsville	Marlboro 600
Hyattsville	Funkstown 568
Snow Hill	Leonardtown 526
Belair 1,775	Aguasco 500
Port Deposit	Mechanicsville
Lonaconing	Cecilton
St. Michaels	Buckeystown
	Goldsboro 400
	Keedysville
Cockeysville 1,500	12004,
Denton	Concernings Transfer
Williamsport 1,472	Accident
Emmitsburg	La Plata 269
Oakland	

Population	of	Baltimore	City	589,621
Population	of	State		1,362,807

#### DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The population of Maryland, per square mile, is 137.1.

Of the total population of the State, 661,246 live in incorporated municipalities and 701,561 live outside such municipalities.

More than 150,000 of this latter class are in Baltimore county.

#### LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS.

Allegany County—Dr. W. A. Gracie, Cumberland.

Anne Arundel County—Dr. Walton H. Hopkins, Annapolis. District 1, Dr. Charles H. Brooks, Brooklyn; District 3, Dr. Thomas B. Horton, South Baltimore.

Baltimore County—Dr. Henry M. Slade, Reisterstown. District 1, Dr. Charles L. Mattfeldt, Catonsville; District 2, Dr. H. F. Shipley, Granite; District 3, Dr. Henry A. Naylor, Pikesville; District 4, Dr. Henry M. Slade, Reisterstown; District 5, Dr. C. E. Fowble, Upperco; District 6, Dr. E. W. Heyde, Parkton; District 7, Dr. Milton Bortner, White Hall; District 8, Dr. H. J. Drach, Cockeysville; District 9, Dr. C. C. Smink, Lauraville; District 10, Dr. R. H. Shermantine, Sparks; District 11, Dr. James F. H. Gorsuch, Fork; District 12, Dr. W. E. McClanahan, Highlandtown; District 13, Dr. Frank H. Ruhl, Lansdowne; District 14, Dr. A. G. Webster, Overlea; District 15, Dr. J. W. Harrison, Middle River; District 16, Dr. G. C. Mc-Cormick, Sparrows Point.

Calvert County—Dr. D. R. Talbott, Dunkirk. Caroline County-Dr. H. W. Rowe, Hillsboro.

Carroll County-Dr. Charles R. Foutz, Westminster. District 1, Dr. Franklin H. Seiss, Taneytown; District 2, Dr. Luther Kemp, Uniontown; District 3, Dr. G. Lewis Wetzel, Union Mills; District 4, Dr. Robert F. Wells, Gamber; District 5, Dr. M. D. Norris, Eldersburg; District 6, Dr. John F. B. Weaver, Manchester; District 7, Dr. Charles R. Foutz, Westminster; District 8, Dr. R. C. Wells, Hampstead; District 9, Dr. Edwin D. Cronk, Winfield; District 10, Dr. Charles H. Diller, Detour; District 11, Dr. George H. Brown, New Windsor; District 12, Dr. James Watt, Union Bridge; District 13, Dr. C. P. Gowman, Mt. Airy; District 14, Dr. D. B. Speicher, Sykesville.

Cecil County-Dr. Howard Bratton, Elkton.

Charles County-Dr. G. O. Monroe, Waldorf.

Dorchester County-Dr. Victor C. Carroll, Cambridge.

Frederick County-Dr. B. O. Thomas, Frederick.

Garrett County-Dr. J. D. Darby, Oakland.

Harford County—Dr. W. B. Kirk, Darlington. Howard County—Dr. William N. Gassaway, Ellicott City. District 1, Dr. William R. Eareckson, Elkridge; District 2, Dr. William N. Gassaway, Ellicott City; District 3, Dr. John Hebb, West Friendship; District 4, Dr. J. W. Lacy, Lisbon; District 5, Dr. S. A. Nichols, Dayton; District 6, Dr. Charles C. Tumbleson, Guilford.

Kent County—Dr. George R. Jones, Galena. Montgomery County—Dr. W. T. Pratt, Rockville.

Prince George's County—Dr. John E. Sansbury, Forestville. Queen Anne's County—Dr. C. H. Metcalf, Sudlersville.

Somerset County—Dr. C. E. Collins, Crisfield.

St. Mary's County-Dr. F. F. Greenwell, Leonardtown.

Talbot County-Dr. E. R. Trippe, Easton.

Washington County—Dr. C. R. Scheller, Hagerstown.

Wicomico County-Dr. Charles R. Truitt, Salisbury.

Worcester County-Dr. Paul Jones, Snow Hill.

#### TOWN HEALTH OFFICERS.

Aberdeen—Dr. Charles K. Kriete, Harford.

Annapolis—Dr. William S. Welch, Anne Arundel County.

Brunswick-Dr. Levin West, Frederick. Cambridge—Dr. E. E. Wolff, Dorchester.

Chevy Chase-Dr. Thomas K. Conrad, Montgomery.

Crisfield-Dr. R. R. Norris, Somerset.

Cumberland—Mr. Max J. Colton, Allegany. Easton—Dr. W. N. Palmer, Talbot.

Frederick—Dr. Ira J. McCurdy, Frederick. Frostburg—Dr. A. R. Walker, Allegany.

Glen Echo—Dr. John Lewis, (Bethesda), Montgomery.

Havre de Grace-Dr. D. W. Hopkins, Harford.

Hancock—Dr. H. E. Tabler, Washington.

Hyattsville—Dr. R. B. Johnstone, Prince George's.

Kensington-Dr. Eguene Jones, Montgomery.

Lonaconing, Dr. James O. Bullock, Allegany.

Laurel—Dr. W. E. Taylor, Prince George's. Midland—Dr. W. J. McDermott, Allegany.

Mt. Ranier-Dr. J. C. Ohlendorf, Prince George's.

Pocomoke—Dr. Frederick W. Wilson, Worcester.

Takoma Park-Mr. H. E. Rogers, Montgomery.

Westernport-Dr. J. G. Abbott, Allegany.

Ocean City-Dr. F. J. Townsend, Worcester.

#### STATE FINANCES.

Below are given the receipts into the State Treasury during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1917. The receiptsare divided into three groups, namely, General Funds (those available for running expenses and current appropriations), Special Funds (dedicated to specific purposes by law) and Loan Funds (proceeds of bond issues provided for specific purposes):

Sources.		Available For.			
	General Funds.	Special Funds.	Loan Funds.		
Public School Taxes. From collectors From incorporated institutions From tax on Baltimore City stock		125,461.57			
Total Public School tax Loan Taxes.		\$1,841,953.69			
From collectors					
From incorporated institutions From tax on Baltimore City stock					
Total Loan tax		\$1,922,613.20			

# STATE FINANCES—Continued.

Councos		Available For.		
Sources.	General Funds.	Special Funds.	Loan Funds.	
Road Repair Fund Taxes. From collectors				
Total Road Repair Fund taxes School Book Taxes.		\$35,044.34		
From collectors				
Total School Book taxes Tax on gross receipts of corpora-				
tions		 		
and administrators	115,278.72	68,620.51	 	
Franchise tax on business corporations	61,860.00	61,860.00	 	
Eonus on corporations	42,215.50 1,372.40			
Tax on protests  Total from taxes	ļ	\$3,861,582.00		
From Fees, Fines, Etc. From excess of fees of office		\$5,001,562.00 		
From fines and forfeitures From fees and commissions of	19,405.89	 	 	
Treasurer Baltimore County From fees of Public Service Com- mission	5,278.91	16 90		
From recording fees	5,150.90 645.60			
From State Hay Scales fees Oyster fines				
Fish fines		47.50 10.905.00		
Appearance fees	118.25 216.00		 	
Motion-picture Censors' fees From Licenses. Insurance companies' licenses	<u> </u>		į	
Motor vehicle licenses Passenger and freight bus licenses		733,858.43		
State wharves	1,000.00	 		

# STATE FINANCES—Continued.

Courses	Available For.		
Sources.	General	Special	Loan
	Funds.	Funds.	Funds.
High liquor licenses	331.003.77	993.011.30	
Traders' licenses	250.716.58	993,011.30	
Traders' liquor licenses	96,884.24		<i>.</i>
Ordinary licenses			
Oyster-house licenses	,		
Billiard-table licenses			
Hawkers and peddlers' licenses			
Horse and hack licenses			
Brokers' licenses			
Crabbers' licenses		1,998.05	
Crab-packers and dealers' licenses		738.00	ĺ
Chesapeake Bay fishery licenses		1 481 35	
Cigarette licenses	53,824.78		
Tong and scrape licenses		9,592.64	
Oyster-packers' licenses		6.621.25	
Garage licenses	8,577.67		1
Laundry licenses			
Soda-water fountain licenses			
Livery stable licenses			
Bowling alley licenses			
Restaurant licenses	5,016.69		1
Plumbers and gas-fitters' licenses			
Junk dealers' licenses			
Moving-picture and theater licenses			
Construction firm licenses			
Non-resident wholesale tobacco	,		
dealers' licenses	194.44		Í <b></b>
Storage warehouse licenses			
Checkroom licenses	904.56		
Cleaning, dyeing and pressing li-			İ
censes	528.84		1
Shoeshining and hat-cleaning li-			Ì
censes	1,205.12		1
Non-resident wholesale liquor deal-	ĺ		ĺ
ers' licenses	677.00		
Wholesale dealers in farm ma-			İ
chinery licenses	990.00		<i>.</i>
Cash register and adding machine			i
licenses	1,339.60		İ
Typewriting machine licenses	95.20		İ
Detective agency and agents' li-			′
censes	750.76	Í	İ
Trading stamp licenses			
Commercial and mercantile agency		Ì	Ì
licenses	761.35	İ	1
Intelligence office and employment		]	
agency licenses	357.53	İ	
Campmeeting licenses			
campineering neembers	1	1	

# OF LABOR AND STATISTICS 193

# STATE FINANCES—Continued.

a .		Available For.			
Sources.	General	Special	Loan		
	Funds.	Funds.	Funds.		
Leased land dredging licenses	83.25	83 25			
Leased land dredging licenses Dredging licenses, State waters		14.814.85			
Carroll and Frederick county fish-	1				
ing licenses	l	85.51			
Stevedore licenses	260.08				
Stevedore licenses	4,700.00				
Oyster-measure licenses		156.75			
Gunners' licenses	114.00				
Purse-net licenses		675.00			
Clam-tongers' licenses	İ	8.08	İ		
From Interest, Etc.	į		j		
From Northern Central Ry, mort-					
gage	90,000.00		İ		
Interest on personal accounts	50,228.48				
Interest on bank deposits					
Interest on bank deposits, Balti-			ĺ		
more City Collector	978.37		İ		
Maryland Agricultural College, in-			j		
terest on investments		4,099.74			
State Accident Fund	İ	120.727.88	1		
Penalty on corporations	1.629.32				
From Special Revenues.	,,,,,,,				
From Crownsville State Hospital.	1	54.766.85			
From Eastern Shore State Hos-		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
pital		24.918.24			
From Springfield State Hospital		139.921.26	İ		
From Spring Grove State Hospital		74,076,42			
From Conservation Commission		58,686.98			
From Proceeds of Bond Sales		i '			
From War Loan of 1917	İ	Í	\$500,000.00		
From Three-Million-Dollar Loan of	I				
1916	Í		1,527,172.00		
From Sinking Fund Surplus.	ĺ				
From State Loan of 1914	32.715.22		1		
From indigent blind	8,000.00				
From State Loan of 1902	1.710.82	28,800.00			
From Other Sources.	i -,				
From Maryland Penitentiary	9.749.68		l		
From insurance					
From sale of furniture					
From sale of Laws of Maryland	232.50				
From State Board of Health					
From Repayments, Etc.	1				
From Contingent Fund, Board of		i	İ		
Public Works		İ	İ		
	1	1	1		

# STATE FINANCES—Continued.

Courses		Available For	•
Sources.	General Funds.	Special Funds.	Loan Funds.
From Contingent Fund, Court of			
Appeals			
From Contingent Fund, Clerk of			
Court of Appeals	1,250.00		[
From Contingent Fund, Comp-			
troller	17.85		
From extradition of criminals			
From miscellaneous appropriations	62.50		
From Public Service Commission	20.00		
From printing records and briefs			
in State cases			
From Panama-Pacific Exposition			
Commission	4,418.92		
From public printing	100.31		· · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Totals	#2 474 242 00	PC 174 05C 94	¢0.007.170.00
Totals	\$5,474,343.09	\$6,114,956.34	\$2,027,172.00

# SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

Receipts available for "General Funds"	6,174,956.34
Total receipts from all sources	
Grand total	\$13,300,566.66

DISBURSEMENTS.

Below are given the disbursements of the State Treasury during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1917:

	General Funds.	Special Funds.	Loan Funds.	Totals.
General government	\$499,384.23			\$499,384.23
Protection of persons			Ì	
and property	385,309.26	\$185,091.66	\$100,762.93	671,163.85
Promotion of agricul-				
ture	184,150.54	42,899.74	175,327.43	402,377.71
Conservation of natu-	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	,
ral resources	29,000.00	127,093.72		156,093.72
Conservation of health	132,469.39			132,469.39
Maintenance of high-	ĺ			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
ways	420,423.84	870,987.72	1,373,058.84	2,664,470.40
Maintenance of hos-				_,,
pitals, homes and				
asylums	1,154,591.21	293,682.77		1,448,273.98
Maintenance of cor-	_,			
rectional institutions	157,750.00			157,750.00
Miscellaneous	101,562.46			101,562.46
Special payments, ac-	101,002.10			101,002.10
count of loans			358,014.77	358,014.77
Payments of specific			000,011	000,011
revenue		1,014,596.10		1.014.596.10
Interest on public debt		1,042,195.22		1,042,195.22
Redemption of bonds.		237,000.00		237,000.00
Sinking funds		658,285.87		658,285.87
Education	228,950.00			
Education			20,100.10	1,001,021.02
Totals	\$3,293,590,93	\$6.123.708.87	\$2,033,362,42	\$11,450,662.22

Below is a summary of receipts and disbursements of the State Treasury during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1917:

Total receipts, including balance	
Balance in Treasury proper	\$1,849,904.44 423,715.17
Total cash balance	. , ,
Sinking funds\$419,897.67	
Schools in counties	
Free School Fund	
Public school tax 704,546.70	
Road repair tax	
Conservation Fund	
Accident Fund	
Tobacco Fund	
Special County Road Fund	
Motor Vehicle License Fund	
M. A. C. Loan tax	
War Loan of 1917	
State Roads Loan of 1914 76,156.29	
•	- 1,633,199.77
Balance—General funds	\$640,419.84

# TOTALS OF TABULATION OF OLD AND NEW ASSESSMENTS IN COUNTIES.

5.14		Old Assessment.	nent.			New Assessment.	ssment.			
Countries.	Number of Acres.	Value of Land.	Value of Buildings.	Total.	Number of Acres.	Value of Land.	Value of Buildings	Total.	Increase.	Tax Rate 1917.
Allegany	221.882	\$7.604.416	\$13.484.252	\$21,088,668	223,847	\$14,193,450	\$16,869,342	\$31,062,792	\$9,974,124	\$1.27
Anne Arundel	253,3551/4	7,429,230	7,060,672	14,489,902	245,003	7,402,080	10,232,788	17,634,868	*3,144,966	86.
xBaltimore	371.714	34,739,912	41,276,540	76,014,452	370,827	44,874,051	60,081,875	104,955,926	28,941,474	1.06
Calvert		1.445.223	883,566	2,328,789	:	1,536,076	1,118,656	2,654,732	325,943	1.32
Caroline	197.673	4,607,043	3.097,421	7,704,464	197,673	5,041,173	4,240,899	9,282,106	1,577,642	1.19
Carroll	277,885	8,760,552	8,499,066	17,259,618	315,983	10,514,980	9,625,388	20,140,368	2,880,750	88.
Cecil	206,010	4,242,730	2,297,724	9,907,373	206,945	5,562,949	4,002,958	12,726,260	2,818,887	1.20
Charles	257,650	2,417,709	1,342,471	3,760,180	267,966	2,774,159	2,151,841	4,926,000	1,165,820	1.10
Dorchester	305,965	6,212,545	4,497,574	10.710.119	315,123	7,166,505	5,616,356	12,782,861	‡2,072,742	1.40
Frederick	419,039	11,751,207	10,186,264	21,937,471	422,264	14,426,555	13,830,638	28,257,193	6,319,722	1.05
Garrett	480,816	5,223,697	2,902,407	8,126,104	569,606	6,844,607	4,275,645	11,120,252	2,994,148	1.28
Harford		8,435,174	6,460,957	14,896,131	:	10,845,210	8,995,171	19,840,381	4,944,250	1.05
Howard	146,093	4,660,530	3,462,541	8,123,071	161,230	[5,267,022]	4,828,153	10,095,175	1,972,104	1.00
Kent	171,433	5,139,059	2,844,661	7,983,720	171,697	5,832,745	3,795,961	9,628,706	1,644,986	1.44
Montgomery	311,845	9,084,933	9,299,645	18,384,578	316,621%	14,234,867	12,354,364	26,589,231	8,204,653	1.147/12
Prince George's	296,900	8,649,828	6,300,065	14,949,893	296,560	10,805,629	8,320,931	18,126,560	†4,176,667	1.35
Oueen Anne's	227,014	5,632,070	2,350,370	7.982,440	228,334	6,090,457	3,371,902	9,462,359	1,479,919	1.25
Somerset	166,163	3,003,692	2,941,133	5,944,825	169,942	3,573,004	3,630,967	7,203,971	1,259,146	1.00
St. Marv's	214,359	2,567,878	1.135.602	3,703,480	221,763	2,616,005	1,994,708	4,610,713	907,233	1.20
Talbot	163,746	5,652,955	3,818,797	9,471,752	167,893	6,403,483	5,334,344	11,737,827	2,266,075	1.24
Washington	268,186	8,937,555	5,141,110	25,197,153	278,455	15,640,891	16,071,636	31,712,527	6,515,374	.91
Wicomico	211,150401/440	4,262,387	3,993,340	8,255,727	217,09134	5,942,841	5,476,468	11,419,309	3,163,582	1.037/12
Worcester	250,106	1,229,854	675,451	1,905,305	273,422	5,869,639	4,652,859	10,522,498	8,617,193	1.30
Total	5,418,985 71/440	\$161,690,179 \$143,951,629 \$320,125,215	\$143,951,629	\$320,125,215	1	5,638,24614 \$213,458,378 \$210,873,884 \$427,492,615 \$107,367,400	\$210,873,884	8427,492,615	\$107,367,400	

xDoes not include assessment against industrial plants.
\*Does not include Third and Fifth district factory assessments.
†Net decrease in one or more districts.
†Based on Supervisor's recommendations.

TAX RATE IN MARYLAND TOWNS.

	Town Rate.	County Rate.	Total Rate
Annapolis	\$ .95	\$ .98	<b>\$1.9</b> 3
Belair	.75	.90	1.65
Berlin	.35	1.30	1.65
Betterton	1.00	1.44	2.44
Boonsboro	.50	.91	1.41
Cambridge	.45	1.40	1.85
Capitol Heights	.45	1.35	1.80
Centreville	.40	1.25	1.65
Chestertown	.50	1.44	1.94
Cumberland	1.00	1.27	2.27
Easton	.60	1.24	1.84
Ellicott City	.10	1.00	1.10
Emmitsburg	.30	1.05	1.35
Federalsburg	.40	1.19	1.59
Frederick	1.10	1.05	2.15
Frostburg	.50	1.27	1.77
Gaithersburg	.50	1.14	1.64
Grantsville		1.28	1:58
Hagerstown		.91	1.76
Hampstead		.88	1.13
Havre de Grace		.90	1.75
Hillsboro	.25	1.19	1.44
Hyattsville		1.35	2.10
Laurel		1.35	2.34
Leonardtown	.35	1.00	1.35
Lonaconing	.55	1.27	1.82
Mt. Rainier		1.35	1.55
Oakland	.70	1.28	1.98
Ocean City		1.30	2.30
Rockville		1.14	2.42
Salisbury		1.40	1.98
Westminster		.88	1.38

#### STATE TAX RATE.

The State tax rate for the fiscal year beginning September 30, 1916, was 365-12 cents; for the current fiscal year, which began September 30, 1917, the rate is 3634 cents.

#### STATE'S ASSETS.

From a report submitted by the State Tax Commission the total valuations in the State on which the State's receipts may be estimated for the year 1918 is placed at \$1,447,000,000. The total valuation of real estate in the 23 counties under the new assessment as recently completed is

\$422,292,436, as compared with \$324,790,650 for 1917, an increase of \$114,705,440. The ownership of real estate is of two classes, individuals and corporations and public service corporations.

The tangible personal property in the 23 counties is \$84,999,707, as compared with \$65,384,390 in 1917, an increase of \$19,615,317. The valuation of intangible personal property subject to the State tax rate of 15 cents is \$112,250,372 for 1918, as compared with \$93,541,977 in 1917, an increase of \$18,708,395. The total increase of real estate of individuals, corporations, public service corporations, tangible and intangible personal property for 1918 over 1917—that is, under the new assessment—is \$153,029,152.

For State taxation purposes there should be added to the above amounts the valuation of real and personal property in Baltimore city, which, according to an approximate estimate made by the secretary of that commission, will make the total taxable basis of the State for 1918 in the neighborhood of \$1,447,000,000.

# Assessable Basis of the State.

The following table prepared by the State Treasurer for the year ending September 30, 1916, shows what proportion of the direct taxes raised from assessable basis is paid by Baltimore city and what portion is paid by the counties of the State:

Baltimore city		\$646,493,664.00 535,962,866.82
		\$1,182,456,530.82
City pays		Per Cent. 54.67 45.33
Real and Personal at 321-3c. Baltimore city. Counties	\$448,251,455.00 448,337,758.44	100 \$1,578,679.70 1,449,625.34
	\$936,589,213.44	\$3,028,305.04
City pays		Per Cent 52.13 47.87

# 200 REPORT OF MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF LABOR AND STATISTICS

Securities at 15c. Baltimore city Counties		\$237,363.31 _131,437.63
	\$245,867,317.38	\$368,800.94
City pays		Per Cent. 64.36 35.64

As shown by the above summary, Baltimore city pays 54.67 per cent. of the direct taxes and the counties pay 45.33 per cent. It is further contended that when the new reassessment of property in the counties is completed and is used as a basis upon which direct State taxes are levied the results will show that the counties will then be paying a larger share of the State's direct revenue than Baltimore city. This new assessment is expected to be used as the basis for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1918.

# Facts About Baltimore.

The area of Baltimore city is 31,648 square miles, 1507 being harbor. The Census Bureau established the population of the city in 1914 as comprising 579,590 souls. The General Assembly at the session of 1918 enacted a law annexing parts of Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties to the city, doubling its area and adding about 60,000 to its population. This law has been attacked as unconstitutional and a decision is now pending in the courts.

Population taken July 1, 1916, was 589,621, of whom 501,155 were white and 88,466 colored; 283,858 were males and 305,763 were females.

The estimated foreign born was 150,000. The population of Baltimore and environs is estimated at about 700,000.

The Police Census of Buildings, taken as of October 1, 1917, showed 127,321 buildings ranging in height from one story to twenty-two, of which 115,157 are residences. Two-story houses predominate as a class, these being 73,724, or 65 per cent. of the total number of dwellings. The census also shows that there are 14,379 stores, 1981 factories (including warehouses), 493 churches, 233 schools and 11 markets. The report shows that 45.5 per cent. of the dwellings in the city are occupied by their owners and that 47 per cent. of the business properties are owned by their occupants. Baltimore can thus lay claim to showing the largest percentage of home ownership of any of the larger cities. Cleveland was placed first, with 35 per cent., in a recent United States census.

The survey of October 1, 1917, showed 3428 vacant houses or a 2.9 per cent. vacancy. A supplemental survey of vacancies completed November 11, 1917, showed only 1970 dwellings, or 1.7 per cent. vacancy.

Since the fire Baltimore has completed 90 miles of asphalt paving, spent \$9,000,000 for municipal docks and \$23,000,000 for a modern sewerage system. One hundred and twenty-five million dollars is being spent in industrial expansion within the limits of 85 miles of water front accessible to a 35-foot channel to the ocean. The wharfage comprises six miles of municipal waterfront and over 32 miles of private waterfront.

Baltimore has 324 miles of paved streets and 44 miles of alleys.

Police Department—Number of men, 1148.

Fire Department—Number of men, 812.

Public parks, area in acres, 2261.

Taxable basis 1917, \$868,426,115; rate 1918, \$2.01.

City debt September 1, 1917: Gross, \$95,593,579.50; net, \$43,613,445.43.

Number of school children in 1916, 72,413; number of teachers, 2118.

Baltimore enjoys a freight differential over Philadelphia and New York.

Three great trunk lines enter Baltimore and they are connected by a municipal interlinking railroad, thus rendering wonderful shipping facilities to manufacturers in every part of the city.

Of 20 leading cities Baltimore shows the greatest number of people to the square mile, 19,255.

Baltimore is 1369 miles nearer the Panama Canal and 470 miles nearer Valparaiso, Chile, than San Francisco, Cal.

Baltimore leads in the export of corn, oats and rye, and stands next to New York in the exportation of wheat.

Machinery and tools of manufacture are exempt from taxation in Baltimore.

With the proving ground at Gunpowder, an army hospital at Fort McHenry, a cantonment at Admiral, the Naval Academy and Naval Laboratory at Annapolis, the proving grounds and powder works at Indian Head and our shipbuilding companies rushing work on vessels, Baltimore is practically in the center of gigantic war activities.

#### CITY TAX RATE.

The Baltimore city tax rates for 1918 are as follows:	
Full city rate	\$2.01
Suburban rate	1.30
Rural rate	.67
Other fixed rates of taxation in city are:	
Securities	\$ .30
Savings banks deposits (paid by the banks)	$.18\frac{3}{4}$

#### TAXABLE BASIS IN BALTIMORE CITY FOR 1917.

Assessable at Full Rate (\$1.98 per \$100).	
Real estate	\$404,062,507
Personal property (individuals, firms and foreign	
corporations) \$41,854,974	
Business corporations (assets, estimated) 18,000,000	
Shares of other corporations, except banks (es-	
timated) 28,000,000	
Distilled spirits in bond (estimated) 900,000	
	88,754,974

#### TAXABLE BASIS OF BALTIMORE CITY FOR 1918.

Assessable at Full Rate (\$2.01 per \$100).	
Real estate  Personal property— Individuals, firms and foreign corporations \$43,964,142	\$418,765,877
Business corporations (assets estimated) 20,400,000	
Shares of other corporations, except banks (estimated) 30,800,000	
Distilled spirits in bond (estimated) 400,000	
	95,564,142
Assessable at Fixed Rates.	\$514,330,019
Real estate—	
Suburban (\$1.30 per \$100) \$29,366,240 Rural (67 cents per \$100)	
	\$53,142,324
Bank shares (1 per cent. rate, Chap. 797, Acts 1914; \$1 per \$100, estimated)	13,500,000
Securities (estimated; non-stock corporations; 30 cents per \$100)	
	236,961,101
Savings banks deposits (18% cents per \$100, estimated)	97,500,000
	\$401,103,425
Total assessable basis	\$915,433,444
Total of the City Budget for 1918 Estimated receipts from licenses, fees, rents and all other charges, including the amount believed to be collectable	\$22,020,099.18
from taxes in arrears and also from taxes at fixed rates	13,232,770.81
Amount to be raised by taxation at full rate	\$8,787,328.37

#### CIVIC AND TRADE ORGANIZATIONS.

Chamber of Commerce—President, James C. Legg. Merchants and Manufacturers—President, Frank N. Hoen. Board of Trade-President, B. Howell Griswold, Jr. Baltimore Clearing House-President, Charles C. Homer, Jr. Stock Exchange—President, Henry A. Orrick. Federation of Labor-President, John H. Ferguson. Credit Men's Association-President, W. Howard Matthai. Coal Exchange—President, Bushrod M. Watts. Builders' Exchange—President, A. J. Dietrich. Real Estate Board—President, William E. Ferguson. City-Wide Congress—President, Dr. A. R. L. Dohme. South Baltimore Business Men—President, Charles A. Jording. Old Town Merchants and Manufacturers—President, Jacob W. Hook. Lumber Exchange—President, Parker D. Dix. Drug Exchange—President, A. E. Mealy. Canned Goods Exchange-President, Charles G. Summers, Jr. Retail Druggists' Association-President, R. E. Lee Williamson. Apartment House Exchange—President, J. G. Valiant.

Maryland Wholesale Grocers' Association—President, Harry C. Grove.

Maryland Bottlers' Protective Association—President, George Schlaffer. Baltimore Fruit and Produce Association—President, Joseph A. Buck.

North Baltimore Business Men's Association-President, Cornelius J.

Hamilton.

Lime and Cement Exchange—President, Charles F. Behrens.

Lincoln Highway Improvement Association-President, F. G. Kelch.

Women's Civic League—President, Mrs. Francis M. Jencks.

Retail Grocers' Association—President, Julius W. Meyer.

Just Government League—President, Mrs. Donald R. Hooker.

Baltimore Section, Council of Jewish Women-President, Mrs. Sidney

Baltimore Chapter of Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organ—President, Mrs. Emil Crockin.

Equal Suffrage League—President, Mrs. Charles E. Ellicott.

Maryland Women's Suffrage Association—President, Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck.

Parents' League—President, Mrs. George W. Dobbin.

Maryland Association Opposed to Women's Suffrage-President, Mrs. Oscar Leser.

#### FOREIGN CONSULS IN BALTIMORE.

Argentine Republic—Richard J. Leupold, 709 Equitable Building.

Austria-Hungary-Vacant.

Belgium—J. G. Whiteley, 11 West Fayette street.

Bolivia-Raymond M. Glacken, 211 North Calvert street.

Brazil-Leonce Rabillon, 129 East German street.

Chile-Augusto Errazwriz, 619-A Equitable Building.

Colombia—William A. Riordan, Stewart Building.

Costa Rica—William A. Riordan, Stewart Building.

Cuba—Eduardo L. Desvernine, 1525 Munsey Building.

Denmark-Holger A. Koppel, 400 Carroll Building, Baltimore and Light streets.

Dominican Republic—William A. Riordan, Stewart Building.

France—Leonce Rabillon, 129 East German street.

German Empire-Vacant.

Great Britain—Gilbert Fraser, Macht Building, 11-13 East Fayette St.

Guatemala—C. Morton Stewart, Jr., 405 Stewart Building.

Italy—Giovanni Schiaffino, 220 North Eutaw street.

Liberia—Ernest Lyon, 141 West Hill street.

Mexico—Rafael Calvoy Arias, 1031 Calvert Building.

Netherlands—Rodolphe Mottu, United States Fidelity and Guaranty Bldg.

Norway-Arthur F. Sidebotham, 317-321 Chamber of Commerce.

Panama—J. F. Ferguson, Vickers Building, 225 East German street.

Peru-O. G. H. E. Kehrhahan, 1407 Continental Building.

Portugal—Adelbert W. Mears, 117 Commerce street.

Russia-Charles C. Fawcett, Garrett Building.

Spain—Vacant.

Sweden--Vacant.

Uruguay—Leonce Rabillon, 129 East German street.

#### CLUBS.

Maryland—President, George May.

Baltimore—President, S. Sterett McKim.

University-President, Dr. William H. Welch.

Phoenix-President, Julian B. Stein.

Baltimore Country—President, Dr. Joseph S. Ames.

Suburban—President, Abraham I. Weinberg.

Maryland Country-President, George M. Shriver.

Automobile-President, John S. Bridges.

Engineers—President, Alfred H. Hartman.

City—President, Philip E. Graff.

Rotary—Bushrod M. Watts.

Kiwanis-President, Alfred J. Goodrich.

Democratic-President, Eugene O'Dunne.

Union League—President, Albert O. Blakeney.

Elkridge Kennels-President, Edward A. Jackson.

Green Spring Valley Hunt—President, Judge Allan McLane. Arundell Club—President, Mrs. Edw. C. Wilson.

Women's Club of Roland Park—President, Mrs. Frederick W. Troxell.

L'Hirondelle Club—President, John Redwood.

Johns Hopkins Nurses' Alumnae Association—President, Miss Margaret Hoyt.

Fortnightly Club-President, Mrs. William J. Brown.

Catonsville Country Club-President, R. Howard Bland.

Concord Club—President, Daniel J. Loden.

TRAVELING DISTANCES BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND OTHER CITIES.

City.         Hours.         Miles.           Atlanta, Ga.         20         689           Birmingham, Ala.         25½         803           Boston, Mass.         9         415           Buffalo, N. Y.         11½         396           Charleston, S. C.         14½         569           Chicago, Ill.         18         770           Cincinnati, O.         16½         553           Cleveland, O.         13         434           Columbus, O.         13         472           Denver, Col.         47½         1804           Detroit, Mich.         20         600           Grand Rapids, Mich         22         600           Huntington, W. Va         15         477           Indianapolis, Ind.         17½         653           Jacksonville, Fla.         21         829           Louisville, Ky.         22         667           Memphis, Tenn.         29½         971           Montreal, Canada.         16         569           Nashville, Tenn.         25         765           New Orleans, La.         34         1157           New York, N. Y.         4         186     <			
Birmingham, Ala.       25½       803         Boston, Mass.       9       415         Buffalo, N. Y.       11½       396         Charleston, S. C.       14½       569         Chicago, Ill.       18       770         Cincinnati, O.       16½       553         Cleveland, O.       13       434         Columbus, O.       13       472         Denver, Col.       47½       1804         Detroit, Mich.       20       600         Grand Rapids, Mich       22       600         Huntington, W. Va.       15       477         Indianapolis, Ind.       17½       653         Jacksonville, Fla.       21       829         Louisville, Ky.       22       667         Memphis, Tenn.       29½       971         Montreal, Canada       16       569         Nashville, Tenn.       25       765         New Orleans, La.       34       1157         New York, N. Y       4       186         Norfolk, Va.       4       187         Omaha, Neb.       30½       1266         Philadelphia, Pa.       2       96         Pittsburgh,	City.	Hours.	Miles.
Birmingham, Ala.       25½       803         Boston, Mass.       9       415         Buffalo, N. Y.       11½       396         Charleston, S. C.       14½       569         Chicago, Ill.       18       770         Cincinnati, O.       16½       553         Cleveland, O.       13       434         Columbus, O.       13       472         Denver, Col.       47½       1804         Detroit, Mich.       20       600         Grand Rapids, Mich.       22       600         Huntington, W. Va.       15       477         Indianapolis, Ind.       17½       653         Jacksonville, Fla.       21       829         Louisville, Ky.       22       667         Memphis, Tenn.       29½       971         Montreal, Canada       16       569         Nashville, Tenn.       25       765         New Orleans, La.       34       1157         New York, N. Y.       4       186         Norfolk, Va.       4       187         Omaha, Neb.       30½       1266         Phildadelphia, Pa.       2       96         Pittsburg	Atlanta, Ga	20	689
Boston, Mass.       9       415         Buffalo, N. Y.       11½       396         Charleston, S. C.       14½       569         Chicago, Ill.       18       770         Cincinnati, O.       16½       553         Cleveland, O.       13       434         Columbus, O.       13       47½         Denver, Col.       47½       1804         Detroit, Mich.       20       600         Grand Rapids, Mich       22       600         Huntington, W. Va       15       477         Indianapolis, Ind.       17½       653         Jacksonville, Fla.       21       829         Louisville, Ky.       22       667         Memphis, Tenn.       29½       971         Montreal, Canada       16       569         Nashville, Tenn.       25       765         New Orleans, La.       34       1157         New York, N. Y       4       186         Norfolk, Va.       4       187         Omaha, Neb.       30½       1266         Philadelphia, Pa.       2       96         Pittsburgh, Pa.       8½       302         Raleigh, N. C.<		$25\frac{1}{2}$	803
Buffalo, N. Y.       11½       396         Charleston, S. C.       14½       569         Chicago, Ill.       18       770         Cincinnati, O.       16½       553         Cleveland, O.       13       434         Columbus, O.       13       47½         Denver, Col.       47½       1804         Detroit, Mich.       20       600         Grand Rapids, Mich       22       600         Huntington, W. Va       15       477         Indianapolis, Ind       17½       653         Jacksonville, Fla.       21       829         Louisville, Ky.       22       667         Memphis, Tenn.       29½       971         Montreal, Canada       16       569         Nashville, Tenn.       25       765         New Orleans, La.       34       1157         New Vork, N. Y       4       186         Norfolk, Va.       4       187         Omaha, Neb.       30½       1266         Philadelphia, Pa.       2       96         Pittsburgh, Pa.       8½       302         Raleigh, N. C.       9       313			415
Charleston, S. C.       14½       569         Chicago, Ill.       18       770         Cincinnati, O.       16½       553         Cleveland, O.       13       434         Columbus, O.       13       472         Denver, Col.       47½       1804         Detroit, Mich.       20       600         Grand Rapids, Mich.       22       600         Huntington, W. Va       15       477         Indianapolis, Ind.       17½       653         Jacksonville, Fla.       21       829         Louisville, Ky.       22       667         Memphis, Tenn.       29½       971         Montreal, Canada.       16       569         Nashville, Tenn.       25       765         New Orleans, La.       34       1157         New York, N. Y       4       186         Norfolk, Va.       4       187         Omaha, Neb.       30½       1266         Philadelphia, Pa.       2       96         Pittsburgh, Pa.       8½       302         Raleigh, N. C.       9       313		$11\frac{1}{2}$	396
Chicago, III         18         770           Cincinnati, O.         16½         553           Cleveland, O.         13         434           Columbus, O.         13         472           Denver, Col.         47½         1804           Detroit, Mich.         20         600           Grand Rapids, Mich.         22         600           Huntington, W. Va.         15         477           Indianapolis, Ind.         17½         653           Jacksonville, Fla.         21         829           Louisville, Ky.         22         667           Memphis, Tenn.         29½         971           Montreal, Canada.         16         569           Nashville, Tenn.         25         765           New Orleans, La.         34         1157           New York, N. Y         4         186           Norfolk, Va.         4         187           Omaha, Neb.         30½         1266           Philadelphia, Pa.         2         96           Pittsburgh, Pa.         8½         302           Raleigh, N. C.         9         313		141/2	569
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		18	770
Cleveland, O.       13       434         Columbus, O.       13       472         Denver, Col.       47½       1804         Detroit, Mich.       20       600         Grand Rapids, Mich.       22       600         Huntington, W. Va.       15       477         Indianapolis, Ind.       17½       653         Jacksonville, Fla.       21       829         Louisville, Ky.       22       667         Memphis, Tenn.       29½       971         Montreal, Canada       16       569         Nashville, Tenn.       25       765         New Orleans, La.       34       1157         New Vork, N. Y       4       186         Norfolk, Va.       4       187         Omaha, Neb.       30½       1266         Philadelphia, Pa.       2       96         Pittsburgh, Pa.       8½       302         Raleigh, N. C.       9       313		$16\frac{1}{2}$	553
Columbus, O.       13       472         Denver, Col.       47½       1804         Detroit, Mich.       20       600         Grand Rapids, Mich       22       600         Huntington, W. Va.       15       477         Indianapolis, Ind.       17½       653         Jacksonville, Fla.       21       829         Louisville, Ky.       22       667         Memphis, Tenn.       29½       971         Montreal, Canada.       16       569         Nashville, Tenn.       25       765         New Orleans, La.       34       1157         New York, N. Y       4       186         Norfolk, Va.       4       187         Omaha, Neb.       30½       1266         Philadelphia, Pa.       2       96         Pittsburgh, Pa.       8½       302         Raleigh, N. C.       9       313			434
Denver, Col.       47½       1804         Detroit, Mich.       20       600         Grand Rapids, Mich.       22       600         Huntington, W. Va.       15       477         Indianapolis, Ind.       17½       653         Jacksonville, Fla.       21       829         Louisville, Ky.       22       667         Memphis, Tenn.       29½       971         Montreal, Canada.       16       569         Nashville, Tenn.       25       765         New Orleans, La.       34       1157         New York, N. Y       4       186         Norfolk, Va.       4       187         Omaha, Neb.       30½       1266         Philadelphia, Pa.       2       96         Pittsburgh, Pa.       8½       302         Raleigh, N. C.       9       313		13	472
Detroit, Mich.         20         600           Grand Rapids, Mich.         22         600           Huntington, W. Va.         15         477           Indianapolis, Ind.         17½         653           Jacksonville, Fla.         21         829           Louisville, Ky.         22         667           Memphis, Tenn.         29½         971           Montreal, Canada         16         569           Nashville, Tenn.         25         765           New Orleans, La.         34         1157           New York, N. Y         4         186           Norfolk, Va.         4         187           Omaha, Neb.         30½         1266           Philadelphia, Pa.         2         96           Pittsburgh, Pa.         8½         302           Raleigh, N. C.         9         313		471/2	1804
Grand Rapids, Mich       22       600         Huntington, W. Va       15       477         Indianapolis, Ind.       17½       653         Jacksonville, Fla.       21       829         Louisville, Ky.       22       667         Memphis, Tenn.       29½       971         Montreal, Canada       16       569         Nashville, Tenn.       25       765         New Orleans, La       34       1157         New York, N. Y       4       186         Norfolk, Va       4       187         Omaha, Neb.       30½       1266         Philadelphia, Pa       2       96         Pittsburgh, Pa       8½       302         Raleigh, N. C       9       313			600
Huntington, W. Va     15     477       Indianapolis, Ind.     17½     653       Jacksonville, Fla.     21     829       Louisville, Ky.     22     667       Memphis, Tenn.     29½     971       Montreal, Canada.     16     569       Nashville, Tenn.     25     765       New Orleans, La.     34     1157       New York, N. Y     4     186       Norfolk, Va.     4     187       Omaha, Neb.     30½     1266       Philadelphia, Pa.     2     96       Pittsburgh, Pa     8½     302       Raleigh, N. C.     9     313		22	600
Indianapolis, Ind.       17½       653         Jacksonville, Fla.       21       829         Louisville, Ky.       22       667         Memphis, Tenn.       29½       971         Montreal, Canada       16       569         Nashville, Tenn.       25       765         New Orleans, La.       34       1157         New York, N. Y       4       186         Norfolk, Va.       4       187         Omaha, Neb.       30½       1266         Philadelphia, Pa.       2       96         Pittsburgh, Pa       8½       302         Raleigh, N. C.       9       313		15	477
Jacksonville, Fla.       21       829         Louisville, Ky.       22       667         Memphis, Tenn.       29½       971         Montreal, Canada.       16       569         Nashville, Tenn.       25       765         New Orleans, La.       34       1157         New York, N. Y       4       186         Norfolk, Va.       4       187         Omaha, Neb.       30½       1266         Philadelphia, Pa.       2       96         Pittsburgh, Pa.       8½       302         Raleigh, N. C.       9       313		171/2	653
Louisville, Ky       22       667         Memphis, Tenn       29½       971         Montreal, Canada       16       569         Nashville, Tenn       25       765         New Orleans, La       34       1157         New York, N. Y       4       186         Norfolk, Va       4       187         Omaha, Neb       30½       1266         Philadelphia, Pa       2       96         Pittsburgh, Pa       8½       302         Raleigh, N. C       9       313		21	829
Memphis, Tenn.       29½       971         Montreal, Canada       16       569         Nashville, Tenn.       25       765         New Orleans, La.       34       1157         New York, N. Y       4       186         Norfolk, Va.       4       187         Omaha, Neb.       30½       1266         Philadelphia, Pa.       2       96         Pittsburgh, Pa       8½       302         Raleigh, N. C.       9       313		22	667
Montreal, Canada       16       569         Nashville, Tenn       25       765         New Orleans, La       34       1157         New York, N. Y       4       186         Norfolk, Va       4       187         Omaha, Neb       30½       1266         Philadelphia, Pa       2       96         Pittsburgh, Pa       8½       302         Raleigh, N. C       9       313		291/2	971
Nashville, Tenn.       25       765         New Orleans, La.       34       1157         New York, N. Y       4       186         Norfolk, Va.       4       187         Omaha, Neb.       30½       1266         Philadelphia, Pa.       2       96         Pittsburgh, Pa.       8½       302         Raleigh, N. C.       9       313			569
New Orleans, La.       34       1157         New York, N. Y.       4       186         Norfolk, Va.       4       187         Omaha, Neb.       30½       1266         Philadelphia, Pa.       2       96         Pittsburgh, Pa.       8½       302         Raleigh, N. C.       9       313		25	765
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		34	1157
Norfolk, Va.         4         187           Omaha, Neb.         30½         1266           Philadelphia, Pa.         2         96           Pittsburgh, Pa.         8½         302           Raleigh, N. C.         9         313		4	186
Omaha, Neb       30½       1266         Philadelphia, Pa       2       96         Pittsburgh, Pa       8½       302         Raleigh, N. C       9       313		4	187
Philadelphia, Pa.       2       96         Pittsburgh, Pa.       8½       302         Raleigh, N. C.       9       313		301/2	1266
Pittsburgh, Pa       8½       302         Raleigh, N. C       9       313		2	96
Raleigh, N. C		81/2	302
			313
Richmond, Va 4 156	Richmond, Va	4	156
St. Louis, Mo	St Louis Mo	$23\frac{1}{2}$	892
St. Paul, Minn	St Paul Minn	32	1209
San Francisco, Cal	San Francisco, Cal	81	3075
Savannah, Ga		16	657
Toledo, O		17	541
Toronto, Canada	Toronto Canada	141/2	496
Washintgon, D. C	Washintgon, D. C	3/4	40
Wilmington, Del	Wilmington Del	$1\frac{1}{2}$	69
Wilmington, N. C	Wilmington, N. C	$13\frac{1}{2}$	399
Winston-Salem, N. C	Winston-Salem, N. C	12	357

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT PORT OF BALTIMORE.

The following tables, furnished by the Collector of the Port, is a comparative statement of the principal articles imported into the district of Maryland during the calendar years 1916 and 1917, and also of the principal articles exported from the port during the same years.

The total value of merchandise free of duty entering the port in 1917 was \$29,005,046, compared with \$30,527,473 in 1916. The value of dutiable merchandise entering our port in 1917 was \$7,958,129, compared with \$8,414,193 in 1916.

The total value of free and dutiable imports for 1917 was \$36,963,175, as compared with \$38,941,666 for 1916, being a decrease of \$1,978,491.

The greatest value of any one article imported on the free list was manganese ore, which amounted to \$6,910,396; the next in value was wood pulp, \$6,834,157; nitrate of soda, \$3,180,545; pig-iron, \$2,692,609; crude mineral oil, \$1,887,734; copper, \$1,716,672; iron ore, \$1,392,559. The total value of any one of the other articles was less than \$1,000,000 and ran from \$764,583 for sulphur ore to \$2046 for tea.

Of the dutiable articles imported, molasses came first and amounted to \$2,957,060. The rest of the dutiable articles imported ranged in value from \$923,128 for corks to \$2708 for cheese.

cheese.

The total value of exports for the year 1917 was \$377,-623,300, compared with \$290,312,216 for 1916, or an increase of \$87,303,088, or more than 30 per cent.

Of the articles exported during the year 1917 copper was first with a value of \$84,341,482, and the rest in the order named: Iron and steel, \$73,790,708; wheat, \$45,806,823; corn, \$22,047,886; flour, \$19,532,954; cotton (raw), \$17,696,807; rye, \$15,961,340; oats, \$14,407,329; brass and manufactures, \$14,093,614; tobacco, \$12,163,711, and the balance ranged in value from \$9,094,384 for chemicals to \$47,629 for cotton cloth.

A table of Canadian articles in transit and exported from the port of Baltimore during the calendar year 1917 is given, which shows a total value of \$12,992,021.

Of the commodities exported wheat is valued at \$10,903,879; oats, \$893,871; wheat flour, \$686,465; meat, \$386,342; agricultural implements, \$28,305, and the other articles range in value down to flaxseed, which is valued at \$2584.

# COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1916 AND 1917.

Articles and Unit	19	16.	19	17.
of Quantity.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Free:				
Ammonia, sulphate of, ton.	1,018	\$77,302	427	\$38,805
Bananas, bunch	1,329,004	544,532	1,596,939	
Clover seed, lb	5,252,357	749,624	826,314	121,276
Cocoanuts				33,517
Corkwood and waste, lb	14,932,430	339,106	12,245,530	243,173
Fertilizers, ton	2,429	65,339	4,479	168,055
Manganese ore, ton	346,135	5,151,260	381,161	6,910,396
Palm oil, lb	1,655,621	126,552	221,614	20,391
Paper stock, lb	697,602	19,006	634,592	29,375
Soda, nitrate of, ton	105,849	2,521,255	113,350	3,180,545
Tea, lb	108,723	20,254	8,426	2,046
Sulphur ore, ton	221,400	1,368,988	126,837	764,583
Tin in pigs, etc., lb	1,980,799	789,951	212,000	90,131
Copper, lb	5,782,771	1,637,070	7,055,241	1,716,672
Chrome ore, ton	78,433	980,040	34,550	580,154
Mineral oil, crude, gal	117,183,410	1,718,982	129,187,900	1,887,734
Burlaps, lb	4,142,554	387,969	1,996,454	176,166
Herring, salted, lb	277,859	12,891	800,186	35,949
Pig-iron, ton	44,327	4,729,434	21,168	2,692,609
Iron ore, ton	483,611	1,437,110		1,392,559
Mackerel, salted, lb	211,600	14,096	283,600	27,614
Salt, lb	15,728,400	17,387		14,413
Wood pulp, ton	91,263	6,085,300		6,834,157
All other free articles		1,713,219		1,344,528
Total free		\$30,527,473	.:	\$29,005,046
Dutiable:				
Ammonia, muriate of, lb		\$23,873		
Bristles, lb	119,373	111,256	40,453	
Cheese, lb		15,365		
China and earthenware				206,536
Clays, ton	21,355	115,300	21,615	119,729
Cork mfrs		696,939		923,128
Cotton cloth, yd		57,722	257,441	
Cotton hose, doz	1,957	1,522	2	1
Cotton laces				38,886
Cotton mfrs., other	0.000			77,356
Iron bars, ton	2,329			74.594
Linen and mirs. of max				74,534
Marble			9 000 200	$\begin{bmatrix} 6,853 \\ 232,410 \end{bmatrix}$
Matting, yd		1 620 652		
Molasses, gal	294 951		38,246,048	
Linoleum, yd	524,231	129,400	142,112 	63,330
Chimitmona lignora gol	68,755	143,104		84,836
Spirituous liquors, gal		145,104	96.467	77,355
Tobacco leaf, lb Toys and dolls		111 880	96,467	7,178
Wool cloth, etc., yd		7,036		
Straw braid	1	210,407	i '	182,752
Licorice root, lb	13,471,040	706,746		227,910
Olive oil, gal	510,450	543,613		835,261
Pepper, lb	1,784,092	265,996		58,510
Flaxseed, bus		580,398		00,510
Spelter		759,405		
Wheat flour, bbl			80,935	431,060
All other dutiable articles.	1	1,223,483		1,157,974
Total dutiable				\$7,958,129
Total addianc	1	, ψυ, 11,100		4.,000,120

# COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM THE PORT OF BALTIMORE DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1916 AND 1917.

Articles and Unit of Quantity.	19	16.	19	17.
of Quantity.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural implts		\$1,399,970		\$1,248,663
Animal feed, etc		262,829		201,543
Bacon and hams, lb	7,000,194	1,045,225	18,030,484	3,683,398
Beef, canned and salted, lb.	127,616	16,121	18,140,201	5,718,750
Binder twine, lb	7,763,554	763,966	10,743,162	1,334,717
Cars, carriages, etc	[	698,313		1,418,152
Copper, lb	209,507,391	50,765,234	$ 267,\!525,\!591 $	84,341,482
Chemicals, etc		1,755,424		9,094,384
Coal, ton	874,210	2,686,679	254,556	1,154,845
Coke, ton	94,474	558,743	111,808	1,317,817
Cotton, raw, bale	200,973		141,934	
Cotton, raw, lb	102,236,826	15,506,456	71,745,049	17,696,807
Cotton cloth, yd	752,075	195,096	174,734	47,629
Corn, bus	19,847,728	17,192,819	15,479,758	22,047,886
Flour, bbl	2,236,252	14,791,717	2,009,980	19,532,954
Fruit	[	991,587	[	368,649
Glucose, lb	6,224,331	144,881	2,483,136	135,267
Iron and steel (except rails				
and machinery)		38,451,109		73,790,708
Hair		734,363		291,043
Lard, lb	3,772,457	496,433	4,315,382	852,942
Leather and mfrs	[ ]	3,471,437		445,625
Machinery		961,391		4,803,988
Neut. lard and oleo oil, lb	1,831,419	254,900	2,142,144	466,054
Naval stores		113,200		254,794
Oats, bus	32,296,903	16,556,541		14,407,329
Oil, illuminating, gal	326,247	36,253		344,629
Oil, lubricating, gal	7,587,367	1,190,231	9,880,667	1,939,161
Oil, cottonseed, lb	673,519	66,662	840,950	136,853
Oilcake and meal, lb	38,677,334	752,796		439,961
Paper and mfrs				201,934
Paraffin wax, lb		611,622		413,081
Starch, lb	32,363,392	943,267		263,207
Steel rails, ton	130,810	4,600,214		2,945,684
Tallow, lb	46,912	4,691		
Lumber and mfrs		1,327,396		1,647,706
Tobacco leaf, lb		17,763,207	67,029,362	12,163,711
Tobacco stems, lb		41,088		
Wheat, bus	29,527,456	44,966,559		45,806,823
Rye, bus		16,245,360		15,961,340
Barley, bus		4,154,738		2,716,328
Milk, prepared, etc		840,462		2,826,994
Tin mfrs				233,243
Brass and mfrs		10,345,463		14,093,614
Oatmeal, lb		839,079		310,710
Nickel, lb		894,907		858,195
Zinc, lb				1,046,022
Explosives, etc				2,535,448
Horses and mules, number.	6,224			6 002 020
All other articles		7,046,559		6,083,230
		\$900 290 919		\$377,623,300
	1	φ43U,υ4U,414		
Total				290 320 212
Total				290,320,212

CANADIAN ARTICLES IN TRANSIT AND EXPORTED FROM THE PORT OF BALTIMORE DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1917

Commodity and Unit of Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wheat, bus	4,729,757	\$10,903,879
Oats, bus	1,203,781	893,871
Barley, bus	7,132	7,735
Rye, bus	3,046	3,351
Wheat flour, bbl	82,155	686,465
Oatmeal, lb	209,580	10,125
Pearl barley, lb	95,700	4,760
Flaxseed, bus	975	2,584
Clover seed, lb	36,803	6,317
Hay, ton	365	5,153
Magnesium metal, lb	1,000	4,150
Scrap-iron, ton	98	2,950
Lumber, 1000 ft	170	7,508
Meat, lb	2,149,940	. 386,342
Phenacetine, lb	875	13,430
Wire, lb	148,052	6,238
Tinplate, lb	82,880	7,500
Paper manufactures, lb	341,500	6,940
Agricultural implements		28,305
Iron and steel manufactures		3,200
Total		\$12,992,021

#### THE WORLD'S TOTAL TRADE LAST YEAR.

According to The Americas, a periodical issued by the National City Bank of New York, international trade in 1917 shows a larger total than in any other year. This estimate is the result of "a careful review of all available figures of world trade." It includes 11 months of actual figures for the United States and United Kingdom, 10 months for Canada, and somewhat shorter periods for the other principal countries, covering, however, a sufficient proportion of the vear to justify an estimate that "the total international trade of the year will be the largest in history." For the United States the total foreign trade of the year has been approximately nine billion dollars, against less than four billions in 1913. In Great Britain the total for 11 months was over seven billion dollars, against five and three quarter billion dollars in 1913. Canada's total for 10 months ending with October was over two billion dollars, against \$88,000,000 in the same months of 1913. Japan's total for the nine months ending with September was \$914,000,000, against \$507,000,-

000 in the corresponding months of 1913. For France no official figures were available for 1917, though the imports estimated by an examination of figures of exports from other countries to France were apparently about 50 per cent, more than in 1913. In the Central Powers no official figures were available. Their over-sea trade was cut off, but they imported very largely from adjacent neutral countries, and exchanges between the "Central Powers" had been very great. In the Allied countries a part of the trade, that conducted by or on behalf of the Government, was omitted from the official figures. The total trade of Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, the United States, Canada and Japan in 1913 was a little more than eighteen billion dollars. Figures thus far reported for 1917 suggest that the total for 1917 "may approximate twenty-five billion dollars."

Nentral sections of the world "showed little change in their grand total of trade in 1917 as compared with 1913," though there were marked changes in its characteristics. In South America imports were far below those of 1913, in which year the imports of that continent were the highest in its history. The imports of all South America in 1913 exceeded one billion dollars. For 1917 official reports indicated that the total imports would be little more than half that, though the 1917 exports would "apparently exceed those of

1913~
m by about 25~
m per~cent."

In Japan exports were double those of 1913, and imports showed an increase of about 50 per cent. In China the imports showed a decline, and, while there was a good demand for silk at high prices, the best markets for her tea had been difficult of access. India showed a decline in imports and a slight reduction of exports, "due chiefly to lack of transporta-The great rubber plantations of Cevlon, the Malayan Peninsula and the Dutch East Indies showed large increases in production and sales. The sugar output of Java "was larger and at higher prices than formerly." Neutral countries in Europe showed "material increases in the value of their exports, but slight decreases in the value of their im-Whatever they had to spare in food and manufacturing materials was "eagerly purchased by their neighbors, both the Central Powers and the Allies, at high prices." The writer gives a table of total imports and total exports of the principal countries to the latest available date in 1917, compared with corresponding months in 1913:

		Imp	orts.	Exp	orts.
Country.	Number of Months.	1917 Million Dollars.	1913 Million Dollars.	1917 Million Dollars.	1913 Million Dollars.
Australia	5	132.9	147.2	182.3	122.5
Argentina	6	88.8	203.6	300.5	285.3
Brazil	8	130.8	225.8	194.3	176.7
Canada	10	870.8	563.9	1,211.7	322.7
Egypt	7	83.1	75.5	114.1	74.7
France	8	*1,550.0	1,069.8	*375.0	863.6
India	7	289.3	340.6	439.4	469.9
Italy	7	884.3	413.0	287.7	269.0
Japan	9	350.2	281.7	563.5	224.6
New Zealand	8	67.3	*76.0	*77.4	54.0
Russia	6	438.4	289.7	57.1	289.7
South Africa	7	102.8	120.0	69.3	81.5
Spain	7	92.3	146.4	156.2	117.1
Switzerland	3	114.1	84.4	103.7	60.3
United Kingdom	11	4,778.9	3,395.0	2,275.7	2,345.2
United States	11	2,725.0	1,608.5	5,639.0	2,251.8

<sup>\*</sup>Estimated.

# CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN.

The following table, furnished by James B. Hessong, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, gives the current prices of grain for Baltimore by months during the calendar year 1917, which show quite an advance over the prices for 1916.

The highest price quoted during the year for No. 2 "Soft Red" wheat was \$3.53 in the month of May, and the lowest price was \$1.68½ in the month of February, compared with \$1.99 in November and \$1.02½ in June, 1916.

The highest price quoted for No. 2 "Red Winter" was \$3.53 in May, and the lowest was  $$1.72\frac{1}{2}$  in February, as compared with  $$1.94\frac{1}{4}$  in November and  $$1.00\frac{1}{4}$  in June, 1916.

The highest price for mixed corn was \$2.30 in August, and the lowest was  $$1.05\frac{3}{4}$  in January, compared with \$1.04 in October and  $74\frac{1}{4}$ c. in May, 1916.

The highest price for Standard White oats was \$1 in August, and the lowest was 62c. in January, compared with 62½c. and 46c. in 1916.

The highest price for No. 3 White oats was \$1 in August, and the lowest was 61c. in January, compared with 61½c. and 43c. in 1916.

The highest price for No. 2 Western rye was \$2.45 in May, and the lowest was \$1.50 in January and February, compared with \$1.59 and 97c. in 1916.

PRICES OF GRAIN IN BALT IMORE (MONTHLY) FOR THE YEAR 1917.

•		Wh	Wheat.		ပိ	Corn.		Oa	Oats.		Ry	Rye.
Month.	No. 2 Soft Red.	.2 Red.	No. 2 Red Winter.	. 2 /inter.	Mix	Mixed.	Stan	Standard White.	No Wh	No. 3 White.	Wes	No. 2 Western.
	Low. Cent.	High.	Low. High. Cent. Cent.	High. Cent.	Low.	High. Cent.	Low. Cent.	High. Cent.	Low. Cent.	High. Cent.	Low. High. Cent. Cent.	Higl
January	1841/4		1	2071/2	10534	1161/4			-	20		157
Pehruary	$1681_{6}$			2011/2	106	1161/2				75		160
arch	1943/2			2177	1141/2	128				92		175
Anril	2151%			310	$130\frac{1}{8}$	1731%				- 62		210
Ac	2741/2			353	162	180				-08		245
- G	220			284	1641%	182				751/2		240
July	209		215	240	$185\frac{7}{4}$	225			7.61/2	95	220	240
gust	212			:	178	230				100		220
September	222			226	190	216				$661/_{2}$		198
October	222			224	1981%	208				99		198
Vovember	222			224	:	:				1.1		189
Jecember	222	222	224	224	:	:	77.1/2	871/2		87		189
Year	1681%	353	1721/	353	1053%	230	62	100	19	100	150	245

#### RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF LIVESTOCK.

The Union Stockyards of Baltimore furnished the following tables, which give the receipts and shipments of livestock during the calendar year 1917, also the number of horses and mules exported and the number of cars.

Table No. 1 shows the receipts to be 195,341 cattle, 349,055 sheep, 810,320 hogs, 32,860 calves, 4695 horses, 2747 mules and 16,551 cars.

The receipts for 1917 show an increase over those for 1916, with the exception of hogs, horses and mules, which were greater in 1916, and are as follows: Cattle, 152,337; sheep, 279,056; hogs, 1,002,617; calves, 26,082; horses, 10,110; mules, 3791, and the number of cars was 15,564.

Table No. 2 shows the following shipments: Cattle, 96,678; sheep, 289,203; hogs, 252,476; calves, 9343; horses, 4457; mules, 2648, and cars, 8639.

This table also shows an increase in shipments over 1916, with the exception of hogs, horses and mules, and is as follows: Cattle, 59,181; sheep, 186,435; hogs, 255,897; calves, 6728; horses, 9803; mules, 3803, and cars, 6748.

RECEIPTS OF LIVESTOCK AT THE UNION STOCKYARDS, BAL-TIMORE, MD., FOR THE YEAR 1917.

Month.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Calves.	Horses.	Mules.	Cars.
January	13,703	6,215	105,849	1,915	518	73	1,350
February	11,887	5,832	85,248	2,622	375	106	1,140
March	13,303	4,016	81,026	2,450	411	96	1,162
April	11,898	6,139	81,276	2,669	224	69	1,130
May	8,643	8,486	66,648	2,406	96	51	878
June	10,297	43,709	53,284	3,070	200	813	1,122
July	15,220	55,893	44,237	3,203	200	270	1,315
August	20,966	94,638	35,919	2,795	46	90	1,656
September	29,920	49,835	42,504	3,873	926	287	1,960
October	26,331	43,268	57,575	2,942	374	239	1,888
November,	18,357	21,752	79,545	2,818	1,130	258	1,604
December	14,816	9,272	77,209	2,037	195	395	1,346
Total	195,341	349,055	810,320	32,800	4,695	2,747	16,551

SHIPMENTS OF LIVESTOCK FROM THE UNION STOCKYARDS, BALTIMORE, MD., FOR THE YEAR 1917.

Month.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Calves.	Horses.	Mules.	Cars.
January	5,996	3,347	31,243	277	487	57	592
February	3,994	3,497	25,006	661	364	108	438
March	5,587	1,864	24,604	444	380	80	526
April	4,277	3,263	25,957	168	191	49	453
May	2,540	6,060	17,576	388	60	26	301
June	2,507	35,144	14,438	788	194	805	45
July	8,320	50,287	10,023	1,437	220	277	75:
August	12,631	87,108	8,049	1,314	33	89	1,140
September	16,131	39,307	13,225	1,361	791	269	1,157
October	19,379	37,551	25,582	1,206	287	309	1,313
November	9,317	16,730	30,504	998	• 1,281	293	898
December	5,999	5,045	26,269	301	169	287	61-
Total	96,678	289,203	252,476	9,343	4,457	2,648	8,63

#### IMMIGRATION.

The following is taken from the report of the Commissioner General of Immigration:

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, a total of 347 aliens, including 199 seamen and stowaways, arrived at the port of Baltimore. This, in addition to five cases pending at the beginning of the year, would make a total of 352 applicants for admission, of whom 289 were admitted, 62 were rejected and deported, and one alien escaped from detention before examination.

The total number of aliens applying for admission at this port during the previous year was 178, exclusive of seamen, of whom 175 were admitted and 3 deported. During the year 1915, 3813 aliens were admitted, 28 debarred and 15 deported after landing.

These figures will show that as an immigration port of entry Baltimore has suffered from the war in the decrease of arrivals proportionately with other large cities.

			i								
		<b>₹</b>	At School.	.1.			Not	Not at School	100l.		
Police District.	Wh	White.	Colc	Colored.		M	White.	Colc	Colored.		Cuca
	Male.	Male. Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Male. Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Grand Total.
Eastern	6,728		111		13,253	1,037		16		2,079	15,332
Northeastern	11,054	П	1,081	1,077	24,346	1,583	-	115	107	3,124	27,470
Northern	3,918	3,896	207		8,331	283	317	18		632	8,963
Central	948		96		2,230	71		6		171	2,401
Western	1,532		194		3,500	112		25		267	3,767
Northwestern	5,719		2,361	ଜୀ	17,098	479		247		1,407	18,505
Southern	3,854		394	399	8,496	807		69		1,693	10,189
Southwestern	5,304		424		11,641	769		116	156	1,787	13,428
Totals	39,057	39.058	4,868	5,912	88,895	5,141	4,738	615	999	11,160	11,160 100,055
		OF 1	THOSE	THOSE NOT AT SCHOOL.	r scho	OL.					
		五	Employed				Not	Not Employed	yed.		
Police District.	Wh	White.	Colored	red.		W	White.	Colored	red.		5
,	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Eastern	808	662	12		1,494	230		4		585	2,078
Northeastern	1,336	991	C1 9	20	2,449	248	327	43	r0 [ - 1	675	3,124
Northern	239	622	97		101	45		No		143	632
Western	0 00 0 00	43	13.		173	9.9		0 6		94	171
Northwestern	390	256	167	П	931	88		80		476	1,407
Southern	682	999	32	43	1,323	128		37		370	1,693
Southwestern	999	607	79		1,469	103		32		318	1,787
Totals	4,257	3,427	392	359	8,435	888	1,306	223	307	2,725	11,160

## VOTING POPULATION OF BALTIMORE CITY.

(Census Taken by the Police September, 1917.)

Ward.	White.	Colored.	Total.
First	7,011	54	7,065
Second	3,597	103	3,700
Third	2,272	338	2,610
Fourth	2,543	1,366	3,909
Fifth	1,938	1,647	3,585
Sixth	7,180	897	8,077
Seventh	7,340	1,114	8,454
Eighth	9,428	499	9,927
Ninth	7,665	315	7,980
Tenth	4,073	606	4,679
Eleventh	3,217	1,866	5,083
Twelfth	7,876	1,273	9,149
Thirteenth	8,354	112	8,466
Fourteenth	2,981	3,125	6,106
Fifteenth	9,909	2,162	12,071
Sixteenth	7,443	1,606	9,049
Seventeenth	1,338	3,963	5,301
Eighteenth	3,974	1,435	5,409
Nineteenth	5,127	980	6,107
Twentieth	9,182	194	9,376
Twenty-first	4,763	811	5,574
Twenty-second	2,271	1,108	3,379
Twenty-third	4,100	718	4,818
Twenty-fourth	5,678		5,678
Totals	129,260	26,292	155,552

## CENSUS OF BUILDINGS, BALTIMORE CITY.

(Taken by the Police, September, 1917.)

One story	1,017
Two story	73,724
Two story and a half	3,904
Three story	46,112
Four story	1,962
Five story	372
Six story	142
Seven story	42
Eight story	14
Nine story	8
Ten story	6
Eleven story	2
Twelve story	4
Thirteen story	2
Fourteen story	4
Fifteen story	3
Seventeen story	1
Twenty story	1
Twenty-two story	1
	107 201
	127,321
Homes occupied by owners	52,499
Houses rented	59,230
Houses vacant.	3,428
Business property occupied by owners	8,386
Business property rented	8,622
Business property vacant	793
Eastern District.	13,065
Northeastern District	32,205
Northern District	13,127
Central District	6.128
Western District	8,228
Northwestern District	27,632
Southern District	10,892
Southwestern District	16,044
į.	
	127,321
	127,321

#### State Board of Education.

From the report of the Department of Education for the year ending July 31, 1917, great progress has been made in our State school system.

The General Assembly of 1916 made radical changes in the law relating to the administration and supervision of schools, such as school attendance, higher standards of qualifications for school officials, teachers and children, and larger appropriations, etc. This new system of public education is generally admitted by those well informed in other States to be the most effective plan for school organization adopted anywhere in the nation, and has been well received throughout the State.

Prior to 1904 almost the entire State school tax, which was never less than 15 cents, was used for the support of the ele-The General Assembly has seen the wismentary schools. dom of giving aid to the high schools to the extent of \$140,000 annually, to pension disabled teachers at a cost of \$34,000 a year, to purchase free text-books and material of instruction at a cost of \$200,000, to make direct appropriations for colored industrial schools amounting to \$22,500, and recently to pay one-half the salaries of county superintendents, supervisors and attendance officers, all these items, together with the support of the State normal schools, amounting to more than half a million dollars annually and charged against the State school appropriation before the same is distributed in quarterly instalments to the several county boards of education.

The total number of schools reported in the State for the year ending July 31, 1917, not including Baltimore city, were 2493, of which 1933 were white and 560 colored. Out of 2470 schools 2237 are owned and 233 rented.

The total number of schools reported for Baltimore eity were 112, of which 95 were white and 17 colored.

The total number of pupils enrolled in the State on January 1, 1917, in all grades was 228,532, of which 73,831 were in Baltimore city.

The average attendance of all pupils in the counties during the year was 114,282, of which 93,021 were white and 21,261 colored.

For Baltimore city the average attendance was 57,307, of whom 49,915 were white and 7392 colored.

The total number of teachers in all schools in the State

were 6560, of whom 5552 were white and 1008 colored; 922 were males and 5638 females.

The total amount paid to white teachers in salaries in the State for the year ending July 31, 1917, was \$3,451,708.07, an average of \$622 for each teacher. Of this amount \$1,948,-342.28 was expended in the counties, averaging \$541, and \$1,503,365.79 was for Baltimore city, which averaged \$813.

The total amount paid in salaries to colored teachers was \$403,522.44, an average of \$399, the counties paying \$164,-520.25, an average of \$228, and Baltimore city paying \$239,-002.19, an average of \$839.

The total apportionment of the public school tax as reported by the comptroller for the year ending September 30, 1917, was \$1,100,082.89, of which \$683,157.21 was for the counties and \$416,925.68 for Baltimore city.

The total receipts from all sources, as reported by the treasurers of the several county boards of education for the year ending July 31, 1917, was \$3,469,893.78, and for Baltimore city, \$4,171,452.24; total, \$7,641,346.02.

The total disbursements for all purposes, as reported by the treasurers of the several county boards of education for the year ending July 31, 1917, was \$3,469,893.78; for Baltimore city, \$2,435,849.61; total, \$5,905,743.39. The total disbursements for white schools in the several counties was \$2.675,930.40, and for colored schools, \$223,071.56.

The levy and receipts on the taxable basis of the counties on account of public school tax and free school fund was \$792,067.31; for Baltimore city, \$940,018.29; total, \$1.857,-547.17.

The per capita cost on enrollment for the year 1917 was \$23.70, an increase over 1916 or \$1.41, and the per capita cost on attendance was \$33.85, being a decrease from 1916 of 50 cents.

#### Compulsory School Attendance.

The school year closing July 31, 1917, witnessed the completion of one year of compulsory school attendance throughout the entire State. The General Assembly, in its session of 1916, modified the Compulsory School Attendance Law. which heretofore had applied to Baltimore city and two counties of the State.

By its provisions children 7 to 13 years of age must attend school the full term unless lawfully excused. Children of 13 and 14 years must attend at least 100 days and the entire term if not regularly and lawfully employed. Children 15

and 16 who have not finished the elementary school must attend at least 100 days each year and the entire term if not regularly and lawfully employed. Although the certain important provisions of the law did not go into effect until November 1, reports from the counties at the close of the fall term of school, which ended about the middle of November, showed a marked increase in school attendance.

There was an increase of 9023 pupils, or 7.5 per cent. in the average attendance of all the counties, during the first term of 1916-1917 over the average attendance of 1915-1916 for the same period. The increase in the average daily attendance in the public schools of the counties for the past year was 8240; the total increase for the previous three years was 8209, the average increase being 2736. Since the term for colored schools was lengthened last year in most of the counties, and also since the demands for child labor were more acute, owing to the industrial conditions produced by the war, the report states that it is safe to assume that the increase in average daily attendance for the last year would not have been larger than the customary annual increase of 2736 had the compulsory school attendance law not been enforced. The difference between 8240 and 2736, or 5504, fairly represents the effect of the school attendance law or the average daily attendance.

The report states that the law brought many more children into school, but the increase in children present each day throughout the year amounted to an average of 8240.

During 1915-1916, the year before the attendance law went into effect, the total expense for all public school purposes in the counties was \$3,209,101.56. Thus the cost of public education was \$30 per child in average attendance. At this rate, which is less than many States spend, the education given the extra 5504 pupils held in attendance throughout the year was worth \$165,120. The salaries, traveling expenses of attendance officers and other costs of enforcing the law did not exceed \$18,000. Thus \$18,000 additional invested in law enforcement secures \$165,120 worth more of school training. Each \$3.25 spent on enforcing the law kept an average of one more child in attendance.

#### Industrial Accident Commission.

The Third Annual Report issued by the State Industrial Accident Commission for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1917, plainly shows that the work of this important office is

gradually on the increase.

The Commission, in administering the compensation law in all its varied lines, covered 11,010 employers engaged in extra-hazardous employment, who employed hundreds of thousands of employes. In these employments there occurred during the year 37,434 accidents which were reported to that office, being an increase of 19.5 per cent. over the previous year, which is attributed to increased number of work-Of this number 32,329 men and inexperienced workmen. accidents carried first aid and subsequent medical treatment. where necessary, to the injured employes at a cost to the insurers of \$98,692.68, as reported to the Commission. accidents in these cases did not cause disability beyond the waiting period of two weeks, and therefore did not carry weekly compensation. In 4677 cases of accident weekly comrensation and also medical and other like treatment was awarded; in 397 accident cases claims for compensation were denied. Three hundred and ten claims for compensation were rending at the end of the year.

During the year there was paid to beneficiaries under the act \$591,211.06, and there remained outstanding at the end of the year \$279,715.36 to be paid in the future in awards made during the year in fatal cases and cases of permanent disability in which specific awards could be made. There also remains outstanding compensation payable in a large number of temporary disability cases, the aggregate amount

of which cannot now be ascertained.

It is most interesting to note the substantial higher general average of wages earned by the injured parties over the previous year. The past year showed 921 claims in which the wage was less than \$10 per week, compared with 2776 for the previous year.

There were 2538 who received between \$10 and \$15 per week during the past year, compared with 1671 in 1916, and between \$15 and \$20 per week there was an increase from 513 to 891. Of those receiving more than \$20 per week there were 752 claims, as against 322 for the previous year.

The expenses incurred in the administration of the Compensation Act was \$59,957.05, or \$4957.32 in excess of the

appropriation.

By Section 27 of Chapter 597 of the Acts of 1916 of the General Assembly of Maryland, amending the Workmen's Compensation Law, the Commission was placed on a self-sustaining basis by requiring the State Accident Fund to bear its own expenses from and after January 1, 1917, and providing for a special revenue, not to exceed \$60,000 per annum, to be collected each year by the Commission from insurance carriers and self-insurers for the purpose of defraying the balance of the expenses of the Commission from and after January 1, 1917, which will prevent a shortage in the expense account in the future if the Legislature will provide the machinery to allow the Commission to pay out its own money.

#### STATE ACCIDENT FUND.

The Statement of the State Accident Fund for the year ending October 31, 1917, shows that during the year there were 377 new policies issued and 172 policies canceled, making the number of policies in force at the end of the year 1201.

The net premiums written during the year were \$142,-979.83, which is in excess of the two previous years combined by \$24,504.20.

The loss record was 41 per cent. on premiums written, and the expense ratio less than 8 per cent. The average cost of catastrophe reinsurance was about 4 per cent. plus the 10 per cent. required to be set aside to create a catastrophe surplus, making the actual cost of carrying the business approximately 63 per cent.

The total investments of the State Accident Fund amounted to \$130,000, which includes a \$20,000 investment in the First Liberty Loan bonds. On November 15 there was an additional investment of \$25,000 made in the Second Liberty Loan bonds, which makes the total investments of the Com-

mission on that date \$155,000.

In an interesting article published in the bulletin of the Industrial Commission of Ohio, dated December, 1917, it is claimed that the Ohio State insurance plan, including the expenses of administration from July 14, 1911, to May 15, 1917, have cost \$14,068,893.43, as compared with the plan of the liability companies, which would have cost \$22,255,835.73.

Expressed in other terms and in answer to the inquiry, "Just what has the Ohio State insurance plan saved the foregoing subscribers to the Ohio State insurance plan in cost of their workmen's compensation insurance to May 15, 1917?"

it has saved them, as a minimum, the difference between \$22,255,835.73 and \$14,068,893.43, or \$8,186,942.30. In other words, the increase of the cost of the plan of the liability insurance companies over the Ohio plan is as an absolute minimum 58 per cent. The premium income of the Ohio State insurance plan for the year 1917 will be in excess of \$9,000,000, claiming to be by far the largest carrier of workmen's compensation insurance in the United States. On the basis of the rates of the liability insurance companies, as above computed, this premium would have been increased 158 per cent. of \$9,000,000, or \$14,220,000, for 1917.

It is conservative to state, therefore, that for the single year 1917 the Ohio State insurance plan has saved its subscribers as an absolute minimum \$5,000,000.

What the Ohio State insurance plan would have saved the nation for the year 1917 is shown by the following figures:

The workmen's compensation premium income of the liability insurance companies in the United States for the year 1917 will be in the neighborhood of \$65,000,000. The Ohio plan, which costs 64 per cent. of the stock companies, would be \$41,600,000, or a saving of \$23,400,000.

The cost the stock companies in the workmen's compensation field throughout the United States and Canada seem to find it necessary to incur to provide insurance hovers around \$40 of each \$100 they collect in premiums; that is, it costs them \$40 to provide \$60 worth of workmen's compensation At that rate it would cost \$5,333,000 to provide benefits. \$8,000,000 in compensation benefits, while the Ohio State insurance plan provided this \$8,000,000 in compensation benefits at an expense to the State of \$312,279.30. means that the stock companies provide \$100 in compensation benefits for 66/67, while the Ohio State Fund provides \$100 in compensation benefits for \$4. In other words, for \$4 the Ohio State Fund provides \$100 in compensation benefits, while for \$4 the stock companies provide only \$6 in compensation benefits.

Assuming the above statement to be correct, it must naturally follow, partly as an economic result, but primarily as a matter of public policy, that in a very short time the State Fund plan of workmen's compensation insurance will supersede the liability insurance companies.

This is a form of public trust and seems to be best treated as a function of State government in not only giving the beneficiary the greatest amount of benefit for the least amount of expense, but it relieves the injured workmen or their dependents, who are often wholly unfamiliar with their

rights, by having the State become their guardian.

The development of the State Fund plan of workmen's compensation in the United States in the last six years has been remarkable, as is shown by the following:

In 1911 there was only one such plan; in 1912 there were three; in 1913, five; in 1914, nine; in 1915, twelve; in 1916,

thirteen, and in 1917, fifteen.

Their cumulative annual premium income has been as follows: In 1911, \$422,888.20; in 1912, \$1,538,950.69; in 1913, \$4.871,858.19; in 1914, \$11,931,451.23; in 1915, \$20,343,782.61; in 1916, \$34,312,387.24, and in 1917, \$53,131,043.67, which is almost one-third as much business as is written by the liability insurance companies in the United States and is even more pronounced in Canada.

The following is an article written by I. M. Rubinow.

Ph.D., for the American Labor Year Book, 1917-1918:

Since 1916 was an off year for State legislation, when very few legislatures met, comparatively little progress was made in the field of compensation legislation.

Only two legislatures adopted such acts for the first time, namely, Kentucky, where a previous act passed in 1914 had been declared

unconstitutional, and Porto Rico.

Neither of these two acts deviated in any essential features from the general type of legislation hitherto passed in the United States. Both are elective acts with two weeks waiting period and very narrow time limitations. It is significant, however, that in both of these acts the 50 per cent, scale of benefits has been abandoned, Kentucky giv-

ing 65 per cent, and Porto Rico as much as 75 per cent.

The one important event in the field of compensation legislation in the United States in 1916 was the passage by Congress of the Kern-McGillicuddy Bill for compensation of Federal employes, which was approved by the President and became a law September 7, 1916. This is a substitution for the older act of 1908, which was limited to about one-fourth of the Government employes and provided a very inadequate scale of benefits. The importance of the new act is not only in better provisions made some half million civil employes of the United States Government, but in the high standards of compensation legislation established by the new act which was drawn up by an expert committee of the American Association for Labor Legislation. While the bill in passing through Congress has suffered somewhat at the hands of conservative Congressmen, mainly by elimination of the specific provisions for compensation of accupational diseases, it still remains the most liberal and just compensation law in the United States. This claim is based upon the following provisions contained in the law:

1. It is compulsory,

3. The waiting period has been reduced to three days.

<sup>2.</sup> It applies to all civil employes of the United States and not to extra-hazardous trades only.

- There are neither money nor time limitations to the medical benefits.
  - 5. The normal scale of benefits for total disability is 66% per cent.
  - 6. Benefits are given to widows until death or remarriage.
  - 7. Benefits to surviving children are given until 18 years of age.
- 8. Benefits for disability last as long as disability lasts without arbitrary time limitations.

The standards thus established, taken together are, perhaps, as high as any act in the world, though none of the standards taken separately are without precedents.

The further development of compensation legislation in this country must largely consist in the raising of the existing provisions up to the standard of the Federal act. The general tendency of amendment of the existing compensation acts proceeds in the right direction, though in 1916 only a few of the acts have been amended to any extent. The following amendments are worthy of notice:

Massachusetts reduced its waiting period from two weeks to 10 days.

New Jersey was forced to establish a compensation aid bureau in view of the admitted abuses under the act in absence of an efficient system of administration.

New York act, of which the weakest feature was its limited application to hazardous trades, was extended to apply to a large number of additional employments.

By the end of 1916 36 jurisdictions out of 53 compensation acts in force, these 36 jurisdictions represent over 75 per cent. of the population, and according to the computation of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (Bulletin 203, page 66) 28,370,000 persons gainfully employed out of a total of 39,000,000, or 73 per cent. Limiting the comparison to employes only, there were in the compensation States some 20,062,000 out of a total of 27,900,000, or 72 per cent. It does not follow, however, that this measures the extent of application of the compensation principle in the United States. There are unfortunately so many occupational groups that in the compensation States only 13,300,000 out of a total of 20,000,000 wage workers are as yet covered; probably one-half of the industrial population of this country was still subject to the old liability system by the end of 1916.

## State Board of Forestry.

The report of the State Board of Forestry for the two years ending September 30, 1917, shows that considerable progress has been made along practical forestry lines.

Of the 2,228,000 acres of woodland in Maryland the State owns less than 3500 in forest reservations, or about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per

cent.

Hence, the improvement of woodlands must be brought about by co-operation with private owners. To meet the situation the State Board of Forestry inaugurated a few years ago a system of State aid whereby the owners of timberlands, through its advice, can receive information and recommendations as to the best method of cutting and marketing mature and over-mature timber in order to prevent further decay and at the same time improve the young timber that will produce a marketable crop a few years hence.

The State Forester keeps a revised list of sawmills and timber operators, of which there are about 900 in the State. A sheet is prepared giving the location of the tract, the number of trees for sale by kinds and size, the amount of timber and other information that would be of interest to prospective buyers. The owner is also furnished with a form of timber contract which properly safeguards the interests of the owner and are fair to the buyer. There were 118 woodland examinations made in 1916-1917, comprising 21,819 acres in all parts of the State, besides 4538 acres which were marked and estimated by the foresters. During the latter part of 1917 there has been a greater demand for timber, stimulated by war conditions, which has increased the demand for assistance from the Board of Forestry.

Notwithstanding the favorable conditions of soil and climate in Maryland, forest production is much below the full

capacity, largely due to forest fires.

The present organization of fire protection under the State Forester consists of 175 Forest Wardens, appointed by the Governor, who are paid by the hour for services rendered. There were 305 fires during the two years ending September 30, 1917; acres burned, 60,547; estimated damage, \$110,797.80, and cost to extinguish, \$3,791.40. The damage from forest fires has been reduced 53 per cent. over the former biennial period.

The county having the greatest percentage of fires was Garrett, which was 32 per cent.; Anne Arundel, 21 per cent.; Al-

legany and Frederick, 16 per cent, each, and 15 per cent, for the rest of the counties.

The causes of the 305 forest fires which occurred during the two years are attributed to the following: Railroads, 29; brush burning, 60; hunters and fishermen, 81; incendiary, 61; traction and log engine, 9; unknown, 65.

The State Forest Nursery was established in 1914 and is located near the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station. College Park.

The number of trees distributed during the seasons 1916-1917 was 97,443, at an average price of \$10.30 per thousand.

The total expense of conducting the State Board of Forestry for the two years was \$61,532.55, which includes \$17,-776.91 repayment of loans and interest.

# Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

This State institution is located in the northwest corner of Frederick county, on the Western Maryland Railroad, 69 miles northwest of Baltimore city, upon a crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains 1500 feet above sea level.

The farm contains 198 acres, on which the sanatorium buildings stand, with the hospital group, appropriate farm buildings, power plant, roads, walks, sewerage disposal plant, water system, etc., all properly installed, furnished and equipped, and were provided for by the State at an approximate cost of \$465,000.

The normal capacity of the sanatorium is 435 beds, which, with a little crowding, can be increased to 450 beds. The Maryland Legislature makes a direct annual appropriation of \$140,000 for the support of the sanatorium, which, however, is insufficient for that purpose, and it is therefore supplemented by making a moderate charge of \$3.50 per week and upward to patients who are able to pay. Patients desiring private rooms are charged \$7 per week. The Board of Managers have reserved 200 free beds for patients who are unable to pay.

On January 1, 1916, there were 414 patients in the sanatorium.

During the 21 months ending September 30, 1917, there were 1788 patients admitted and 1788 discharged, the sanatorium being filled to its capacity during the entire period.

The average stay of 593 patients was 41.25 days and the average stay of 1195 was 211.9 days. On admission 233 cases were incipient, 670 moderately advanced, 865 far advanced, 14 unclassified and 6 non-tubercular. On discharge 9 had their disease arrested, 28 apparently arrested, 300 quiescent, 749 improved, 494 unimproved, 194 died and 14 unclassified. Of the 494 unimproved cases 239 remained less than 90 days, and of the 194 deaths 117 were at the sanatorium less than 90 days. The ages of patients have ranged from 5 to 77 vears.

The per capita cost was 93½ cents per day from January 1, 1916, to October 1, 1916, and 98½ cents from October 1, 1916, to October 1, 1917.

The report of the treasurer for the year ending September 30, 1917, is as follows:

Sept. 30, 1917.	Balance on hand	\$75,415.67
sept. 50, 1917.	from patients	187,256.83
	Total receipts	
Sept. 30, 1917.	Balance	\$73,704.01

# High Cost of Living.

The American Labor Year Book publishes the following article, prepared by I. M. Rubinow, Ph.D., on the high cost of living as published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, and comparisons made with weekly earnings and the purchasing power of wages measured by retail prices of food:

"Since the United States has entered the world war the rise in prices, both wholesale and retail, has assumed almost incredible proportions, but the problem of living had risen in this as well as in all other countries long before the war. As far as the wage-worker is concerned, the increase in re-Data in regard to tail prices is of greater importance. changes in rents and prices of clothing are not easily available, but for prices of food a fairly reliable measure exists in the index published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Since expenditure for food constitutes over 40 per cent. of the workingman's budget, they offer a fair indication of the general rise in what is termed "the cost of living." The index shows the changes in average prices, in percentages, compared with an accepted standard which is taken to be 100 per cent.

"Thus the index of retail prices of food for 1890 to 1913 is shown by the Bureau in the following statement taken from its Bulletin 105. (The average price level between 1890-1899 is taken as 100.)

1890101.9	1898 99.7	$1906.\ldots.120.3$
1891103.4	1899100.8	1907125.9
1892101.6	1900103.0	1908130.1
1893104.1	1901108.5	$1909.\ldots.137.2$
1894 99.2	$1902\ldots\ldots114.6$	$1910.\ldots.144.1$
1895 97.1	1903114.7	1911143.0
189695.2	$1904\ldots\ldots116.2$	1912154.2
1897 96.7	1905116.4	1913163.4

"This series has been criticized as exaggerating the increase in prices of food, because it is based upon quotations of 15 articles of food only. Up to 1907 the Bureau of Labor Statistics published a broader index based upon 30 articles of food, and the increase up to 1907 was shown to be 120.6 instead of 125.9, as in the 15-article series. This seems to be a more reasonable series, and it is possible that the increase shown in the above table is somewhat exaggerated (by about 5 per cent.).

"More recently the Bureau has published a new index of

retail food prices, assuming this time the year 1907 as a basis and bringing it up to 1915, as follows:

1907100	$1910.\ldots.113$	1913122
1908103	$1911\ldots\ldots112$	1914125
1909108	$1912.\ldots.119$	1915124

"Thus a further increase of 24 per cent, within the eight years 1907-1915 is shown.

"Even more sensational was the movement from January, 1916, on assuming the prices for 1915 to be represented by 100, the index from January, 1916, to January, 1917, was as follows:

February       104         March       105         April       107         May       107	September	February       131         March       131         April       142         May       *160
June 109  Average 106	December 125	June*160  141
Average 100	111.0	141

"These independent statements, making a comparison in each case with a different basis, considerably confuse the picture as a whole. Independently they seem to indicate that prices have increased some 25 per cent. between 1900 and 1907, another 25 per cent. between 1907 and 1915, and on top of that, 40 per cent. between 1915 and June, 1917.

"A combined index is unfortunately not published by the Government, but may be approximately computed here, beginning with 1899.

1899100.8	$1905.\ldots.116.4$	1911143.0
1900103.0	1906120.3	1912154.2
1901108.5	1907125.9	1913163.4
1902114.6	1908130.1	1914167.4
1903114.7	1909137.2	$1915\ldots\ldots166.1$
$1904\ldots\ldots116.2$	$1910\ldots\ldots144.1$	1916195.2
		$1917\dagger234.2$

<sup>\*</sup>Approximately.

"The increase in prices of food between 1900 and 1917 was about 134 per cent. During the last 10 years, 1907 to 1917, the increase was about 86 per cent. During the last five years, 1912 to 1917, the increase was about 55 per cent. Since the beginning of the war, i. c., in three short years, it was 40 per cent.

<sup>†</sup>Approximately for 6 months.

"Of course, there has been some corresponding increase in wages as well, but, except in some industries directly connected with the war, it has not been as rapid as increase in cost of food. About two years ago the writer, by a rather complicated series of statistical computations, derived the following index of real wages for the period of 1900 to 1912, assuming the average for 1890 to 1899 to be represented by 100:

Year.	Weekly Earnings.	Retail Prices of Food.	Purchasing Power of Wages Measured by Retail Prices of Food.
1900	103.2	103.0	100.2
1901	105.0	108.5	96.8
1902	109.1	114.6	94.3
1903	111.7	114.7	97.3
1904	111.6	116.2	96.0
1905	114.8	116.4	98.6
1906	117.9	120.3	98.0
1907	123.0	125.9	97.7
1908	121.4	· 130.1	93.0
1909	122.6	137.2	89.4
1910	125.7	144.1	87.2
1911	127.2	143.0	88.9
1912	131.6	154.2	85.3

"Data as to general fluctuation of wages were even more difficult to obtain than those as to prices of food. For the period of 1907 to 1915 the Bureau of Labor Statistics has recently published the following comparison, referring only to union wages:

Year.	Weekly Wages.	Retail Prices of Food.	Purchasing Power of Wages Measured by Retail Prices of Food.
1907	100	100	100
1908	101	103	98
1909	102	108	94
1910	104	113	92
1911	105	112	94
1912	107	119	90
1913	109	122	90
1914	111	125	89
1915	112	124	90

"In general these data seem to agree with the conclusions of the author, though the decline in purchasing value appears a little less striking. However, these data only refer to union wages.

"It is interesting that for the years 1912 to 1915 wages have moved forward about as fast as prices of food. But the sensational rise in cost of food began in 1916, reaching some 40 per cent. in two years. It is quite certain that wages have not followed as rapidly, and the real wages in 1917 are probably even lower than they were in 1915."

## Income Tax Payments.

The following table, taken from the *Journal of Commerce*, shows what proportion of the income tax was paid by the different States last year.

Maryland paid \$1,947,336.47 in individual income taxes and \$1,401,954.27 corporation income taxes. New York paid \$81,495,783 in individual income taxes and \$46,566,952 corporation income taxes.

The total amount paid in individual income taxes in the whole country was \$180,108,340.10, and in corporation income tax \$179,372,887.86.

Payments made on an income of less than \$20,000 a year amounted to \$155,742,231, while the tax paid on incomes exceeding \$2,000,000 a year was \$16,146,856.

	1.1	
State.	Corporation	Individual
	Income Tax.	Income Tax.
Alabama	\$887,906.92	\$200,385.29
Alaska	49,132.34	20,772.03
Arizona	637,993.92	200,330.73
Arkansas	306,310.84	179,413.47
California	6 147 289 14	3,870,314.24
Colorado	1,789,597.94	1,060,075.91
Connecticut	3,872,638.48	3.050.912.00
Delaware	2,791,067.72	3,666,351.92
District of Columbia	579,311.46	1,816,133.33
Florida	327,655.04	305,879.91
Georgia	1,218,831.39	611,777.89
Hawaii	909,818.58	363,880.70
Idaho	217,479.58	176,711.97
	14,359,537.16	11,739,952.41
	2,261,049.58	1,233,845.52
Indiana		
Iowa	1,252,297.30	555,247.24
Kansas	2,349,847.01	568,181.91
Kentucky	1,252,485.55	393,271.63
Louisiana	1,269,121.11	813,542.12
Maine	815,750.20	377,375.05
Maryland	1,401,954.27	1,947,336.47
Massachusetts	9,320,716.63	10,959,847.50
Michigan	6,565,769.68	3,627,884.25
Minnesota	4,618,464.76	1,814,431.33
Mississippi	246,829.38	197,456.70
Missouri	4,596,170.35	2,516,416.54
Montana	776,719.99	298,627.47
Nebraska	779,615.94	368,710.97
Nevada	75,423.06	15,425.53
New Hampshire	283,837.07	236,565.38
New Jersey	5,250,581.86	5,621,910.08
New Mexico	300,134.14	82,760.87
New York	46,566,951.90	81,495,783.31
North Carolina	1,232,609.13	551,189.51
North Dakota	218,771.77	74,159.64
Ohio	12,873,403.13	8,066,088.77
Oklahoma	2,231,436.18	4,428,842.32
Oregon	406,931.70	413,684.24
Pennsylvania	24,238,266.36	17,860,341.18
Rhode Island	1,339,290.50	$1,\!860,\!676.67$
South Carolina	498,116.17	81,874.28
South Dakota	182,248.15	49,164.33
Tennessee	942,090.87	438,684.27
Texas	2,611,153.93	2,781,779.69
Utah	1,148,676.94	181,344.05
Vermont	184,547.33	369,879.07
Virginia	1,837,125.64	621,507.06
Washington	1,187,702.79	855,286.77
West Virginia	1,460,908.97	460,138.63
Wisconsin	2,716,523.54	1,179,826.21
Wyoming	184,694.47	66,361.72
Total	\$179,372,887.86	\$180,108,340.10

# Railroad Accidents.

We are indebted to Ex-Congressman David J. Lewis for the following table of railroad accidents, see Senate Document No. 90, Sixty-second Congress:

	Number Employes to	
	1 Killed.	1 Injured
United States.	421	19
Canada	552	118
Argentina	928	258
Prussia	984	485
Hungary	988	496
Germany	1016	431
Denmark	1017	588
Sweden	1031	250
France	1068	517
Switzerland	1071	26
Russia	1180	261
United Kingdom	1351	134
Belgium	1380	113
Norway	2125	340
Austria	2205	160

### Cost of the World War.

From a recent statement prepared in the Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York the following most interesting figures are taken.

The total cost of the European War to December 31, 1917, has been placed at \$121,750,000,000. The expenditures for 1917 were figured at \$1,000,000,000 a week. On a daily basis the four nations are making current payments about as follows (gross costs are direct military costs, plus foreign loans or advances):

	Present Daily Net War Costs.	Present Daily Gross War Costs.
United States	\$29,400,000	\$40,360,000
Great Britain	35,000,000	39,000,000
Germany	27,200,000	30,000,000
France	20,200,000	21,000,000

Taking an approximation of the direct daily war expenses of the different nations, disregarding advances made or received, a highly significant statistical record is made. In the following table is given the present daily direct rate of war expenditure in each of the countries chiefly engaged:

	Population.	Direct Cost, Daily.
United States	104,000,000	\$29,400,000
Great Britain		35,000,000
France	40,000,000	20,200,000
Russia	175,000,000	18,000,000
Italy	36,000,000	8,000,000
Belgium, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia	26,000,000	5,000,000
Total, Allies	428,000,000	\$115,600,000
Germany	68,000,000	27,200,000
Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria	79,000,000	16,000,000
Central Powers	147,000,000	\$43,200,000
Total, all	575,000,000	\$158,800,000

The cost of the war averages \$3 daily for each soldier enlisted. Total daily expenses of all the Allies are \$115,000,000, as compared with \$43,000,000 for the Central Powers, the ratio being 2½ to 1. The disparity is explained by the different conditions under which the embattled groups are fighting, by the need of the Allies to spend large sums in keeping

their navies and mercantile fleets at sea, by the different system of pay in the armies, by manufacture and transportation. War's money is now largely expended in the laboratory, the foundry and the machine shop, and, in the case of the Allies, an important part is expended in costly steamship and railway transportation.

Pro-rated over the entire population, the direct daily cost of the war means much more to Great Britain than any other belligerent. France is second on the list, Germany third, the United States fourth, and Russia last. The war is costing Great Britain a shade more than 74 cents daily for each inhabitant. It is costing France 50 cents for each inhabitant; Germany, 40 cents; the United States, 28 cents.

It is interesting to study the direct war cost of the people of the various nations in relation to their normal income. Thus the following table has been prepared to register the average income of the chief nations engaged in the war, together with an average of the war bill at the current rate of expenditure:

Per Capita In.	Present Daily War Cost (Cents.)	Daily Income Per Capita (Cents).	Present Annual Cost.	Annual Income Per Capita.
United States	28	105	\$103.80	\$385.00
Great Britain	74	70	279.60	255.00
France	50	51	180.00	187.00
Russia	10	11	36.60	40.00
taly	22	32	80.60	111.00
Entente Allies	27	48	\$100.50	\$175.75
Germany	40	44	144.20	162.00
Austria-Hungary	21	26	75.50	94.35
Central Allies	31	39	\$114.00	\$140.50
Total, all	29	45	\$103.60	\$166.30

Having the largest average income, the workman of the United States can most readily meet his war expense. Having the smallest average income, the workman of Russia has also much the smallest burden of war expense. But the cost equals nearly the full amount of the average individual's calculated income in Russia, as against one-quarter of the average individual's income in the United States. In Great Britain the burden is heavier on the individual than in any of the other countries named. That country's war cost is greater than the average income of the people. The other European nations are spending nearly all their normal income for war.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT, STATE BOARD OF LABOR AND STATISTICS, CHAPTER 406, ACTS OF 1916.

#### RECEIPTS.

	RECEIPTS.	
1916.		
Oct. 1.	By balance on hand \$28.28	
Oct. 1.	By appropriation 35,000.00	
Dec. 9.	By Frank H. White 213.50	
Dec. 23.	By R. R. Tyler, for rent 5.00	
1917.	,	
Jan. 3.	By interest on deposit 13.05	
Feb. 10.	By Dr. E. M. Bush, refund 6.50	
Aug. 23.	By Board of Education, Alle-	
C	gany Co., refund 10.85	
Aug. 31.	By A. D. Langrehn, refund 4.66	
Sept. 21.	By receipts from State Boiler	
•	Inspectors 1,271.00	
	-	
	By total amount available	\$36,552.84
	Expenditures.	
1917.		
Sept. 30.	To salaries and fees\$21,143.52	
•	To office rent	
	To postage and sundries 424.68	
	To stationery and printing 3,199.22	
	To traveling expenses 1,688.36	
	To telephone and expressage. 190.66	
	To towels, ice and drinking	
	water	
	To newsboys' badges 160.33	
	To furniture 97.43	
	To newspapers 34.35	
	To doctors for permits 2,235.00	
	To State Boiler Inspectors—	
	salaries and expenses 3,298.15	
	To State Mine Inspector—	
	salaries and expenses 2,063,96	
	To total expenses	<b>\$</b> 36,513.51
	By balance	39.33



# INDEX

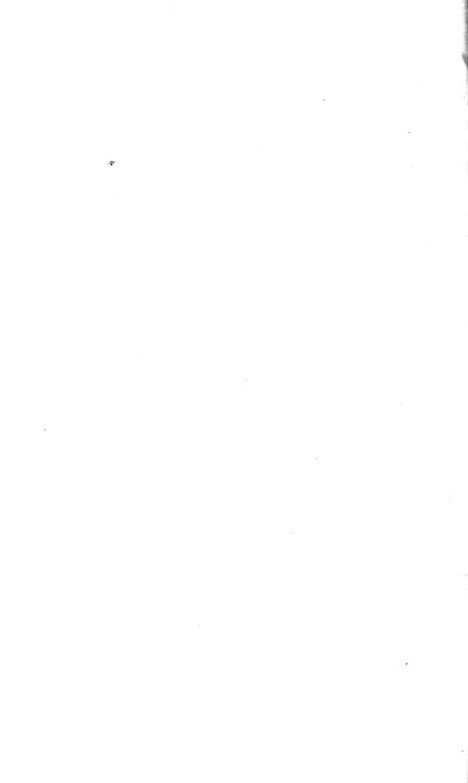
21	UAGE
Agriculture, Maryland State College of	182
Agricultural Societies	182
Assessable Basis of the State	199
Assessments in the Counties	197
В	
Baltimore, Facts About	201-205
Port, Imports and Exports	
('	
Census of Children in Baltimore City	215
Voting Population in Baltimore City	216
Buildings in Baltimore City	217
Child Labor Law	17-98
Permit-Issuing Department	17
Bureau Inspection During 1917	19
Tables Relating to	25-39
Report of Medical Examiners	40-44
Street Trades in Baltimore	45-59
In Western Maryland	60-94
Counties Other than Western Maryland	95-97
Violations	97
Report of Inspections	98
Child's Welfare Station at School No. 6	99-112
Compulsory Employment	181
School Attendance	219
Contents.	ix
Crop Statistics	184
·	
Education, State Board of	218, 219
Employment Burean	

240 INDEX

$\mathbf{F}$	PAGE
Factory Inspection Law, Enforcement of	137
Pinancial Statement	237
Forestry, State Board of	226
$\mathbf{G}$	
Grain, Prices of	211-212
11	
Heads of Maryland Burean of Labor	v
High Cost of Living.	229-232
1	
Immigration	214
Bureau of	143
Income Tax Payments	232, 233
Industrial Accident Commission	
Introduction	1
L	
Labor Circles, In	165 - 180
Thirty-seventh Annual Convention	165
Court Decisions Affecting Labor	160
Adamson Eight-Hour Law	167
Oregon Ten-Hour Law	168
Workmen's Compensation Law	169
Minimum Wage Decision	171
Injunctions	172
Restraint of Commerce	172
Factory Regulations	173
Employer and Employe	173
Miscellaneous	174
Official Roster and Secretaries	
Livestock Statistics	213-214
М	
Maryland, Statistics of	
Facts About	188
State Finances	
Mine Inspections	145
R	
Railroad Accidents	234

INDEX 241

S	PAGE
Staff of State Board of Labor and Statistics	vii
Steam Boiler Inspection	148
Strikes and Lockouts	152-164
Shipyards	153, 157
David Caplan & Sons	154
F. & N. Waist Co	154
Stevedores	155
Maryland & Pennsylvania Railroad Co	157
Clothing Workers	157, 162
Western Maryland Railroad Machinists	158
Dockmen	158
Bakers	160
Parker Hosiery Mills	161
Cotton Duck Mills	161
Brick Plant at Curtis Bay	162
Apprentices at Sparrows Point	163
S. B. Sexton Stove Manufacturing Co	163
Elevator Operators at Lexington Building	163
${f T}$	
Tax Rate in Maryland Towns	198
Ten-Hour Law for Women, Enforcement of	113-134
Complaints and Violations	135-136
Transmittal, Letter of	iii
Tuberculosis Sanitorium	228
W	
World War, Cost of the	235-236



회원 (4. 18 원 - 기업 10 원 10 원 10 원 1 원 1 원 1 원 1 원 1 원 1 원		
		100
A Committee of the Comm		
AT LACE TO THE PARTY OF THE PAR		
The same of the sa		
The state of the s		
and the state of t		
	• .	
		2
	. ,	
The Control of the Co		**
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
		Α.
they be to be to be a second of the second of		
of the first section of the second section is		





No second and a state





3 1430 05400P3J



10 HOT GINGHLATE

